The New-York Times.

VOL. XXII......NO. 6744. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 30, 1873.—TRIPLE SHEET. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE MODOCS.

Another Encounter in the Lava Beds—A Detachment Ambushed by Indians—23 Killed and 18 Wounded.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 29.—A courier has just arrived at Yreka, and reports that another terrible battle has been fought with the Modocs, in which twenty-three of our men were killed, including Capt. Thomas, Lieut. Howe, Fourth Artillery, and Lieut. Wright, Twelfth Infantry. Eighteen are wounded, including Lieut. Harris, of the Fourth Artillery, and others are missing.

DETAILS OF THE CONFLICT.

LAVA BEDS, April 26.—A reconnoitering party, composed of Batteries K and A, Fourth Artillery, and Company E, Twelfth Infantry, left camp at 7½ o'clock this morning, proceeding in a direction known to lead to the present stronghold of the Modocs—Capt. E. Thomas, of the Fourth Artillery, being in command. A dozen or so Warm Spring Indians were expected to co-operate on Capt. Thomas' left. The troops, having formed a line of skirmishers, advanced without molestation until they arrived at the foot of the bluff south of the lava beds, having meanwhile signaled to the camp that no Indians were to be found.

AN AMBUSCADE.

On reaching the bluff the Modocs opened a severe fire, causing the troops to seek such shelter as they could find in the crevices and chasms of the rocks. As usual, the foe was unseen. The first position soon became untenable, owing to the fact that the Indians were able to deliver both a cross fire and an enfilading fire, and the position of the troops was so exposed that up to the present writing, 7 o'clock P. M., only two of the wounded could reach camp out of the nine wounded. Lieut. Wright of the Twelfth Infantry, had sought shelter in a crevice which was particularly open to the Modoc fire. Grave doubts exist as to their ultimate safety.

RELIEF SENT.

As soon as information was received at head-quarters relative to the peril of the party, troops were at once pushed forward to their rescue. Four companies were ordered out, two of cavalry from this camp and two from Col. Mason's. Stretchers for the conveyance of the wounded were forwarded, but the latter are now returning without having achieved the object for which they were intended. Poor fellows! A bitter cold night at least is before them. It is barely possible that some of them no longer heed the cold or heat. Their comrades, who from cause, are coming to camp, show plainly by their demeanor their heartfelt sorrow; they feel for them, but are powerless in the matter.

LIST OF THE WOUNDED.

The wounded, so far as can be learned just now, are as follows:

Lieut. Wright, Twelfth Infantry, reported dangerously wounded.

Lieut. Harris, Fourth Artillery, struck by a spent ball, but not injured much.

First Sergt. Clifton, Company E, Twelfth Infantry.

Private John H. Gifford, Battery K, Fourth Artillery, twice.

Private John Lynch, Battery K, Fourth Artillery, since dead.

Private Joseph J. McLaughlin, Battery K, Fourth Artillery.

Private William McCoy, Battery K, Fourth Artillery, twice.

Private Michael Wallace, Battery K, Fourth Artillery, since dead.

Private Joseph Broderick, Battery K, Fourth Artillery.

THE SURPRISE COMPLETE AND TERRIBLY FATAL.

LAVA BEDS, April 27—5½ A. M.—A dispatch received from Col. Green, First Cavalry, who went out with reinforcements yesterday morning, shows the surprise to have been much more complete and more terribly fatal than was at first supposed. The dispatch states that Capt. Thomas and Lieut. A. K. Howe, Fourth Artillery, were killed. Lieut. Harris, Fourth Artillery, is badly and perhaps mortally wounded, and Lieut. Cranston, Fourth Artillery, is missing.

PARTIAL LIST OF THE CASUALTIES.

A full list of the killed and wounded cannot now be obtained, but it is known that privates Ward, of Battery K, and Parker and Callous, of Battery A, were killed. Private Boyle, of Company E, Twelfth Infantry, and one other man of the same company, are missing. It is supposed that the Modocs burned the bodies of the two latter. In addition the names of First Sergt. Roomer, of Battery A, and private John Higgins, of Battery K, Fourth Artillery, are given as badly wounded. Matt. Murphy, of Company E, Twelfth Infantry, Jas. Noble and Chas. Cuff, of Battery A, Fourth Artillery, are slightly wounded. Acting Assistant Surgeon B. Semig was wounded in two places while attending the wounded.

COLLECTING THE KILLED AND WOUNDED.

LAVA BEDS, April 27—5 P. M.—From a second dispatch sent by Col. Green it appears that there are now collected and waiting conveyance to camp the bodies of sixteen men killed, including Capt. Thomas, Lieut. Howe, of the Fourth Artillery, Lieut. Wright, of the Twelfth Infantry, and eight wounded, including Lieut. Harris, of the Fourth Artillery. These, added to the number of wounded men above cited, show a large percentage of casualties from the small number of men engaged.

THE MODOCS—THEIR ARMS AND DEFENSES.

About sixty or sixty-one Modocs are armed with Spencer carbines, and breech-loading muskets. In more than one instance a Modoc has been known to have two or more Spencer rifles, enabling him to keep up a rapid fire from his natural or artificial breastwork of rocks. The surface of the ground in many places is torn up by volcanic action, which forms crevices, and these are adaptable to the purposes of either hiding or for points of defense. In several instances the soldiers, knowing nothing of the topography, have come unaware on such fissures, and before they could escape, were confronted with a wiley Indian, rifle leveled and finger on the trigger. Death, or at least a dangerous wound, is the result, and too often the cowardly redskins escape by the many paths known only to themselves.

UNDER CROSS AND ENFILADING FIRE.

As a sample of their treachery and cunning may not be amiss, I will state that a portion of Batteries A and K, Fourth Artillery, and Company E, Twelfth Infantry, finding themselves in danger of being outflanked, took shelter in a hollow spot affording a partial cover. No sooner had they done so than the Indians, who knew and commanded every egress from the cavity at that point, numbering twenty-one warriors, detached seven of their number on one side, and fourteen remaining on the other, and then opened a cross fire on the poor fellows, who could not show head or hand without certainly being struck. Very few escaped injury. The rest were either killed or severely wounded.

FOUR SCALPS.

It is impossible to ascertain the number of Modocs killed and wounded. Yesterday, Capt. McKay reported that his Warm Spring Indians had taken four scalps. This may be the whole, or it may be only a portion of the killed, the Modocs being very careful to destroy as far as possible all traces of their casualties, carrying their wounded into caves, and burying the dead bodies. Their wounded are supposed to be hidden in caves, but few of them have been seen so far.

HEROIC CONDUCT OF OFFICERS AND MEN.

Justice to the memory of the gallant dead compels the record of the following well-authenticated facts: When Capt. Thomas found himself and his men surrounded by his vindictive foe, true to his nature as a soldier, he sought to cheer the soldiers on to the bitter end, and obtain, if possible, life for life, and to sell their lives dearly, saying: "Men we are surrounded; we must fight and die like men and soldiers." In his noble efforts to sustain the courage of his small command, he was ably seconded by Lieut. Howe and Lieut. Wright. After receiving a mortal wound, he buried his gold watch and chain among the rocks, and emptied his revolver among the enemy before dying. If living, he would also write in terms of well-deserved praise of the conduct of Lieut. Harris, who was in a similar situation to that of Capt. Thomas, with a portion of his battery—K, Fourth Artillery—and set an example of bravery and determination to his men. Every man in the command would willingly have followed either officer wherever he chose to lead, such was the confidence mutually existing between them. It is a source of regret they were not opposed by worthier foes. It is a mournful consolation that each—Capt. Thomas, Lieut. Howe, and Lieut. Wright, the sons of soldiers—met a soldier's death in the defense of the government and laws of the country. Of the men killed and wounded, it can be said that they proved their bravery with their blood—the former with their lives, the latter in total or partial disability.

GRIEF IN THE CAMP.

LAVA BEDS, April 27—8½ P. M.—The reinforcements sent out under Col. Green, together with the killed and wounded, are expected momentarily. A heavy rain is now falling, which is beneficial to the poor wounded men in alleviating their suffering and relieving their fevered limbs. Their arrival is anxiously looked for by their [illegible] comrades in camp. Every preparation is made for their proper reception. When the news of the massacre reached camp soldiers who had grown old and gray in the service wept like babes at the fate of their officers and comrades.

THE KILLED AND WOUNDED.

April 28—6 A. M.—The troops with the killed and wounded are returning.

The following is a complete list of the killed and wounded now in camp:

KILLED.

Capt. Evan Thomas, Battery A, Fourth Artillery.

Lieut. Albion Howe, Battery A, Fourth Artillery.

Lieut. Thomas Wright, Company E, Twelfth Infantry.

First Sergt. Robert S. Romer, Battery A, Fourth Artillery.

Private Robert S. Romer, Battery A, Fourth Artillery.

Private Parker, Battery A, Fourth Artillery.

Private John Lynch, Battery K, Fourth Artillery.

Private James Rose, Battery K, Fourth Artillery.

Private Joseph W. Ward, Battery K, Fourth Artillery.

Private Michael Wallace, Battery K, Fourth Artillery.

Private Greed, Company E, Twelfth Infantry.

Private William Boyle, Company E, Twelfth Infantry.

Private Howard, Company E, Twelfth Infantry.

Private Newsburg, Company E, Twelfth Infantry.

Citizen Lewis Webber, of Siskeyou County.

In addition to the foregoing, eight men were buried in the field, whose names could not be ascertained.

BARBAROUS MUTILATIONS.

In many instances it would be difficult to recognize the dead but for some articles of dress known to have belonged to them. Indian barbarity has defaced the lineaments of those killed.

MISSING.

Lieut. Arthur Cranston, with four men of Battery A, are still missing.

WOUNDED.

Lieut. G. M. Harris, Fourth Artillery, back.

Surgeon B. Semig, United States Army, right leg.

First Sergt. Clayton, Company E, Twelfth Infantry, left leg.

Sergt. Aug. Beck, Battery A, Fourth Artillery, right arm.

Sergt. M. Kennedy, Company E, Twelfth Infantry, right elbow and breast.

Corporal James Noble, Battery K, Fourth Artillery, neck.

Private Joseph Broderick, Battery A, Fourth Artillery, left thigh.

Private Mathew Murphy, Company E, Twelfth Infantry, ring finger.

Private James McMillan, Battery A, Fourth Artillery, palm of right hand.

Private John A. Gefford, Battery K, Fourth Artillery, back and thigh.

Private Charles Cuff, Company E, Twelfth Infantry, hand.

Private James T. Butler, Company E, Twelfth Infantry, both temples.

Private John Higgins, Battery K, Fourth Artillery, through hand and shoulder.

Private Shancks Rolla, Battery K, Fourth Artillery, left leg.

Private George Vanderunter, Company E, Twelfth Infantry, right hip.

Private Wm. McCoy, Battery K, Fourth Artillery, right buttock and right hand.

Private J. B. McLaughlin, Battery K, Fourth Artillery, both feet and right shoulder.

Private M. Breman, Company E, Twelfth Infantry, both arms fractured.

General Uprising Feared—Alarming Indications.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 29.—A dispatch from Portland, Oregon, to-night, states that 1,400 Indian warriors are camped at White Bluffs, Yakuna River, above Walla Walla, and are putting up breastworks.

The settlers are greatly alarmed. The Indians are traveling about painted and warning the whites to leave the country. The Spokane Indians are threatening, and are also warning the settlers to leave. Massacres like those by the Modocs are feared.

Dispatches at the War Department—Lieut. Harris.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—Gen. Schofield telegraphed to Gen. Sherman, from San Francisco, April 28, as follows:

"Gen. Gillem, April 28, reports that no change has been made in the situation, except that the cavalry is almost dismounted by the 'epizootic.' He expects Mendenhall to-day, when he will make another effort to surround the Indians."

PHILADELPHIA, April 29.—Lieut. Geo. M. Harris, Battery K, Fourth Artillery, reported wounded at the lavas bed, graduated at West Point in 1869, and is a son of Geo. W. Harris, merchant, of this city.

The Murdered Officers.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—The intelligence from the Modoc war excites much interest, especially in army circles. Capt. Thomas, who is reported among the killed, was a son of Gen. Lorenzo Thomas, formerly Adjutant-General of the army. Lieut. Howe was a son of Major Marshall Howe, and son-in-law of Gen. Barry, the commandant at Fortress Monroe. Lieut. Wright was son of the late Gen. George Wright, and nephew of the late Gen. Sumner.

OUTRAGE AND MURDER.

A Girl of Fourteen Violated and Murdered Near Pittsburg—Arrest of Two "Tramps" on Suspicion.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., April 29.—Yesterday morning Saltsburg, Penn., was the scene of probably one of the most fiendish murders that has ever occurred in this State. The victim is Lizzie Kline, an adopted daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Kline, and was fourteen years of age. Her father's name is Mess, and he resides in Ohio, but her mother is dead. The child had been sent to a neighboring store to make some purchase, and, to lessen her walk, took a shorter path over the hill. She made her purchases, and was returning when she was waylaid, outraged, and murdered in the most brutal manner by two rough and desperate-looking tramps. Her prolonged absence from home alarmed Mrs. Kline, and she went in search of her. When she reached a belt of woods in a lonely place she was struck dumb with horror by the ghastly spectacle which met her gaze. Her child lay with her limbs bare, her clothing torn into shreds, and the skull and face beaten almost to a jelly. After Mrs. Kline had partially recovered [illegible] condition, her shrieks brought the neighbors to the appalling scene. Taking the child up to convey her to more comfortable quarters, it was found that life was not extinct, but so unconscious was she that she could not utter a word.

So intense was the excitement among the citizens that the perpetrators would have been lynched on the spot if they had been found. The child lingered until about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, when she died. This morning two police officers, while standing at the corner of Penn and Tenth streets, in this city, observed two suspicious-looking characters, answering the description of the men who were supposed to have committed the murder, full descriptions of whom had been telegraphed to the Mayor of this city. They arrested them and took them before the Mayor, who committed them to jail this afternoon. In answer to summons, several residents of Saltsburg arrived, and, upon being shown the alleged murderers, identified them as the tramps who had been hovering around Saltsburg. The boots of the prisoners were subsequently taken to the scene of the murder, and were found to fit the boot tracks exactly. They gave their names as Hugo Poole and Morris Hyndeman, and their ages respectively thirty-eight and forty years. The Coroner held an inquest, and the jury rendered their verdict from the facts as adduced.

Hampton, alias Harrington, in Pittsburg—A Mystery in the Bond Robbery Carefully Concealed.

Special Dispatch to The New-York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., April 29.—This morning, about 8½ o'clock, Detectives Benson, Reed, and Deputy Sheriff Gale arrived from New-York, bringing with them C. G. Hampton, alias Harrington, the alleged bond robber. He was put in a close carriage, and driven to United States District-Attorney Swoope's office. Here a private consultation was held by a number of the prominent financial men interested in the case and Mr. Swoope. They adjourned to the Mayor's office, where, after the preliminary examination was made, the Mayor committed Hampton to jail. He still maintains the same stubborn reticence as when in the Tombs in New-York. About all the information that could be got out of him was that he had been in Pittsburg only once before, and then had only stopped a short time while passing through. As to how he came by the bond, he stated that, while sitting in the Fifth-avenue Hotel billiard-saloon, he was asked by a man to play a game of billiards; that during the progress of the game the new-made acquaintance expressed a wish to close the game, whice was done; afterward he said that he was short of funds and was expecting a fresh supply every day; he had in his possession a $1,000 bond which, under the pressing circumstances, he would sell to Hampton for $800; Hampton bought the bond and next day offered it for sale to Fitch, Otis & Co. This is all he says he knows of the man of whom he purchased the bond.

It is a matter of some speculation here why the Odd Fellows' Bank officers should feel so much interested in the matter since it is known that the Safe Deposit Company made good their entire losses and settled their expenses in working up the case, and it is surmised that there is an attempt to cover up the guilt of some unknown persons.

A few of Hampton's friends arrived to-day from New-York, and some of Barney Aarons' crowd are expected with the "sinews of war" and to look after the general comfort of Hampton.

Canal Navigation—Repairing the Oswego Canal.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 29.—Division Engineer Kimball, Superintendent Spencer, Auditor Dayton, and other canal officials were in consultation at Oswego, yesterday, as to the quickest plan of opening the Oswego Canal. It is thought that, with the aid of coffer-dam work, the breaches can be repaired and the canal opened by the 15th May, the time of the opening of the Erie Canal. The recent break at Hinmansville is being repaired under the direction of Commissioner Stroud.

WASHINGTON.

The Vienna Commissioners—Correspondence at the State Department—Selling Out the Old Desks.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—Secretary Fish is in receipt of quite voluminous dispatches from Minister Jay in regard to the Vienna Commissionerships scandal, and there is now a reasonable prospect that the order of suspension will be revoked as to a majority of the commission at an early day. The evidence thus far certainly implicates Assistant Commissioner William Mayer, who was suspended before he reached Vienna. Gen. Van Buren himself seems to be compromised, though the circumstances of his case are not impossible of explanation. When Mayer reached Vienna, which he did in advance of Van Buren, and found himself suspended, he declined to deliver up the plan of the assignments of space for the American exhibitors, claiming it as his private property. There is reason now to believe that no plan of assignment was ever made by Van Buren or any of his office assistants. The published statement that Gen. Van Buren was not allowed to select his fourteen assistant commissioners is untrue. He did nominate every one of them in writing, and was not interfered with in the least. His nominations were all confirmed. He also claimed the right to nominate the artisans and honorary commissioners, but this was denied.

THE UNION PACIFIC TERMINUS.

The Attorney-General still has under consideration the question of the terminus of the Union Pacific Railroad, submitted to him for decision. The case is really divided into two questions. First, can the Government legally withhold the half of the transportation of Government freight over the Omaha bridge, which has heretofore been collected by the road; second, is the bridge a part of the Union Pacific Road. If the Attorney-General can decide the first question by itself without involving the latter, such a decision will be rendered, leaving the question of terminus untouched. He will do this, if practicable; because in any event his decision on the latter point would not be considered final by either party so long as there is a court into which it can be taken, and because it is not a question in which the Government has any interest save that which is involved in the question of transportation. It is doubtful, however, whether the decision of the first question will not also necessarily cover and require the decision of the second.

AN AUCTION IN THE CAPITOL.

The sale of the old desks and chairs in the House of Representatives, with some 3,000 yards of old carpeting, and various pieces of condemned or superseded furniture, was a very curious performance. A squad of boarding-house keepers encamped on sundry rolls of old carpeting in one of the lower corridors early in the morning, and maintained their positions till late in the afternoon. Several old sofas were occupied by people who had determined to bid to a certain limit, which was in many cases twice their value. Relic-hunters were early on hand, and had picked out this desk and that chair as valuable for old associations. The second-hand furniture dealers were looking out for cheap purchases, and possible petty speculations. As a consequence, the competition was lively and the sale was exceedingly productive. The old desks were bid off at prices ranging from $10 to $20. The old chairs brought from $7 to $15 each. The desks of Thad. Stevens and Tom Corwin, about which there was most inquiry, had been withdrawn from the sale. Many desks were withheld for members, to be paid for by them at the average auction price. The other articles in the sale in most cases sold for prices enormously above their real value. It is quite probable that the gross receipts of the sale to-day will be near $10,000. The net proceeds will be covered into the Treasury, but in amount it will almost equal the sum taken out of the Treasury to pay for the new desks and chairs. The contracts have been let in this city for the new desks and chairs. The desk is to cost $21 75. A design was made by Mr. Clark, the architect of the Capitol, which was afterward slightly changed by the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds. A sample desk, embodying the changes suggested, was submitted by one of the bidders for the contract, and it was afterward taken for the successful bidder as a model. It is made of oak, is quite plain and small; its appearance is decidedly neater than the old ones. The chairs are to be of oak, with cane bottoms and backs. They have revolving seats and spring backs. The chair was selected in accordance with the request of the committee. Its cost is $13 90. The combined cost of the new desk and chair is $35 65, against a cost of $180 for the desk and chair replaced.

SPOTTED TAIL AND HIS TREATY.

Several reports have recently been sent from Dakota to the effect that Spotted Tail, the Sioux Chief, had left his reservation and gone south through Nebraska to the Republican Fork in Kansas, ostensibly to hunt buffalo, but really to do mischief. Information received to-day shows that Spotted Tail is still on his reservation, and upon consulting the treaty made with his band in 1868, it will be found that if he wants to go on the Republican to hunt buffalo he has a perfect right to do so, for that privilege is explicitly accorded him in that treaty, which was made by the celebrated Peace Commission of which Gen. Sherman was a member.

REDEEMING HIS CAREER.

The name of Wm. E. Gray, whose career in Wall-street was so notorious two years ago, has been associated with the forgeries upon the Bank of England. Information of the most positive character received here proves that he had nothing whatever to do with those transactions, and shows further that the young man is in a fair way to redeem his record, and to make amends for his temptation and fall in New-York.

REDUCTION OF SALARIES.

Hon. John W. Thompson, member of the District Council, has already prepared a bill for the reduction of the number and salaries of the officers of the District Government, with a view to a material reduction of the expenses of its administration. This is in accordance with the suggestion of Gov. Cooke in his message, and if not adopted by the Legislature it will fail in its duty; but it will need some persistent urging to accomplish it.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

FUNERAL OF COMMODORE AULICK.

The funeral of Commodore Aulick took place at noon to-day. The remains were accompanied by the Marine Band and two companies of Marines, and were interred in the Congressional Cemetery.

SALE OF REPRESENTATIVES' DESKS AND CHAIRS.

The sale of desks, chairs, and tables of the House of Representatives took place to-day in the presence of several hundred persons. Each chair and desk, handsomely carved and of oak wood, originally cost $90. Many of them needed repairs. The prices obtained averaged about one-sixth of that amount. Upward of eighty members and ex-members of the House were among the purchasers, a few of them in person and others by proxy. The new desks and chairs to supply the places of the old ones will cost—the desks $21 75, and the chairs $13. The Speaker's old chair, bought six years ago for $36 by a private party for speculation, was to-day sold on his account for $96, Mr. Wormley, the colored hotel-keeper, being the purchaser. This chair was occupied by all the Speakers previous to and including Mr. Pennington, of New-Jersey.

THE MAN WHO LOOKS LIKE ROSCOE.

Detectives McElfresh and Sergeant, of this city, to-night arrested a man supposed to be Roscoe, the alleged murderer of Goodrich, of Brooklyn, but on examination at Police Head-quarters he proved to be some other person, and showed a letter from Chief Detective Hines, of Philadelphia, stating he had been examined on a similar suspicion, and discharged. He bears a strong resemblance to Roscoe.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, April 30—1 A. M.—The barometer has continued to fall slowly in the Mississippi Valley. Partly cloudy and clearing weather, south-easterly winds, and high temperature prevail in the Gulf States; in the South Atlantic States generally clearing weather, with light northerly and north-westerly winds. Partly cloudy and clear weather, northerly and north-westerly winds, with high pressure and low temperature, prevail from the lakes to the Ohio Valley. Generally cloudy weather, north-westerly to south-westerly winds, and occasional rain prevail in the Middle States, and partly cloudy weather in New-England.

PROBABILITIES.

The temperature will probably rise in the Mississippi Valley with diminishing pressure; from the upper lakes to the Lower Missouri and Lower Ohio Valleys, north-easterly winds, partly cloudy weather and increasing temperature; for Tennessee and the Gulf States, north-easterly and southerly winds, partly cloudy and warmer weather, and diminishing pressure; for the South Atlantic States, partly cloudy weather, north-easterly winds and higher temperature; for the lower lakes, and middle States, except New York, generally clearing and partly cloudy weather with south-westerly and northerly winds; for New York and New England partly cloudy weather with occasional south-westerly and north-westerly winds and lower temperature. Reports are generally missing from the South-west, the Upper Mississippi Valley, the upper lakes, and Oregon.

City Meteorological Report.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature, yesterday, with the average for the same, as indicated by the thermometer at Dickinson's drug-store, No. 3 Park-row: 3 A. M., 51°; 6 A. M., 49½°; 9 A. M., 51°; 12 M., 56°; 3 P. M. 58°; 6 P. M. 62½°; 9 P. M., 54°; 12 P. M., 48°; average temperature, yesterday, 53⅜°.

The President in Colorado—A Trip to the Mountains.

DENVER, Colorado, April 29.—President Grant, yesterday, enjoyed a delightful trip to the mountains, on the Colorado Central Railroad, accompanied by his family and friends and a few invited guests. The party halted for a few minutes at Golden and Blackhawk, receiving a hearty demonstration from crowds of citizens. They dined at the Teller House, in Central City, and after dinner took carriage for Idaho Springs, where they remained only one hour, and returning by the train reached Denver at 8½ P. M. The public reception at 9½ P. M. continued for two hours, and about 4,000 persons were present, a majority of whom were not satisfied with a grasp of the President's hand. After the reception the President's party attended a ball given in his honor by the Governor's Guards, and the dancing continued till a late hour. The President left Denver at 8 o'clock this morning, and will proceed direct to Omaha. It is proposed to name a prominent snow-crowned mountain, in full view from this city, the "President's Peak," in honor of this being the first visit of a President of the United States to Colorado.

CHEYENNE, Wyoming, April 29.—President Grant and party arrived here at noon to-day, and remained two hours. They were met at the depot by military and Territorial officials and a large number of citizens. After a fine collation at the Railroad House, the President received callers until 2 P. M., when he left for Omaha.

New-Hampshire Congressional Representation—Close Counting.

CONCORD, N. H., April 29.—At a meeting of the Governor and Council, to-day, the votes for Congressional Representatives in Districts 1 and 2 were counted, and the committee will count that for the Third District to-morrow. There will be no change on the vote as already reported in the First and Third Districts.

The returns for the Second District were found to give the election to Hon. Austin F. Pike by 7 plurality. At the request of the Governor and council, parties were heard as to the question of correcting the election returns. Errors in favor of Hon. S. N. Bell having occurred as declared in Ward Five, Manchester, and in Hopkinton, a correction of which was made, giving Bell a plurality, it is said, of 13.

The council arose without deciding on the question of granting certificates to either contestant, and it is pretty well understood here to-night, that the question of Executive authority to permit corrections of the returns will be submitted to the judiciary of the State for decision.

War Among the Doctors—Allopathy Versus Homeopathy.

BOSTON, April 29.—The trial of the offending members of the Massachusetts Medical Society, against whom charges have been preferred by the society because they practice homeopathy, commenced to-day. Among the prominent physicians on trial are Drs. William Bushnell, David Thayer, and J. T. Talbot. No. 2 of the specifications alleges "that, while a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society, you have joined and are a member of a certain society called the Massachusetts Homeopathic Medical Society, which adopts as its principle in the treatment of disease a certain exclusive theory or dogma known as homeopathy, and whose purposes are at variance with and tend to disorganize the Massachusetts Medical Society." The trial attracts quite a large attendance of medical doctors.

Fine Art Sale.

The first evening's sale of the collection of paintings known as the Sherwood Gallery took place, last evening, at Leavitt's Art Gallery, Astor-place. The collection contains many works of native and foreign artists, and, judging from the prices brought, are of more than average merit. The following are the principal prices realized: "Reconciliation," Irving, New-York, $440; "Cattle in Landscape," Shattuck, New-York, $425; "Christmas Morning," Morgan, New-York, $410; "A Frosty Morning," McEntee, New-York, $610; "Neat Hunting," Johnson, New-York, $560; "A Pompeian Lady," Coomans, Paris, $600; "Snapping the Whip," Heman, New-York, $600; "Just Awake," Fish, New-York, $760; "Sunday Service of Puritan Scouts," Boughton, London, $725; "Brood of Turkeys in Landscape," Bonheur, J., Paris, $750; "A Visit to the Grandparents," Herbstoffer, Paris, $775; "The Poor Student," Steinbeil, Paris, $835; "Objects of Art," Dergoffe, Paris, $910; "The Wedding Jewels," Vander Ouderas, Brussels, $1,000; "The Bridal Morning," Bauguiet, Paris, $1,550; "The Little Stranger," Guy, New-York, $2,000; "The Coming Storm," Bouguereau, Paris, $2,000; "Mignon," Merle, Paris, $2,850.

The Chickasaw Races.

MEMPHIS, April 29.—The Spring meeting of the Chickasaw Jockey Club opened to-day with a hurdle race of two miles, over eight hurdles. The race was won by Tom Corbet, beating Defender and Captain Hutchens in the order named. Time—4:15.

SECOND RACE.—Trial Stakes for three-year-olds, mile heats, was won by Nashville, beating Dimberine, Joe Johnston, Harry Todd, and Vandalia in order named. Time—1:52, 1:51. Harry Todd and Vandalia were distanced in the second heat.

THIRD RACE.—Jockey Club purse, mile and a half, was won by Frogtown; Hampton second, and Tom Leathers third. Time—2:49¼.

The weather was delightful, and the attendance good. The racing was excellent, though the track was heavy from recent rains.

The New-York and New-England Railroad.

BOSTON, April 29.—The Board of Directors of the New-York and New-England Railroad Company met at the office of the Trustees of the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad to-day, and organized by electing Wm. T. Hart, President, and H. C. Luce, Treasurer. All the members of the board elected by the bondholders on the 17th inst. were present, except Mr. Olyphant, of New-York. The Executive Committee consists of Messrs. Watson, Foster, and Lathrop, and the Finance Committee of Messrs. Jewell, Barlow, and Dane. At the meeting of the Board of Directors, Charles P. Clark, of Boston, was elected general manager, after which the board adjourned.

The bankruptcy hearing in the case of the Boston, Hartford and Erie road, assigned in the District Court to-day, has gone over for one week.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The legal tenders outstanding are $357,301,128.

The Nova Scotia Legislature was prorogued yesterday.

The Providence print cloth market is firm, but prices unchanged.

The Postmaster-General resumed his duties yesterday, after four weeks' absence.

A number of Alsatian emigrants for Canada arrived at Quebec by the steam-ship Peruvian.

The Grand Trunk Railway Arrangement act has passed both Houses of the Dominion Parliament.

The annual meeting of the Western Conference of the Unitarian Churches commenced in Chicago last evening.

The St. Lawrence is clear of ice between Three Rivers and Montreal. Steamers commence their regular trips to-day.

The political difficulties in Livingston Parish, La., are reported to have been amicably adjusted. There has been no fighting.

The propellers Dean Richmond, Wm. M. Tweed, Thos. Scott, and Winslow, with two sailing vessels, left Buffalo yesterday morning for the upper lakes.

Edward McGloone was convicted of manslaughter, yesterday, in Boston, for causing the death of Charles Mehan by pushing him down a flight of stairs.

Messrs. Allan's ship Glenbervie is anchored in the River Du Loup, awaiting a tug. Several other vessels are reported at Lower St. Lawrence stations.

Third Assistant Postmaster-General Barber sent an order yesterday to the manufacturers for 5,000,000 postal cards. The aggregate of the applications for them is 12,000,000.

The north winds of the past few days have driven the Gulf ice in upon the northern coast of Nova Scotia. Navigation to Prince Edward's Island is consequently still closed.

The reported death of Crawford, who was stabbed by Hoppin, in Danvers, Mass., on Sunday, was incorrect. He was alive yesterday, with a slight prospect of recovery.

A very attractive fair in aid of the Young Men's Christian Association, under the name of "Bazaar of All Nations," was successfully inaugurated in Music Hall, Boston, last night.

The trial of Dr. J. C. West, for the murder of Gooch Turner, colored, which was fixed for yesterday, in Dover, Del., has been postponed till the June term by agreement of counsel.

The ice-bridge at Cape Rouge, St. Lawrence River, near Quebec, moved down a short distance with yesterday morning's tide, but has again formed a jam, that may last a week.

The new steam-ship Mary, built at Cramp's ship-yard, Philadelphia, for Clyde & Co.'s Philadelphia and Providence line, made her trial trip yesterday afternoon on the Delaware, going to Chester and returning.

The engineer's trial trips of the steam-ship Pennsylvania, the pioneer of the American Steam-ship Company of Philadelphia, will begin on Monday next, and occupy five days. The course to be run over is between Cape May and Long Island.

The following were the balances in the Treasury yesterday: Currency, $2,884,385 98; special deposit of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $25,905,000; coin, $74,818,889, including certificates of deposit, $24,446,300.

The following patents have been extended: S. E. Root, Bristol, Conn., clock-dial; Nathan A. Dyar, Boston, Mass., cements for roofing; John G. Widman, Yonkers, N. Y., stoves; J. Monroe Alden, administrator of Milton Alden, deceased, Auburn, N. Y., cultivators.

An unknown man was found in an unconscious condition, in a boat, on the Delaware River, at Milford, Penn., yesterday. He died shortly after being found. He was dressed in a dark suit of clothes and a white shirt. He was evidently a printer from Tyrone, Penn., judging from papers found in his pocket.

George Davis, a resident of Baltimore County, was arrested, on Monday, by the authorities of Anne Arundel, Maryland County, charged with shooting and killing Robert Perry, a colored man, in August, 1863. No trace of the perpetrator was discovered at the time, but recent developments led to the arrest of Davis.

The Congressional Convention in May in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, April 29.—The arrangements for the Congressional Convention to meet here May 13 are about completed. The programme will embrace:

FIRST DAY—Welcoming addresses and convention work.

SECOND DAY—Meeting of the convention in the morning, and the visiting of places of interest in the afternoon.

THIRD DAY.—An excursion and banquet on the river.

Mayor Brown will deliver the welcoming address. A number of prominent gentlemen will also address the convention. The Governors of all the States will be invited to attend the convention. A railway excursion to Galveston will start on the morning of the 16th.

Sad Accident—One Child Killed and Two Seriously Injured.

CINCINNATI, April 29.—The inclined-plane railway, to carry stones down the hill at the western part of the city, was first put in operation late this afternoon. The cable holding the car, which was loaded with fully a perch of stones, gave way just at starting, and ran down the hill over 600 feet, when it struck a bumper-box, and the stones flew in the air. The greater part of the stones landed in the door of the yard of Robert Green, 150 feet below, where five little children were playing. Two of them escaped unhurt. Robert Harris, five years old, was struck in the head and killed. Carl Rothr, six years old, received injuries in the head, which, it is feared, are fatal. Robert Green, four years old, was also injured in the head, but not dangerously. The fence of the yard in which the children were playing was demolished, and the window shutters and weather boards of the house were crushed and broken. The loaded car must have made a descent of 150 feet, perhaps more, as the hill is quite steep. It is stated that the cable which gave way was attached to the car with lead soldering after the manner of riveting, and that it came out of this attachment.

The Alleged Embezzlement by a Banker in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., April 29.—This afternoon further hearings in the two charges of embezzlement against Harrison Grambo, banker and broker, were to have been had, but by the agreement of counsel the case was postponed until Saturday. In one case the complaint is J. Wyman. The embezzlement, he alleges, amounts to $6,000. The other complaint is made by Wm. Torode, for embezzlement amounting to $9,955. The money was used in real estate operations. Torode transacted business with Grambo years ago, and things turned out right then. Mrs. Torode also entrusted money to Grambo, which will make the total amount of embezzlement to the family $25,000.

Business Matters in San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 29.—Vague rumors were current yesterday that a prominent merchant named Tyler Curtis had left the State and defrauded his creditors. The report was confirmed to-day, though his friends say that he will return and make it all right. The amount of his indebtedness is unknown.

The creditors of D. N. Hawley, hardware merchant, met here to-day. Hawley's failure was expected for a long time. His liabilities amount to nearly $200,000.

Business is much depressed in consequence of the prevalence of epizootic.

A Civil Rights Case in Albany.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 29.—The civil rights case in which the manager of the Opera-house refused admittance to that place of amusement, a few evenings since, to a colored man and his wife, has been sent to the Grand Jury.

The Secretary of War and Gen. Sheridan on the Frontier.

BROWNSVILLE, Ky., April 29.—Secretary Belknap and Gen. Sheridan and party left here to-day for New-Orleans, via Galveston, expecting to reach New-Orleans on Wednesday. The visit of these prominent officials to this section has created the best feeling among the people, who regard it as evidence that the Government takes an interest in frontier affairs.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Another Carlist Victory, on Paper—Flight of Don Alfonso Denied—Carrying Howitzers in Baggage.

LONDON, April 29.—The Carlist Committee here have received telegrams from Spain reporting that, on Thursday last, a great victory was won by their friends at Vera, in Navarre, forty miles north of Pampaluna. The Carlists, numbering 700, defeated a Republican force 1,400 strong. The battle began at 11 in the morning, and lasted until dusk. The bands commanded by the cura of Santa Cruz fought with great heroism. The Republicans were completely routed with a loss of eighty killed and wounded. Gen. Nouvilla's plan of campaign in the north has failed. The Carlists are receiving large supplies. The reports that Don Alfonso has recrossed the frontier into France, and that Saballs had fled are pronounced false.

GENEVA, April 29.—The police of this city have arrested the Chamberlain of Don Carlos, who was just starting for Spain with a howitzer packed among his baggage. The Federal Council has approved the action of the police.

Escape of Marshal Serrano and Señor Sagasta from Spain.

LONDON, April 30.—Marshal Serrano and Señor Sagasta have left Spain.

Additional advices received through Carlist channels represent that the chieftains Saballs, August, Memirez, Sevilla, Velles, and Oriskaty are capable of concentrating all their forces, about 10,000 in the aggregate, in a few hours. Saballs is blockading the City of Vich, thirty-seven miles from Barcelona. Don Alfonzo is in the Province of Lerida, where 500 men, of the San Fernando Regiment of the Regular Army have deserted to his banner.

Death of Macready, the Tragedian—Large Emigration to the United States.

LONDON, April 29.—William Charles Macready, the well-known English actor, is dead. He was eighty years old.

Mr. Hawkins, of the prosecution in the Tichborne perjury case, to-day concluded the opening address which he commenced on Wednesday last.

The first report of the loss by the burning of the carriage works of the Lancashire Railway Company, at Manchester, were exaggerated. Damage will not exceed $400,000.

Ten thousand emigrants left Liverpool last week for the United States. A large party of Londoners will leave this city on the 5th of next month for Halifax. On the day previous to their departure a popular farewell demonstration will take place in Victoria Park. Speeches will be made on the occasion by a number of persons, including several Americans.

The Irish Railways—Proposition to Aid Them with Loans.

LONDON, April 30—2½ A. M.—In the House of Commons to-night, Mr. Hamilton moved that the Government be instructed to purchase the Irish railways, stating that Ireland was ready to defray the expense of the transfer.

Mr. Gladstone opposed the project. He offered to help the railways with loans at a low rate of interest. He was ready to [illegible] them in every way, but would not purchase. He advised an amalgamation of the roads.

The motion was rejected.

The Late Emperor Napoleon's Will—Earthquake in England.

LONDON, April 30—5½ A. M.—The will of the late Emperor Napoleon is published. It is dated the 24th of April, 1865, and leaves to the Empress all the Emperor's private property.

The son and wife are recommended to the care of the great bodies of the State and to the people, and the army. The sworn valuation of the property is $600,000.

A sharp shock of earthquake is reported to have been felt at Doncastry yesterday.

The Prince of Wales at Vienna.

VIENNA, April 29.—His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has arrived in this city.

The Prince and Princess Imperial of Germany, and the Count and Countess of Flanders, have arrived in this city.

The American Commissionership Question as Discussed in Vienna.

VIENNA, April 29.—The foreign journalists had a banquet here to-night. Some 200 persons were present, and the affair was a success.

The scandal in relation to the American commissionerships continues to be a leading topic.

Gen. Meyer, one of the old commissioners, retains possession of the documents of the Commission. Mr. Cunningham has been appointed temporary Superintendent of the American section. Gen. Van Buren writes to the *New Free Press* repudiating the charges, and asking for suspension of public judgment until an investigation is had.

The strike of the cabmen continues.

The Political Situation in France.

PARIS, April 29.—M. Barodet made an eloquent address to his constituents to-night. He declared that democracy was everywhere increasing.

The rumors of a ministerial crisis are renewed. It is said that M. Goulard, Minister of the Interior, will resign, and M. Grevy, late President of the Assembly, will take his place or enter the Ministry in some other department.

The Atchinese War Question in the Dutch Chamber.

THE HAGUE, April 29.—Debate arose in the Chamber of Deputies to-day on the origin and conduct of the Atchinese war.

The Minister of the Colonies explained the grievances which led to the expedition against Atcheen, defended the declaration of war, which, he maintained, was fully justified by the circumstances, and challenged a vote of confidence.

Outrage by Coal Miners on Strike.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, April 29.—A dispatch from Youngstown, Ohio, says a gross outrage was committed last night at Vienna coal shaft, about half a mile east of Vienna Centre. About 10½ o'clock a number of men attacked the house of John Cannif, a coal miner, who had gone to work in the coal bank. The men broke in the doors and windows with stones and clubs, putting the inmates in great peril from missiles. One of Cannif's boarders fired at the attacking party, and they fled. The darkness prevented their recognition. Cannif was one of about twenty old miners who went to work on Friday last. He and the others had been threatened with injury if they did so. Some twenty miners, who had agreed to go to work this morning, were debarred by this outrage, and threats were posted on their gates and houses. The miners' strike is now in its seventeenth week.

The Eight-Hour Enforcement League.

The "Eight-hour Enforcement League," formed at a meeting of trades union delegations, a week ago, held another meeting, at the Germania Assembly Rooms, last night, for the purpose of perfecting the organization.

The following organizations were represented each by two delegates:

The Coopers' Union, Tobacco-box Makers, Painters' Union No. 1, Painters' Union No. 2, Carpenters of Brooklyn, the Amalgamated Engineers, the Piano-makers' Union, the Federal Council of the International Union, Section No. 9 of the Internationals, Section No. 12 and Section No. 19 of the same organization.

On motion, a committee on permanent organization was appointed, composed of Messrs. Connolly, Ward, Blair, Penson, and one of the gasmen. A resolution was also passed to communicate with other organizations on the subject for co-operation

MAY DAY.

A History of "Moving Day"—Its Pleasures in the Past and Its Miseries in the Present.

There is no custom so well calculated to dispel the pleasant and poetic fancies that hover about the hearth at home as that much deprecated habit of May Day moving. The wonder, indeed, is that human endurance ever suffered it to grow as it has grown in the past. Time was when May Day had its honors and remembrances from which the house-wife did not shrink in confusion and annoyance, for May brought beauty, bloom, and gladness. May Day, the herald of the glorious Spring, was hailed with joy. Its approach was the signal for great rejoicing. By some the rites and observances peculiar to the day are traced back to heathen times. The Romans honored the goddess Flora by celebrations commencing on the 28th April and continuing for some days, and the month of May was considered to be under the special protection of Apollo. At the birth of this mythical divinity—to whom the guardianship of music, eloquence, archery, and prophecy is assigned—the earth is said to have smiled around him, and all the goddesses shouted aloud to celebrate his birth. As the nectar and ambrosia which he received from Themis induced the infantile god to cast off bands and swaddling clothes and to ask for a lyre and a bow, Delos, his birth-place, became covered with golden flowers. But Flora's festival degenerated until it became offensive to purity. Flora is said to have been a courtezan, who, having grown very wealthy, bequeathed all her possessions to the people, in order to keep her memory green. On the occasions of the celebration of Flora's festival, the young men gathered green boughs and garlands to deck their homes and the temples of their fair ones. Certain relics of the festival are still said to be preserved in Italy, though they take a different form now. Images of the Virgin are decked with flowers, and honored not only on May Day, but during the entire month. Devotions in her honor are offered throughout the extent of the whole Catholic Church; for all pious Catholics recognize this as the month of Mary.

In England May Day was very generally celebrated in the past. The ancient Druids lighted fires on the hill-tops on May eve to welcome the coming Spring. In later observances of the day this feature was preserved. Youths and maidens were up before the dawn on May morning, and with music and horns started for the woods to gather nosegays and make garlands for their homes, and to bring back with them at sunset the fragrant hawthorn blossoms and green boughs, with which to deck houses in token of the arrival of this smiling season. Nor were the peasants alone in these observances. The custom had the approving sanction of royalty. In his *Court of Love*, Chaucer says:

> Fourth goeth all the court, bothe moste and leste,
> To fetch the floures fresh, and branch and blome.

And in the third scene of the fourth act of "Henry VIII." Shakespeare makes ample reference to the custom. In Hall's *Chronicles* an account is given of Henry VIII.'s riding a-Maying with Queen Catherine, accompanied by many lords and ladies. That curious record of the times of its author, the diary of Samuel Pepys, contains the following, relative to this custom: "May 1—To Westminster, in the way meeting many milk-maids with their garlands upon their pails, dancing with a fiddler before them; and saw pretty Nelly, (Nell Gwynne,) standing at her lodgings' door in Drury-lane, in her smock sleeves and bodice, looking upon one. She seemed a mighty pretty creature." The fair ladies of those good times had a pretty notion that the May morning dew would impart great beauty to their faces, and many left their city homes to be ready to gather from the opening flowers the bright May dew with which to wash their pretty faces. But these observances did not improve with age, and under the austere and puritanical government of Cromwell, these rural customs were soon prohibited. The May-poles erected on the village greens, around which the dancers whirled with flowers and green boughs, were ordered down by the Parliament, and May Day frolics were discouraged for a time. With the restoration of Charles II. to the throne, came a revival of the sport, and amid great rejoicing a May-pole was erected on the Strand in London. The custom gradually died away, and soon the only relics remaining were the May-pole, and the Jack-in-the-Green of the chimney-sweeping boys. The last May-pole that stood in the Strand in London was taken down in 1717. In Ireland, very lately, the day was celebrated by processions, headed by a hobby-horse borne on the shoulders of three or four stalwart participants, and accompanied with music, in which the fife figured prominently—perhaps in recognition of Apollo's protection of the month. But this custom, after becoming little more than an excuse for Spring, ceased to be a few years ago.

The house-wife of New-York to-day, who is not so fortunate as to possess a permanent domicil, wakes up to other thoughts than those of flowers and green boughs on May morning. To many it is a dream of torment, confusion, and expense, and landlords and real estate agents are the evil spirits that rule the day. When New-Yorkers celebrate the day, as they do invariably, it is, if not in sack-cloth and ashes, amid dust and piles of carpets and confused heaps of furniture. Beginning with the torment of house-hunting on the first fair days of the early Spring the search continues until close upon the end of April. Increase of rent is threatened, or a reduction from exorbitant charges is demanded and refused; the neighborhood has from some cause become unpleasant, or the tenant has changed his business location, or the suburbs offer flattering inducements, and a change has to be made. But, whatever the cause, the result extorts little sympathy in proportion to the discomfort consequent upon a change of habitation. Perhaps this is because so many move who are not pressed to do so from actual necessities. It is certain, whatever be the moving cause, that the annual spectacle of a whole drove of Gothamites struggling amid pots, and pans, and pictures, and rolls of carpet, to break away from the ties of place and friendship just as they are warming in their old nest, to find a new and cold home and cultivate fresh friendships, is not the kind of picture to gaze on with poetic rapture. But, then, they who move are not always the ones to censure. It is undeniable that for years the best investment and the surest means of acquiring sudden wealth—outside of corrupt political preferment—have been real estate speculations. The natural growth and prosperity of the City have tended to this result, but artificial agencies have been called into help. Notices to quit, under the cover of a notice of increase, served yearly upon the tenants confined by circumstances to certain localities, have had an unwholesome effect. The tenant had to pay or go; and go he did generally, for he could not always pay. During the intervening twelve months between then and the coming May Day some sudden change of fortune may so advance or depress his financial condition as to throw him next year into a state of entire change. But Dame Fortune, like the Goddess Flora, is a lady of ill-repute, and it is to be hoped that such questionable observances in her honor, as moving from time to time so as to be always mingling with her most favored devotees and basking forever in her smiles, will soon come into disfavor. Surely in this age of Republican (!) simplicity a man should be able to bear a little prosperity without getting too important for his old haunts and familiar associates.

To one class alone is the day an era of rejoicing. It is the carman's harvest. For once his nag is looking spruce and hearty, his truck is newly painted, and his face beams with smiles. He cannot afford to be gloomy on May Day, for while he is helping himself and his outfit to all "the luxuries of the season" some one else has to pay the reckoning. It would be a very difficult matter to arrange a scale of prices for his services on May Day. Everything depends on the demand for him. The distance to which a person is to be removed, the character of the wagon—and its owner—and the condition of the weather are all matters of consideration. This year, it is believed, the moving will be less than usual. The general dullness of the times has pretty effectually checked exorbitant demands; although the building for the past year was not equal to the preceding ones. People who are about to change will be likely to patronize Brooklyn and Jersey, to some extent, if a judgment may be formed from the number of applications for accommodation in both places during this and last month. The perpetual whirl has been a source of no slight annoyance and mortification to permanent residents. After living for years in one place, they find age advancing, with few familiar faces to remind them of the past—as much strangers at home as those who, stepping into the revolving circle, roll all around with the changing years.

THE LABOR MARKET.

Prospects for Work this Season—Stagnation in all Trades.

The comparatively small number of buildings now in course of erection in all parts of the City has caused serious alarm to many with regard to work for mechanics this Summer. Probably there has not been such a scarcity of work at this time of the year for many years past, yet it is difficult to assign any satisfactory reason for it. The cost of building material has not increased to any appreciable extent, neither has the cost of building, unless, indeed, the eight hours as a day's work, and the old rate of pay, be insisted on. In that event the cost of building must necessarily be advanced ten to fifteen per cent. The present high price of money may possibly have a serious effect upon the building interests, for capitalists will not invest their money in real estate when they can obtain double and treble for it what they can by building. But if the present state of the money market be the disturbing cause, it is one that cannot last long, as the reasons for the existing high rate at which money is held are of a temporary character only, and the market must soon find its level again.

One of the most active causes of the present depression of trade is, according to builders and capitalists, the uncertainty they feel of being able to complete their contracts until the vexed question of the duration of a day's work, and the remuneration therefor, is settled. Without doubt the workmen have strong reason on their side, in the fact that eight hours per diem has been by law determined to be a day's work on all Government works, but it must be borne in mind that the law can no more determine what length of time shall constitute a day's work between private contractors than it can authoritatively say at what price a butcher shall sell a pound of beef.

On the other hand, the capitalists say they will not pay the increased price for building if the old rate of wages be maintained, and a day's work limited to eight hours. The builders also say, with a good show of reason, that they cannot enter into a contract to erect and finish a building at the old rates, because, although their workmen may commence to work at ten hours a day, they may, and probably will, when the building is half completed, strike for eight hours, thereby entailing heavy losses on the contractor.

The three phases of this perplexing question are thus given according to the views entertained by those of each party interested, and how closely the interests of the one are allied to those of the other may be seen at a glance. The consequences of this conflict between those most intimately connected with and deeply interested in the labor question are painfully apparent. Where, for several years past, whole blocks of buildings were going up, now only a few isolated dwellings are being erected. Where a score of workmen could find employment for every day in the week, now only a few can obtain work for two or three days. Nor is the scarcity of work, in consequence, confined to the skilled artisans alone. The laborers employed in the obtaining and transportation of material must necessarily suffer in an equal ratio. The character of the work engaged in must also be considered in this connection. Now a very large number of the best and steadiest workmen in the City are employed in repairs and alterations which could be done as satisfactorily by less skilled mechanics, leaving the others to engage in a better class of work. But repairs and alterations are the only kinds of work that many contractors will engage to do, because therein they run little or no risk. The money lost to the mechanics may be realized from the following figures: During the year ending April 5, 1872, plans for 2,518 new buildings were submitted to the Department of Buildings, and in the year ending April 5, 1873, plans for only 1,547 buildings were submitted—a decrease of 971. Assuming that no disturbing cause had interfered, and that an equal number of buildings had been erected in 1872-3 as in 1871-2, the cost of the labor alone, in building, would have amounted to about $14,500,000, while the cost of material would have been about the same amount. Or, in other words, continuous work for a whole year would have been afforded for about 37,500 men, instead of about 23,000 men.

In building, as before stated, there will be but very little done this year. A few large contracts are yet uncompleted, of which three or four are churches in a more or less advanced stage, but it is claimed that although their completion at as early a date as possible is desirable, they can be allowed to remain unfinished, if necessary, till an almost indefinite period. A considerable number of brick tenements have been contracted for, but they consist principally of single, only a few double, houses. Such buildings offer very little of the finer class of work in any branch of trade, and very few will be brown stone fronts. The number of private dwellings contracted for is very limited, especially in brown stone, consequently the stagnation of work among the brown-stone cutters is likely to be serious. For carpenters and joiners, as already intimated, work will be scarce, especially in fine work. The principal buildings to be erected in New-York this year are on the east side, in the neighborhoods of the First and Second avenues, from Fiftieth to One Hundred and Twentieth-street. A few buildings have been contracted for on the west side.

In Brooklyn trade is likely to be more lively than in New-York. Several new and large buildings have already been commenced in Fulton-street, Myrtle-avenue, and the South and East Divisions, yet there is a marked decrease in the number of new edifices under way this year from former years.

In the event of any reliable and effective scheme of rapid transit being engaged in, a strong impetus must necessarily be given to the iron trade, which, however, is less dependent upon local work than any other branch of trade. No important street openings or gradings are likely to be engaged in this year, consequently nothing can be relied on from that quarter.

From the unsatisfactory and unstable condition of the labor market at present, it appears highly desirable that the principal disturbing element should be eradicated, which can only be accomplished by an equitable and satisfactory arrangement of the cause or causes of difference between the employers and employed, and when such an agreement has been entered into, it should, and must be, rigidly and honestly maintained by both parties. Then, and not until then, probably, will the present depression and the still greater prospective depression of trade cease.

Arrangements for the State Convention of Editors and Publishers.

The officers of the Editors' and Publishers' Association of the State of New-York held a meeting yesterday at the Metropolitan Hotel. The following were present: President—W. W. Hegeman, of the Poughkeepsie *News;* Vice-Presidents—J. G. P. Holden, Yonkers *Gazette;* J. W. Spaight, Fishkill *Standard;* M. D. Stivers, *Orange County Press;* William Van Camp, Wayne *Democratic Press;* John Charlton, Nyack *Journal.* Secretary and Treasurer—A. O. Bunnell, Dansville *Advertiser.* Executive Committee—H. Stowell, Seneca Falls *Reveille;* A. A. Hopkins, *American Rural Home;* Henry Todd, Batavia *Spirit of the Times.*

The only business of general interest which was transacted was the completion of the arrangements and programme for the annual convention of the association at Poughkeepsie, on the 18th, 19th, and 20th of June next. The following is the programme of the business of the convention, as far as agreed upon:

First Day—Business meeting, beginning at 9 A. M., at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association; in the evening, at the Collinwood Opera-house, address of welcome by the President, Mr. Hegeman; annual address by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher; poem by Mr. B. P. Shillaber, ("Mrs. Partington;") tributes to deceased members, music, &c.

Second Day—Excursion to West Point, Newburg, &c.; in the evening, a reception by Mayor Eastburn.

Third Day—After the business session, a visit to Vassar College, and a reception in the evening.

There is much complaint of the conduct of advertising agents toward the proprietors of the country papers, and the project of organizing a joint stock advertising agency of their own was favorably discussed informally. The convention will probably take action in the matter for the better protection of the country Press.

Average Earnings in the United States.

The people of the United States earn more relatively per capita than any other people, but still the amount of average earnings in the United States is smaller than most people imagine until they have examined the actual statistics. It appears from the last census returns of the wealth, the population and the earnings of the United States "that the average annual earnings of the whole American people do not exceed $800 a year each. The average earnings of the employed classes do not exceed $1,000. The average earnings of those holding salaried employments do not exceed $1,500. The average earnings of the learned professions do not exceed $2,500."

Fire in Canal-Street and Broadway.

At 1 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in the basement of the premises Nos. 295 and 297 Canal-street. The first floor and basement are occupied by Thomas Lotan as a fruit and liquor store. Damage to stock, $500; insured. The building, owned by T. W. Mason, is damaged $300; insured. The fire extended to the basement of the building No. 419 Broadway, occupied by Peter Staden as a barber's shop; damage, $1,000; insured for that amount in the Tradesmen's Company. The stock in the hat store of W. W. Hebberd, on the first floor of No. 419 Broadway, was damaged to the extent of $500; insured for $2,000. The building is owned by S. W. Marshall, and is damaged to the extent of $500; insured.

OUR DIRTY STREETS.

The Condition of the Public Thoroughfares—A Defective Watering System.

During the past week the condition of all the principal streets and leading thoroughfares throughout the City formed the general topic of conversation.

On Monday especially the dense volumes of dust rising from the streets became a nuisance more offensive and disagreeable than any that had been experienced during the severe snow-storms of the past Winter.

In the morning the sun rose bright and clear upon a cloudless sky, and a thousand disagreeable recollections and associations of the past Winter were forgotten beneath the genial influence of the balmy atmosphere, fresh from the waters of the bay and the woodlands along the shores of the harbor. As the day advanced, however, and the tremendous rush of traffic began to roll along the streets, it became painfully evident that the air was fast becoming impregnated with something far less agreeable than the perfumes of the opening Spring flowers. Every street-car that moved along the avenues, every wagon, truck, dray, and freight-van that rolled their cumbrous wheels along the pavements, shook up a thick cloud of dust from the streets. Fortunately the wind did not blow strong, or matters would have been much worse. Calm as it was, in many instances dense clouds of dust were whirled round the corners and down the throats of the luckless pedestrians before they could take the slightest precautions to guard against it.

In most of the cross-town streets south of Canal-street the dust and dried garbage collected on the pavements was two and three inches deep, and in the neighborhood of wholesale grocery and drug stores in many instances a new element was added by the presence of large quantities of logwood and other disagreeable coloring stuffs, which escaped from broken packages, and were liable to be blown at any moment not only upon the new Spring overcoat of the traveler, but, still worse, to be inhaled at every breath. To enumerate those particular streets and districts of the City remarkably conspicuous for their dirty condition would involve a lengthy catalogue. Every nook and corner from Harlem to the Battery held its own store of dusty refuse, but the up-town districts were not near so bad as those below Canal-street. Broadway, above that street, and Fifth-avenue, and the cross streets above Fourteenth-street, were passable, but still those who were forced to travel even in these favored localities suffered considerably.

During the entire day even passengers by the street-cars felt the disagreeable effects of the clouds of dust drifted in upon them through the doors, which the conductors appeared over-anxious to keep open. Ladies' dresses were very badly injured, and the owners of fancy dry goods stores suffered considerably from the same effects. The dust flew thick in all directions, and at times the suffocation and tickling sensation experienced in the lungs of those who were obliged to travel any distance, were most annoying. The dust found its way into the most sheltered and carefully protected warehouses, and in some instances, so thickly did it rise from the streets that the windows and whole external surface of the buildings, even the very roof-tops, were laden with it. Nor was this much to be wondered at, considering the method adopted by the sweepers, who now and then appeared in some of the streets, vainly endeavoring to remove it. In the Third Ward, for instance, twenty-three men were engaged from noon, and might be seen at work in the neighborhood of the City Hall. This force was composed of twenty-one sweepers and two men designed to supply the place of a watering-cart. These two men were supplied with cans such as might be very useful in sprinkling flower-knolls in the garden, but totally inadequate to meet the requirements of the public thoroughfares after a week of parching drouth. At 7 o'clock in the evening this company had completed their operations in Reade, Chambers, Warren, and Barclay streets, and were then closing their labors by raising such a suffocating whirlwind of dust in Park-place as rendered it difficult to pass along the sidewalks. From these facts, the efficiency of the Street-cleaning Bureau may be fairly estimated, and the heavy losses sustained during the Summer season by the owners of fancy warehouses can be easily accounted for. The depreciation of this class of goods annually from this cause is very large, and amounts to thousands of dollars.

Under these circumstances there was a general inclination to throw blame on somebody's shoulders, and the City Government was in many instances severely censured. It does not, however, appear to be clearly understood that the City Government has nothing whatever to do with the watering of the streets. The citizens alone are responsible in this respect, since it is optional with them whether the watering-cart shall make its appearance or not. The system adopted appears to be one which could be improved very materially. Private individuals who have obtained a permit from the Board of Works to water a certain district, enter into a contract with the owners of stores in the locality to lay the dust opposite their stores and dwellings, and those who wish to pay for this service can have it performed.

This leads to very exceptional treatment on the part of the private contractors who water those portions of the street in front of their patrons' dwellings, but leave those localities where the occupiers do not choose to call in their services entirely neglected. It is no unusual thing to find certain streets well watered opposite some of the stores, while other portions of the same streets contain ample quantities of dust to become the sport of the passing breeze, and a most disagreeable source of annoyance to the public.

Yesterday there was a slight improvement in the general condition of the thoroughfares, owing to a shower, which fell at an early hour in the morning. About midday the streets received another sprinkling from the clouds, which kept the dirt from rising into the air. In West street, Washington-street, Canal-street, and in other places, a number of watering carts were at work during the day, but still the filth was only changed into another form, which gave the pavements anything but a cleanly appearance.

Late in the evening it began to rain, which continued with slight intermissions up to a late hour, so that to-day we may expect that the streets will be comparatively free from dust, at all events.

The Reformatory for Juvenile Delinquents.

The forty-eighth annual report of the managers of the Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents in the City of New-York, just issued, shows that since the opening of the institution, in 1825, the total number of children received into it is 14,675; number in the House on Jan. 1, 1872, 869; admitted in 1872, 489; making a gross total of 1,358. Of that number 810 were indentured and discharged during the year, leaving 548 in the House on Jan. 1, 1873. The following is a condensed summary of the Treasurer's report:

There have been expended during the year:

For support and maintenance		$105,741 99
For insurance, rent of city office, interest on loans, and incidental expenses		4,784 75
For permanent improvements		6,811 78
Total		$117,338 52
For debt of 1872		12,619 01
Total payments		$129,957 53

The receipts for the same period have been:

From the State Controller, annual and special appropriation	$57,190 08	
From labor	45,382 79	
From Board of Education, theatrical licenses, sales of unused articles, &c.	14,858,32	
		$117,432 09
Deficiency of the year		$12,525 44

Deficiency:

Due Treasurer	$2,025 44	
Temporary loans unpaid	10,500 00	
		$12,525 44

The deficiency is explained by the reduction of the theatrical licenses from which the institution derived a large income. In 1872 an act was passed by the Legislature early in the session reducing the rates charged for such licenses, but its approval by the Governor was delayed until May, the Mayor, in the meantime, issuing the licenses at the reduced rates. So that, instead of receiving $11,000 or $12,000, the income from this source only amounted to $1,300. Then the annual gratuity of $8,000 given by the City was again denied this year, and what with the falling off of commitments by the police magistrates, the killing of Officer Calvert by an inmate, and the reduction of productive labor, the deficiency in the income, as above stated, amounted to $12,525 44, for which a legislative appropriation is requested by the managers of the society.

Controller's Receipts.

Controller Green reports the following amounts paid yesterday into the City Treasury, viz.:

From taxes, water-rent, and interest	$13,568 48
From assessments for street-openings and improvements	12,756 48
From arrears of taxes, assessments, water-rent, and interest	7,274 26
From water-rents	390 80
Total	$33,990 02

The Movement Among the Crispins.

The movement among the Crispins for an increase upon the present rates paid for fine work is proceeding quietly. The Visiting Committee, appointed for the purpose at the mass-meeting on the 21st inst., called yesterday on the proprietors of ten shops. Of these, three that are rated in the first class—Messrs. Walters, Brooks, and Thierry, and one, Mr. Sheridan, rated in the second class—conceded the demands of the men. Messrs. Richmond, Glaze, and Smith, of the first class, and Sloth and Bruce, of the second class, refused, and their shops, employing altogether fifty men, were placed on strike. In two of the shops no decided answer was given. The employers who, up to the present, have refused to comply, assign as a reason, not the injustice of the demand, but its inexpediency at the present time, owing to the state of trade. At a meeting of the men, last evening, at the head-quarters, in Spring-street, opinions were confidently expressed that the movement for an increased rate would end speedily and successfully.

CITY PROPERTY.

Ferry Franchises—Recovering Property Held by Adverse Possession.

A meeting of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund was held yesterday, Mayor Havemeyer in the chair.

Bids for a term of ten years for the franchises of five ferries were opened by the Commissioners, as follows:

Ferry foot of Houston-street to Grand-street, Brooklyn—Wm. Smith, $10,000 per annum; Francis Swift, $5,000; James M. Waterbury, $5,550; Long Island Ferry Company, $3,650.

Barclay-street to Hoboken—Cambridge Livingston, $1,000 per annum; Hoboken Land Improvement Company, $1,100.

Desbrosses-street to Jersey City—The Jersey Company, $1,000 per annum.

Foot of Grand-street to Grand-street, Brooklyn, E. D.—John Hayes, $3,500 per annum; New-York and Brooklyn Ferry Company, $1,000; Francis Swift, $900.

Ninety-second-street to Astoria—Thos. J. Crumbie, $100 per annum; Francis Swift, $500.

The proposals were laid over until 3 o'clock this afternoon.

A resolution was offered by the City Chamberlain to sell the lots belonging to the City around old Hamilton-square. It was lost, and a substitute adopted authorizing the Controller to let the lots temporarily.

Mr. Van Schaick called up the question of taking action in regard to recovering certain property belonging to the City, and now held by adverse possession.

Recorder Hackett said it was absolutely necessary some action should be taken in the matter. The longer it is delayed, the more trouble there would be in getting the property back. In July, 1871, he said, a committee was appointed to make an agreement with Wm. C. Traphagen to recover property belonging to the City, and now occupied by other parties. According to the agreement to be made, Mr. Traphagen was not to receive anything unless he got property back, when he was to be paid one-half of its value.

The Controller said he would never give his consent to such a contract being made. There were plenty of able real estate lawyers who would undertake the work for a much more moderate compensation.

The contract was then read, and the Mayor said it seemed to him as if there might be a good deal of black-mailing in it if carried out. Parties whose titles were not quite perfect might be frightened into paying large sums not to have their titles contested.

The Controller said that was only one of the evils that would result. Mr. Traphagen had professed to discover that all the grants and sales of water lots were illegal. If this was followed up, where would the thing end?

The matter was then dropped.

The Controller offered a resolution rescinding the resolution to employ John McKeon as standing counsel to the Commissioners at a salary of $5,000 per annum.

It was adopted, and the Board adjourned to 3 P. M. to-day.

MEDICAL ALUMNI.

College of Physicians and Surgeons—Proposed Endowments and Improvements.

The Alumni Association of the College of Physicians and Surgeons held a meeting last evening, at the College, the President, Dr. Cornelius R. Agnew, in the chair. The business of the evening was the submission of a report from a committee of three, consisting of Messrs. Cornelius A. Agnew, George A. Peters, and Albert H. Buck, appointed on the 26th of February last, for the purpose of conferring with the Faculty of the College with a view of extending its usefulness, to meet the advances in medical science. The committee, last evening, submitted as their report an address to the graduates, of which the following is the most interesting portion. The address and the report of the committee were adopted:

GENTLEMEN: Your committee, intrusted with the duty of ascertaining the best and most feasible method of extending the field of usefulness of their Alma Mater, do unanimously recommend the raising of a sum of money, not less than $100,000 in amount, to be devoted to the following distinctive purposes:

The endowment of a chair of pathological anatomy, to be called the Alumni Professorship of Pathological Anatomy; the establishment of separate laboratories, where students may learn chemistry, physiology, and pathological anatomy experimentally, and where original researches may be carried on under the guidance of competent instructors; and the erection of one or two small recitation or lecture rooms, each capable of seating about thirty persons.

Your committee believe that there is no more certain way of advancing the standard of medical education than by furnishing the most ample facilities for the prosecution of studies and investigations in the purely scientific departments of medicine. They believe that such changes as are proposed are most urgently needed by the college. They will enable her to retain within her walls many of her graduates, and also to attract those of other schools who are now compelled to visit Europe for facilities of this kind, and she will thereby maintain her present and well-earned prestige among the medical schools of the country. Your committee also desire to draw your attention to the fact that other colleges, appreciating the advantage to be derived from the introduction of these important features in medical training, are actively engaged in raising funds for a similar purpose, and have in certain instances, met with a most gratifying response. Their appeal to the graduates and to the business men of the community has been answered by such generous contributions, that the success of their enterprise is now fully assured. Your committee are confident that our own efforts will be similarly rewarded, if every Alumnus will prove loyal to the best interests of his Alma Mater, and contribute to the full extent of his ability.

In determining how the funds shall be spent, your committee have been unanimous in naming the above objects. They take an especial pleasure in urging the claims of an endowed chair of Pathological Anatomy, and would remind the graduates of the world-wide celebrity of such men as Rokitansky and Virchow, and of the reputation which their respective schools have, in a great measure, received through them. As the expenditure of time and labor necessary in this especial branch of medicine is so great as to seriously interfere, or be entirely incompatible with ordinary private practice, your committee deem it advisable to urge a sufficiently large endowment for this chair. It is scarcely necessary to add that a well-equipped laboratory should be placed at the disposal of the Professor of Pathological Anatomy. Physiological and chemical laboratories should also be attached to their respective chairs.

CORNELIUS R. AGNEW,
GEORGE A. PETERS,
ALBERT H. BUCK.

After adopting a constitution and by-laws, and a draft of a certificate of incorporation for the organization, the meeting adjourned.

THE BROOKLYN POLICE.

Secrecy Officially Enjoined on the Members of the Department.

The following remarkable and original order was issued from Police Head-quarters, Brooklyn, yesterday:

GENERAL ORDER, No. 100.—Inasmuch as it is the duty of the police force to not only make every effort to prevent the commission of crime, but to capture criminals, the performance of which duty is seriously embarrassed by the untimely publicity given to movements of the Police Department by members thereof.

The public do not desire to know how criminals are caught; they only want to know that they are caught. The capture of important criminals, after they have been publicly notified of the movements of the police in that direction, is next to impossible. The practice heretofore tolerated of giving publicity to offenses of a serious character, before the capture of criminals engaged in them, must cease.

It is, therefore, ordered that from this date any member or employe of this department who shall give publicity to any movement of the police force in relation to any crime that may have been committed, before the arrest of the parties connected therewith, will be dismissed from the department.

The commanding officers of precincts and subprecincts will make a full and complete statement connected with all prisoners, together with the nature of their respective offenses, &c., all of which facts will be given by the Chief of Police to the regularly designated representatives of the Press. But when a crime has been committed, and all persons concerned therein have not been arrested, then a confidential and separate report of all facts connected with the case will be forwarded immediately to the Chief of Police, who will submit the same to the board, which facts will not be given to the public until the same can be done without defeating the ends of justice.

By order of the board.

(Signed,) JOHN S. FOLK,
Inspector and Acting Chief of Police.

According to the spirit of this novel mode of procedure, the public will hereafter know nothing of such murders as that of Panormo and Goodrich, until the continued absence of the victims from the community shall have aroused inquiry, or until the Kate Stoddards and mythical Roscoes of the future are in durance vile.

The order bears the date of April 28, but it has in reality been in force for over two weeks past, all inquiries of late at precincts as to "crimes which may have been committed" having resulted in a reference to the powers that be at head-quarters.

Hereafter, therefore, when a murder is committed, and the murderer, or all engaged in the deed, do not happen to be in the way, the fact of the occurrence is to be confided to the Chief, and thence to the regular order of business of the Board of Police Commissioners, and thus kept a secret, unless, perhaps, it happens to reach the ears of the reporters. In other words, the police will proclaim their successes, but their failures must be known only among themselves, even if such action should, as it probably will, conceal a multitude of evil.

Will of Hon. James Dixon.

The will of the late Hon. James Dixon, of Hartford, Conn., was admitted to probate in that city on Monday. His entire property is divided between his two sons and daughters, with the exception of 200 shares of the Enfield and Suffield toll-bridge stock, which is left to his sister. That part of his property given to his son James Dixon, is left in trust to Hon. W. D. Shipman. The will was made Jan. 10, 1872, and witnessed by John R. Reddield, J. G. Woodward, and W. J. Myers.

NOTES TO THE EDITOR.

The Permit Bureau Again.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Does the new Mayor adhere altogether to reform when he permits the levying of assessments on the merchants under notices issued by his chief clerk for permission to have "signs," "to exhibit their goods," and "to receive and deliver their goods" on the sidewalks in front of their stores?

If this exaction is legal, all right! But into whose pocket does the money go that is extorted from the merchants? and has been for years to the tune, it is said, of $50,000. Stir this up at once for the sake of OVERTAXED.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, April 29, 1873.

Hints on Art.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

I regret that the force of your contributor's article headed "Hints on Art," in Saturday's issue, should have been impaired by epithets that were in bad taste, and by personal references most likely unjust. His frequent use, too, of the word "obsequiousness," as applied generally to artists, is false in its implication. With the exception of a few thrifty spirits in their ranks, no class of men in our community are more scornful of ignorant and pretentious patronage. They are sensible that the obligation is not all in favor of purchasers; that the art of our time is a fair expression of its civilization, and that much of the consideration and claim to refinement the latter fairly enjoy in our midst is conferred upon them by possession merely of what only artists can create.

Let obligation, kindly feeling, and respect be mutual, and say no more about it. As regards, however, a clear apprehension of the matter in hand, and a candid manner of statement, your correspondent is deserving of all respect. Articles upon the subject of art in our country, with a grain of sense or truth in them, are too uncommon in our newspapers to be lightly rejected.

A. B.

Bank Management.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Knowing that you are willing at all times to hear and to publish the different opinions upon subjects that interest our business community, I herewith give a solution, according to my ideas, of the many defalcations that have lately occurred in banks. In the first place, people are anxious to accomplish in a few weeks that which took our forefathers a lifetime. Our bank presidents, with but a few exceptions, encourage these wild speculations in stocks by loaning the hard-earned money of honest depositors to those who gamble in stocks. If a business man asks for assistance from a bank he is too frequently met with a rebuff by their stating that their money is all loaned, (and that they are short,) and immediately after the cashier is notified to telegraph to some street broker, (for the majority of banks are connected by telegraph with Wall-street,) informing him that they have some $200,000 (more or less) to loan.

Now, the question is: Does this not have a tendency to demoralize honest labor in the minds of the clerks? They have their ideas as well as Presidents, and when they see the deference paid to brokers, and honest labor slighted, they naturally infer that it is only in that path of life they will be respected by our banks, and figure accordingly. In speaking now more particularly of the defalcation which has lately occurred in the Atlantic National Bank: This Cashier's idea of life was sink or swim, but nevertheless his wild speculations were conducted on other people's money. There would be no objections to his sinking or swimming on his own capital, but unfortunately it was not his own; therefore, as far as he was concerned, his risks were made entirely with other people's money. Nor need he be under any apprehensions of being punished, as he deserves, if we are to judge from those who have lately had the same experience. Our courts of justice, it seems, are not to correct but to protect those high-minded, bold, dashing speculators who are always ready to gull the public, and sink or swim on other people's money, widows' and orphans' not excepted.

MERCHANT.

French Cooking.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

There is an unseemly levity and too little reference to facts in the discussion of this important subject, as it is proceeding in your columns. There is a much more important question than that *de gustibus*, and it concerns a much larger body of people than the small class for which Carl Benson writes. I beg to contribute a little experience.

I had lived fifty years firm in the common faith. Keeping dyspepsia, with some difficulty, at arm's length, nine days out of ten my dinner was made from the simple and substantial roast joint, fowl or turkey, or the equally plain steak or chop, and one or two kinds of vegetables, boiled or baked, and a little fruit. No "made-dishes" ever came to my table.

But on an eventful day, my family being in the country, I wished to pursue a conversation with a bachelor friend, and was induced to follow him to a house which he frequented, and to accept his invitation to dine with him. What sort of a house it was you may imagine when I tell you that the price of the dinner was $1 a head, that it consisted of six courses, that it occupied fully two hours, and that the proprietor and proprietress waited on the table themselves.

By the time the soup and fish had been removed, it was an hour after my usual dinner time. I was particularly hungry, and had made up my mind to the worst. I concluded that each succeeding dish was not as bad as it might be, and at the end found that I had made an uncommonly hearty meal. It gave me no trouble. On the contrary I had less discomfort than usual in digestion, and the next day I was easily persuaded to try it again. Finally it came to this, that until my family returned from the country, I dined six days in the week at a little, dark, dirty French place, where they managed to give six courses of some sort of stuff or another for $1. In spite of my teeth I liked it, and throve upon it. It was very hot weather. I had never been more worried with my business, yet after about a month, when my wife came home, she declared that I had actually gained in flesh and in color. I had not a doubt of it, nor that I owed my improvement to a French cook, I presume, by no means of the "first class."

After a few weeks of orthodox simplicity and imperfect digestion, my good woman observed that I was running down, and actually urged me to try the French table again. I did so, taking my son with me. The result confirmed the previous experience, and it was determined that we would face the steep hill of kitchen reform in our own house. As our good plain cook refused to go with us one step into pastures new, she was dismissed, and a perfectly green young woman engaged in her place, and with a timid and courteous sounding of the way, with the help of Soyer's *Receipts*, I may say without boasting that it did not take my wife long to make a more accomplished cook of her than we had ever before had in the house.

It is not much that we have undertaken, but our table is essentially reformed, and we are strengthened with every day's experience in the conviction that good plain cooking is an expensive and deplorable humbug.

A CHANGED MAN.

Another View of the Cookery Question.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

There is "good in everything," not excepting each nation's special style of cooking. The least removed—or perhaps I ought to say advanced—beyond the primitive methods of the savage is the Anglo-American. Meats, roasted, boiled, or broiled, heavy pastry and puddings, vegetables in naked coarseness of fibre, form, and flavor—these are the ordinary exponents of our culinary capacity. French cookery, on the other hand, is an art—an art founded on principles, and these admirably and consistently carried out.

The first great principle is to render everything as easy of digestion as possible. The Frenchman loves the sense of "bien être" quite as much as any other man, and is rarely fool enough to put anything into his stomach likely to disagree with it. En parenthèse, the writer, being a physician, may as well fortify his position at once by asserting that the forms of dyspepsia so common among Americans, almost entirely due to the quality of the food indulged in, are all but unknown in France, in which country his observations have by no means been confined to Paris. The second great principle is never to spoil or disguise a genuine good flavor. The flavor may be accompanied and improved by delicate harmonies, or relieved by not too violent contrasts, but is never to be overpowered by them. Thirdly, the French cook takes insipid, but nourishing and wholesome materials, and makes them a basis or vehicle for the most delicate touches of the art of flavoring. And let it be remembered how much a "sweet savor" has to do with a good digestion, and that if the palate be offended the stomach will assuredly sympathize.

If a certain minute quantity of musk be added to a perfume, it becomes stronger and richer, but the odor of the musk cannot be detected. Just so in cookery. Garlic and the rest of the onion tribe may be employed to develop meaty flavors, without their own presence being perceptible. So also the addition of a minute quantity of sugar, not enough to detect as sweet, blends flavors to a richer and more harmonious result. A lengthy chapter might be written on this subject alone.

German cookery, with more variety than the English, is very much less refined and more greasy than the French, and the stronger flavors are too coarsely, dare I say offensively, predominant—like the brasses in the "music of the future." But there are some excellent things in "mein frau's" kitchen, and among them I must praise two very common, but when rightly done most excellent, things—sauerbraten and sauerkraut. Their very mention brings Innspruck and the Tyrol gratefully to remembrance.

The Swedish cuisine is based upon the German, but "the Parisians of the North" have known how to graft French refinement on their cookery, as well as on their manners, and a Stockholm dinner, though very different from a Paris one, is almost, if not quite, as artistic. Grease is abhorrent to the Swede, but his passion for sweet things—probably due to the geographical position of his country—leads him to offend more Southern palates with excess of sugar. From his mode of life he is very susceptible to dyspepsia, and hence very studious to avoid offending his stomach by any shortcomings in the kitchen. Danish cookery is like Denmark's position, half way between Swedish and German.

English cookery proper has become what it is because climate and the habit of great muscular exercise enables the average English man or woman to satisfy a vigorous appetite with food, nourishing, it is true, but in materials and forms such as can only be tolerated and enjoyed by a people living under the same or similar influences. Are the Americans in that category? Evidently not, and, therefore, an American art of cookery must and will be evolved from American necessities and materials, as distinctly national as other schools of art, and if not aspiring to their rank and dignity, vastly more necessary as well as useful.

SIGMA.

The Piano-Forte Nuisance.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I notice an article in THE TIMES of Saturday headed the "Piano Nuisance in Paris." The correspondent states that in Paris, where most of the people live in flats, there is nothing to prevent every one of the floors from keeping pianos going every and all day and night, and mentions a landlord in a fashionable locality who brought a suit against an offending piano, thereby suppressing it to a certain extent. I am glad to learn that such a suit was gained, and hope that hotel keepers in this country, especially those of Summer-houses, will take example by it and limit the piano to the one in the public parlor. It is expected that the occupants of flats will bring their own furniture, and so each one is allowed to bring into their apartment what they please. Not so in hotels, and I trust the keepers of them will use their privilege in not permitting boarders to bring pianos, and append to their cards, no pianos allowed on the bedroom floors. Parents bring them so that their children shall keep up their practice, forgetting what one can do, all can do. If any one started any equally noisy nuisance in their vicinity, they would doubtless be among the first to complain of it. The running of scales and pounding of heavy pieces is agreeable only to the performers, or to a mother's ears. Still, she takes care to have it cease when her baby is going to sleep, or when she has a headache. No expostulation addressed to her is ever successful, for it is impossible to make her see that so-called music is not agreeable at all hours. She pays for the rooms, and if she and her friends choose to perform on a variety of instruments there, they have a right to do so. Therefore, it is a question to be decided by the hotel proprietor, whether boarders have a right to bring and play on musical instruments in the apartments they hire. I hope to hear of some reform in this respect before the watering-place season commences. * * *

MINIATURE YACHTING.

Race Between the Bass and Mary Elizabeth.

The match race yesterday between the "model" yachts Bass, owned by Mr. Masters, of the Long Island Club, and the Mary Elizabeth, owned by Mr. Fitch, of the Prospect Park Club, drew out a large number of enthusiasts in yachting matters to witness it. The terms of the race were one mile dead to windward, for a silver cup, valued at $25, the course to be from a stake-boat anchored off Frank Bates', South Brooklyn. The Bass was sailed by Capt. Heitman, and the Mary Elizabeth by Mr. Fitch. Soon after 1 o'clock both boats were ready for a start, and the judges were appointed, Capt. Coles for the Mary Elizabeth, and Mr. Fisher for the Bass. Commodore Hughes, of the Long Island Yacht Club, who had come over from Jersey with his yacht Seagrave to witness the race, was chosen referee.

At the time of starting the little bay below Delaplaine House was black with rowing-boats, the greatest excitement being manifested to see how the tiny craft would act. Of the two boats, the Bass, which is only 52 inches long, is by far the prettier model, and looks as if she would sail the fastest; she is also much more handsomely fitted up than the Mary Elizabeth, which is 60 inches long. The Bass carried a rudder which had to be fixed before starting, after which it was kept in position by means of a weight that moved slightly on deck. The Mary Elizabeth was rigged with an automatic steering apparatus, that consisted of a fan-shaped piece of tin on an extended tiller, having a weight of lead on the opposite end. This had the effect of working the rudder almost as accurately as could be done by hand, and kept the boat well up to the wind, while the Bass fell away to leeward.

The wind being south-west, the starting point was chosen from off Bumbar's Hook, and at 1:55 the word "go" was given, and both boats started off on the port tack, the Mary Elizabeth carrying main, fore, jib, and jib-top sails, the Bass carrying the same, with club-top sails. The Mary Elizabeth soon went away to windward, the Bass, although sailing faster, losing ground by eating away to leeward. At 2:02 the Bass went about, followed soon after by the Mary Elizabeth. It was now evident that the club-top sails were worse than useless to the Bass, and at 2:08 they were taken in, the Mary Elizabeth meanwhile sailing well, and increasing the distance between the boats, it being the rule in racing that when any change is made in the sails, the boat accompanying the yacht must come to with oars in. As soon as the Bass started again she sailed much closer to the wind, and, at 2:17, both boats tacked, when nearly off the end of Beares' dock. The Mary Elizabeth now led by fully three minutes; but in tacking for the homestretch, at 2:23, she broke her spring-stay, letting down her fore-gaff, which slightly retarded her, although the accident was very quickly repaired. The Bass was, meanwhile, keeping well in. She tacked at 2:20, off the end of Beares' dock, and endeavored to make a long stretch home, in which she failed, having to make another tack at 2:33, before doing which she had crossed the bows of the Mary Elizabeth to windward, but lost that position by having to tack again. The Mary Elizabeth reached the home stake-boat at 2:35, beating the Bass by one minute. Mr. Fitch was immediately challenged for another race, but nothing definite was arranged.

Subscriptions to Training-school for Nurses.

Frederick F. Thompson	$100 00
Mrs. Daniel B. Allen	50 00
Mrs. Charles Hamson	15 00
Mrs. David Howe	10 00
Geo. L. Ronalds	100 00
Peter Hayder	100 00
N. L.	2 00
Mrs. Henri Braëm	25 00
Mrs. R. T. Auchmuty	100 00
Edward L. Godkin	25 00
Miss Palfrey	5 00
Mrs. Wm. H. Hyde	20 00
Miss Colden	10 00
The Misses Wilkes	20 00
Mrs. Newbold	50 00
A friend, through Mrs. C. Spring	100 00
Mrs. Daniel Lord	100 00
Total	$832 00
Previously reported	20,190 31
Grand total	$21,022 31

HENRY G. STEBBINS, Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, April 28, 1873.

Drowning of a Brooklyn Music Teacher.

The body found floating in the river at the foot of Kent-avenue, on Saturday, has been identified as that of Theodore Schriener, formerly organist of St. Peter and St. Paul's Roman Catholic Church, and well known as a music teacher in Williamsburg. He left home on the afternoon of Feb. 11, to give some music lessons, and was not again heard of until found drowned as above described. The inquest was held yesterday, and the jury rendered a verdict of accidental drowning from some cause unknown, as no marks of violence were visible, and no cause for suicide could be ascertained.

Treatment of Detained Witnesses.

At the meeting of the Board of Supervisors yesterday, a bill was received from Sheriff Williams, charging 75 cents per day for the board of witnesses detained in the County Jail during the past three months. Heretofore the county has paid only 35 cents per day for each witness, but the Sheriff represents that at that rate witnesses received the same fare, and were forced to sit at the same table as those awaiting trial on criminal charges. The Sheriff's bill excited considerable discussion, and it was finally referred to the Auditing Committee.

GENERAL NOTES.

Bangor, Me., buys and eats California salmon.

Georgia farmers have organized a State grange of Patrons of Husbandry.

Ex-Gov. William Pickering, of Illinois, died suddenly of apoplexy last week.

A good little orphan boy has dug up a pot containing $6,000 in gold and silver, in St. Joseph, Mo.

An Illinois paper complains of a citizen for coming East for his health, as a slur upon the State.

A Cincinnati German paper alludes to lager beer as "a supplementary means of nourishment."

The Odd-fellows of Lafayette, Ind., gave Hon. Schuyler Colfax a reception on Friday evening last.

The St. Louis veterans of the Mexican war have formed a society. They are about 100 in number.

The Dayton *Journal* intimates that Gen. Schenck will be a candidate for United States Senator from Ohio.

Some Cincinnati beer drinkers are now demanding "two for five." The grasping dealers refuse to comply.

Maine pays its female school-teachers an average of $14 40 per month, and its male teachers $33 17 per month.

Fall River, Mass., has made appropriations amounting to $175,000 for alterations in its City Hall, and the demand is for more.

Country people are rejoicing in an abundance of the delicate and fragrant trailing arbutus. New-Yorkers generally can only envy.

The native Hawaiians are represented to be opposed to annexation, but everybody on the island is clamorous for a reciprocity treaty at any price.

The West is a great country. A Minnesota farmer lost a gimlet three years ago. The other day he cut down a tree near his barn, and found in it a three-quarter-inch auger.

The Fort Dodge (Iowa) *Messenger* nominates Gov. C. C. Carpenter for re-election, and says that it but utters the sentiments of the Republicans of North-western Iowa.

Connecticut has collected all its war claims from the United States, and Gov. Jewell paid into the State Treasury, on Saturday, $13,340 80, obtained from this source.

A married couple in North Adams, Mass., who have lived apart a quarter of a century, have recently made up and determined to pass the remaining years of life together.

A Kentucky town reports the foundation of a new order, the members of which "sit around, eat, drink, and pay nothing; sit back and say nothing." The order is not new.

Gov. Claflin, of Massachusetts, has started on a trip across the Continent, to be gone a month. Vice-President Wilson wished to go with him, but his literary labors forbade.

It is a very pathetic story that a San Francisco paper tells of the death of a deaf and dumb girl, and we might believe it to be founded on fact had it not told us what her last words were.

Gen. Spinner reports that up to April 19, $77,757 77 back pay had been returned to the United States Treasury by Congressmen, but by their request he declines to divulge their names.

An Atlanta man dreamed, the other night, that he nearly killed himself by a fall, and the oolish fellow straightway went to work washing windows, and, of course, fell out and fatally injured himself.

Rev. Olympia Brown, pastor of the Universalist Society of Bridgeport, Conn., was married, on the 23d inst., at Providence, R. I., to Mr. John Henry Willis, grocer, of the former city. The Bridgeport *Standard* speaks of the marriage as a dispensation of Providence.

The Detroit *Tribune* says that Eli Brown, recently arrested in this City, is quite well known in Michigan as a counterfeiter, and is there called "Hoosier" by his criminal acquaintances. His last exploits in that State occurred in Lapeer County, where he and some of his gang passed a large number of counterfeit $20 bills.

The occupants of a drinking-saloon in Cape Girardeau, Mo., were startled lately by the entrance of the wife of one of them, bearing a covered dish. Placing it on the table, with the remark that she supposed he had not time to come home to dinner, she departed. He removed the lid, and found a slip of paper, on which was written: "I hope you will enjoy your dinner; it is the same kind your family has at home."

A young married man in Arkansas was displeased at something his wife did recently, and struck her. Then he went to his mother and told her that if his wife did not do better in the future he would blow his brains out, as he did not intend to slap her or complain of her again. A few days after, thinking that she did not come at his request with the alacrity she ought, he drew his pistol and shot himself dead.

The West Baton Rouge (La.) *Sugar Planter* of the 19th inst. says: "At the present time the plant-cane is up in every field of this parish, and never since the memorable season of 1853 have the crops promised so well. The long rains, it was feared, had injured the seed in mats and winrows. But the contrary has proven the case with planting in this parish, and the number of acres of plant-cane is greater this year than any time since the war closed."

A Persian Petition.

From the Detroit Tribune.

The following is the literal translation of a letter in the Syriac language, received by Miss Jennie Dean, formerly of Detroit, but now of Oroomiah, Persia, and forwarded to a gentleman of this city. It is from "Dea' John, the Jeweler of Geog Yapa," is subscribed "cause this to arrive for Miss Dean, Lady, of the School," and reads as follows:

Honorable and Most Excellent Miss Dean, Lady:

First, receive peace.

Second, receive peace.

Third, I ask after your health. If you ask after my health, thanks to God, it is very good. But one request there is, that you do service in Geog Yapa, which is this. That poor blind woman, Zena, of Geog Yapa, she was begging me that I would write of her condition that it was very miserable. She is the one to whom you gave clothes last year, now she is entirely without clothes.

I am explaining before you, the great and wonderful Lady—but still I asked to be excused for my request. Amen.

DEA' JOHN.

Special Orders of Gen. Schofield.

Among the special orders issued by Gen. Schofield, April 19, were the following:

Capt. Henry Wagner, First Cavalry, commanding Camp McDermit, Nevada, will move out at once with fifty men of his troop—"C," First Cavalry—to observe the Stein Mountain Indians and collect information in regard to Indians.

Capt. John Mendenhall, Fourth Artillery, commanding detachment Fourth Artillery, now at Redding, California, will move his command on the road to Fort Crook as far as is practicable to-day, moving as rapidly as possible, to intercept the Modoc Indians, supposed to be bound to the Pit River country. A mounted man will be left at Redding to carry any dispatches that may arrive there for him from Col. Gillem or these head-quarters. Arrangements will be made for daily communication with Redding. The employment of such guides or scouts—whites or Indians—as Capt. Mendenhall may require for his command, is authorized.

Chaplain James O. Raynor, United States Army, now at Angel Island, Cal., will report in person, without delay, to Col. A. C. Gillem, First Cavalry, commanding Modoc expedition in the field, for duty.

Perplexing Question to two Married Couples.

From the Des Moines (Iowa) Register, April 24.

They had a new thing in the wedding programme down in Lee County last week. The place was Pilot Grove, and two couples were married. The officiating minister was a woman—namely, Famer Maddock, belonging to the Society of Friends. The young people thought it was novel, and also that it was nice, to be married by a woman. But since then one of that kind of persons who cannot afford to see people happy when they can be made miserable, has been whispering in the ears of the new households, that there's something wrong about it, that the woman minister was not competent to tie conjugal knots legally, and that they have been living together two or three weeks perhaps without being married. The licenses were regularly obtained, but—was Famer qualified to act? This is the question that the startled four, with voices speaking as two, now want some one who knows to answer.

COLOR MANUFACTURE.

A Great Establishment at Bergen Point—Vermillion, Carmine, and Paris Green—The Plymouth Works.

From Our Special Correspondent.

BERGEN POINT, Wednesday, April 23, 1873.

Prof. Wartmann, the great Swiss scientist, made the startling estimate that one in twenty persons is color-blind in some degree, and that the sight of one in fifty persons is affected in that way to the extent of mistaking one color for another; and, still more strange, we are told that "red, full and bright, including crimson, scarlet, and the redder shades of orange, with full and bright green," are the colors most liable to be confounded when pictured on the retina of the eye of the color-blind. It seems scarcely possible to confound such opposite colors as scarlet and bright green; but, as science has avowed the fact, I suppose we must put faith in it—with this very uncomfortable reflection: that red and green are the most important signal lights in use in these much railroad traveling days. It is to be hoped that engineers are carefully examined as to the correctness of their sight with regard to color. Otherwise, we might as well use powder-barrels for seats before the stove as ride in Pullman Palace-cars. It would be a splendid phase of the affection for a black man to be so color-blind that he fancied himself white when he studied his face in the looking-glass; but I cannot learn that black and white are ever confounded. The affection is most mysterious, incomprehensible, the more so to me, at the moment, as I have to-day paid a long visit to the great color manufacturing establishment of C. T. Raynolds & Co. As I passed from one department to another, and saw the bright vermilions, the lustrous blues, the rich greens, the brilliant yellows, and a hundred other tints and hues, I was utterly at a loss to know how the human eye can possibly confuse them. I could only pray that I may never be so ill-fated as to have a *chef de cuisine* who shall mistake Paris green for cochineal, and serve me up a dish flavored with that panacea of the ills of love-sick servant maids.

These Raynolds color-works are not only the largest in this country, but the largest in the world. They are, too, among the oldest, if not the oldest, of the firms engaged in the color business in the United States. To go back to the days before the revolution is traveling pretty far back into the past, and the records of the firm tell us that William Post, its founder, was engaged in the color business in New-York six years before the United States bantling fought its way into existence. In 1770 Mr. Post occupied a small store in Water-street—a store about sixteen feet square, where he transacted a modest business of some $5,000 or $10,000 a year. To-day the firm of C. T. Raynolds & Co. own three factories of vast extent, and a business store which ranks among the largest in the city, their sales amounting to over $3,000,000 a year. Here is a growth typical of the growth of the United States. I have before me a photographic picture called "The Painter's Dream," showing the strides which the manufacture of color has made with the help of science and machinery. It is the development of the eighteenth into the nineteenth century. There is the little river-side store in which William Post, 100 years ago, labored on in spite of grinding taxation from the mother country; there are the great factories of to-day, with their water and railroad transportation facilities; there is the depiction of the hand-labor process of grinding colors;, there is the steam-power mill turning out its pigment stream, and automatically performing its duties, only requiring to be fed, only asking that its production be removed in order to make room for still further production. William Post himself, a laborer for mere existence, occupies the centre of the picture, and dreams the dream. I fancy his imagination could not have seen such a riot of possibilities as to dream of the growth his humble creation has developed. William Post would probably be as utterly lost in the huge factories of his successors as those successors would be did they suddenly find themselves in an undeveloped age and country such as he knew, and cramped in the little store, and confined to the same narrow limits of trade which he looked upon as his only road to fortune.

In 1770, then, we find William Post established as a poor painter in Water-street. In 1773 came the news of the parliamentary edict putting colonial taxes on tea, window-glass, and painters' colors. How poor William Post's heart must have sunk within him! How that same heart must have throbbed when he heard of the throwing overboard of the tea-chests in Boston Harbor! How that same heart must have exulted when the great bell of Philadelphia proclaimed to the world that the Act of American Independence had been signed, sealed and delivered; when he knew that he was free from the trammels which had hitherto bound him, free to make his fortune out of paints, if he could, without let or hindrance. But how different the character and volume and prices of his business with those of the present time!

The manufacturing business of C. T. Raynolds & Co. is carried on at the Bergen Point Works and the Plymouth Color Works. In addition they have an extensive color-brush factory at Morrisania. At the Bergen Point Works colors, chemicals for colors, varnish, and whiting are made. At the Plymouth Works, in addition to the making of colors, the color product of both factories which is not sold in a dry state is ground in oil, and packed in cans for market. The manufacture of whiting and putty is also carried on on the most extensive scale at these works. The firm commenced the manufacture of whiting and putty about ten years ago, and inaugurated their start in the business by one of those strokes of luck which are both amusing and gratifying. Whiting, as is well known, is made from the chalk of which the great cliffs which line the south coast of England are formed, there being no chalky formation in this country. It was customary for vessels returning in ballast to this country to bring cargoes of this chalk and sell it for a mere song, as the supply was so much greater than the demand. When the Raynolds firm bought their works, there was an immense accumulation of some 3,000 tons of this chalk lying on the premises, and occupying space which was wanted for other purposes. The outgoing firm was most anxious to sell it to avoid the heavy expense of removing it. After some discussion it was arranged that the new proprietors should purchase it at a nominal price, and the transaction was duly completed. About a fortnight later, Congress, in order to support the expenses of the war, put an import duty of $10, in gold, per ton on English chalk, thereby putting $30,000 in gold into the welcoming pockets of C. T. Raynolds & Co., at a time when gold was ranging at a very high premium.

At the Plymouth Works the process of making whiting has been greatly improved. Four huge grinding mills are constantly running, breaking up the chalk and mixing it with water, which is constantly flowing in as the chalk mixture flows out. On leaving the mills, the mixture passes along a series of wooden troughs, where the sand, which has a greater specific gravity than the chalk, is deposited, the chalk passing on into the settling pits, of which there are twenty-four. On being taken from the pits, the whiting is partially dried on a flooring, under which hot flues run. It is then cut up into large rough lumps and placed in racks on cars which run round on tramways into an immense oven. The heat from the flues in this oven is greatly increased by an air blast, which also carries off the moist exhalations from the drying whiting. Twelve hours on the heated floor, and twelve hours in the oven, thoroughly dries the whiting, and it is ready for packing or the putty factory. The old process of drying—first for twenty-four hours on chalk stones, and then for thirty-six hours on open racks—was not only more tedious, but, from the variations of the temperature, was bad for the whiting for some purposes. These Plymouth Works turn out about twelve tons of whiting a day—between 3,000 and 4,000 tons a year. At the Bergen Point Works they make a great quantity of Paris white, of a fine quality, which is used for finishing parlor walls, adulterating paints, making paper heavier and whiter, &c. For this purpose, what is called cliff-stone, a better and harder quality of chalk, is used. Paris white is made much on the same principle as whiting, only being more carefully washed and more slowly dried. Many thousands of tons of cliff-stone and chalk are worked up every year. According to this, the firm of Raynolds & Co. are importing England itself to the United States at a rather lively rate.

This portion of their works gives the firm a very commanding position in the putty market, they being the only putty manufacturers who make their own whiting. Buying the best chalk and making the best whiting by a process, part of which is known only to, and used only by, them, they are enabled to sell with a fair margin of profit a superior putty to any in the market at ruling market prices. Thus they could sell more putty than they can make, and buyers will sometimes pay even an advanced price in order to be sure of getting an unadulterated putty. I saw the putty being mixed before being put into the mills, or chasers, as they are technically termed, and I can safely say that only whiting and linseed-oil were used: no barites or other adulteration was introduced. The whiting and linseed-oil are roughly mixed in wooden troughs—two gallons of oil to 100 pounds of whiting—and are then shovelled into the mills, 750 pounds forming a batch. The chaser, which is an enormous iron wheel, revolving horizontally in a pan like a fountain basin, is at once set in motion. It gradually works the whiting and oil together, two scrapers turning the mass up into a ridge in the centre, on the principle of a plowshare. In twenty minutes the putty is thoroughly kneaded into a pliable and lubricated mass, and is ready for packing. The daily product of the two mills is about 12,000 pounds. The putty is packed in ox-bladders, tubs, and barrels; about 10 pounds to a bladder, 100 pounds to a tub, and 720 pounds to a barrel. It is amusing to watch the workmen stuffing the bladders. They seize a lump of putty and stuff it into the bladder with their thumbs with astonishing rapidity. A bladder is filled and tied in about ten seconds. It rather reminds one of sausage making, in our grandmothers' days. The following figures will give some idea of the extent of this business. Last year the firm packed 2,027,962 pounds of putty in tubs and barrels, and 696,683 pounds in bladders, the latter using up no less than 62,116 bladders. That represents a herd of cattle of which I should be proud to be the possessor. It is quite a new item in business to me. Till lately I have always thought these articles of commerce all went to cover pickle-jars and jam-pots. We live and learn.

To the uninitiated, the manufacture of color by chemical processes is one of those astounding mysteries which is most entrancing to witness. Take vermilion, for instance. By subjecting a mixture of quicksilver and sulphur, placed in strong retorts, to heat, a combination is formed which produces sulphuret of mercury, or bright vermilion in a powder, the shades varying in depth according to the heat. This is the more surprising when we remember the curious nature of quicksilver. When at the Bergen Point Works I saw a large bowl of it. It requires a thrust to dip the hand into it, so great is the specific gravity. Gen. Molineux, one of the members of the firm, who, very kindly, personally escorted me through the works, threw a lump of iron, weighing two or three pounds, into this bowl of quicksilver. So heavy was the fluid compared with the iron that the iron bobbed on the surface like a piece of cork, and the ripple of the quicksilver, caused by the intruding substance, was quieted in a moment. There was quite a regiment of these retorts in this department, this peculiar kind of vermilion being one of the firm's specialties. In another department nothing but carmine, another specialty, is made. This is one of nature's most gorgeous products in the way of color. That lovely, rich shade of red is solely produced from a decoction of the cochineal-bug. Wherever the cactus is indigenous, there this little insect is to be found in myriads, feeding on the plant and imbuing its own blood with the glorious red of the flower. Only the females are used for making carmine, but as there are 300 females to one male, there is not much difficulty in picking out that solitary representative of the ruling sex. Woman's rights have full sway in this particular branch of the insect kingdom. The excellence and purity of this color and vermilions—in fact, of all colors—depend on careful and thorough washing in water. Some vermilions are washed as often as sixteen times before the pigment is sent to the drying-rooms. In the manufacture of some of the finer colors, too, milk, eggs, or cheese are used with the chemicals as purifyers. The most surprising thing is to see the water that is drawn off from the huge tanks of color after it has been well stirred and washed. The tanks being lined with fine muslin, not a particle of color escapes, and the water is pure and clear as drinking water. Lakes of different shades are made from carmine combined with a chemical body, which cheapens the color and makes it of any desired hue. Rose-pink and cheap lakes are made from a decoction of a red wood which is found in Brazil. Pure carmine is very expensive, costing in bulk at wholesale $8 a pound. One can almost calculate the exact cost of artificial female loveliness at so much to the square inch of cheek. Applied twice a day, it becomes quite an item in female extravagance.

And then we come to that sort of death's-head-and-cross-bones room where Paris green is made, a subject on which Gen. Molineux dilates with sound common sense. He regrets that circumstances compel them to make it, the necessities of trade and the demands of customers who want it for legitimate purposes; but he wishes that Government would forbid its manufacture or use—except as a poison Paris green is nothing less than arsenate of copper, containing eighty per cent. of pure arsenic. I saw a batch of 800 pounds in process of manufacture. "How many men would that kill?" I asked. "An army of 50,000 men," replied the General. Ladies! all those bright green milliner's boxes, the contents of which you so treasure, are colored with this fatal pigment. Your green theatre or concert or railroad tickets, the corners of which, in a moment of abstraction, you are apt to put between your rosy lips, are coated with enough of this dreadful poison to kill you twice over. The same with the bright green paper in which your caramels and candies are often wrapped. The paper on your walls, the curtains hanging before your windows, often contain arsenic enough to kill a hundred households. You frequently go to balls with enough arsenic in your dress to kill off every partner you dance with during the evening; and you do, undoubtedly, cause that next day's sickness and headache from which you and others suffer, and for which you and they are totally unable to account, unless by attributing it to the effects of drinking a glass or two of bad champagne. Nothing of the sort. You went about the room distributing arsenic as you waltzed; you poisoned yourself, and you poisoned the others. Why will you insist on patronizing this fatal color? The bronze-colored milliners' boxes are equally useful, much more neat and tasty, and perfectly innocuous. They are colored by decoctions of logwood, boiled in copper extractors, in the same harmless way that cochineal-bugs are made to give up their carmine. Tarletan dresses of other shades than green can surely be found which are becoming! If any lady doubts my statement, let her wet her dainty little finger and apply it to this green. In a moment she will have enough poison on her finger to kill a small child or make herself very ill. Let her apply a pen-knife, using no effort, to the unpolished surface of her green theatre-ticket. From less than a square inch she can quickly scrape enough Paris green wherewith to commit suicide.

The only good purpose to which Paris green seems to be all important is an agricultural one. So far, it is the only known effective agent for the destruction of the potato-bug—a purpose for which farmers use it largely. By mixing it with water and watering the plants with it, these destructive little insects are themselves utterly destroyed. For such purposes all large color-manufacturers are compelled to make Paris green. For all other uses it is most mischievous. Paris green has no body. Being a collection of minute crystals, it is insoluble; consequently, when applied to a surface, it disintegrates as soon as it is dry, and rubs off with the slightest friction. How thoroughly Gen. Molineux's denunciation of the manufacture of Paris green was disinterested, is shown in the fact that it is a very lucrative branch of the color business, his own firm making 400,000 pounds of it in 1872. It takes about one-quarter of an ounce to cause death. The workmen who make it often suffer terribly. I saw them working with their faces protected, but it, nevertheless, often insinuates itself into and secretes itself in their systems, producing the most terrible effects, and untold agonies. The only preventive of these dire effects is to constantly take doses of hydrated oxide of iron. The effects on women are worse even than on men. And yet how many thousand young women use that color, in some form or other, in their daily occupation and labor!

A much more pleasing tint is the splendid blue made from prussiate of potash and copperas, boiled in separate vessels, and then run together in the washing tank, in which all the sulphuric and nitric acids are carefully washed from the compound. As the acids disappear, the blue comes out in full force, and after the water has been drawn off, and the pigment dried in hot rooms, hot as the hottest of Turkish baths, the lumps of blue are broken up into small pieces for laundry purposes. All colors made from combinations are made much on the same principle, with one exception—American vermilion. The chemicals are boiled in one vat, the base of the color in another, and then both are run together to have the acids washed out of them, the chemical action not being complete till the acid is entirely gone. Blue, for instance, looks like a dark green when it is first made. The colors are then carefully filtered, the remaining pigment pressed and dried, and the batch is ready for sale in cakes or to be ground into powder. Yellow is made from a combination of nitrate or sugar-of-lead and bichromate of potash; green from a combination of the processes for making blue and yellow carried out simultaneously; American vermilion from English white lead and bichromate of potash boiled in a cauldron together. Browns and reds are natural mineral colors; umbers, siennas, and velours are natural earth colors.

All the grinding and mixing of the color with oil is done at the Plymouth Works. The cakes of color, having been crushed to powder, are fed into iron mills with a certain quantity of oil, the lower side of the mill revolving. Slowly the sluggish stream of finished paint forces its way through a small aperture into large pans, from which it is packed in any quantity from a one-pound tin can to a barrel. The cans are all made on the premises, and are quite a novelty. Any one who has had to cut out the top of a paint-can or a sardine-box knows what a struggle it is, both mental and physical, and then they can never be well closed again. But Messrs. Raynolds & Co. have obviated this by a very ingenious patented contrivance. Every can has a closely-fitting lid, which can be taken off and replaced like any other lid. But, to prevent leakage after the can is filled, a band of metal covers the top of the can and the lid, and, being soldered down, unites them and makes the can perfectly air-tight. The overlapping end of the band is not soldered, and by it the band can be instantly stripped from the can. The bulk of the colors made by the firm are used for house, coach, and ship painting, in coloring paper and paper-hangings, for coloring printing inks, and, in the case of blues, for laundry purposes; also, in large quantities, for artists and decorators.

The manufacture of varnish is another very important branch of this much varied business. Varnish is simply a compound of gum, turpentine and boiled oil. Two kinds of gum are used—the soft, which is found on the north-west coast of Africa, in New-Zealand, and in the East Indies; and the hard, which is found principally on the beach of the African coast. The latter is supposed to be antediluvian. The gum is carefully picked over and cleaned, and melted over slow charcoal fires. The varnish storehouse is a curious sight. Enormous vessels, shaped like ordinary varnish-cans, but holding 700 to 800 gallons each, are ranged "in lordly magnificence, all in a row," or rather in many rows, in one large building, the temperature of which is always kept at 80°, Summer and Winter. As the firm never sell any varnish till it has been made two or three years—for varnish, like wine, mellows with age—their stock is very large, generally running up to 80,000 to 90,000 gallons.

At the brush factory at Morrisania, brushes of all kinds and sizes used by artists, painters, and decorators, are made on the most extensive scale, from the delicate camel's-hair pencil, with which the miniature-portrait painter works, and with which New-York loveliness puts dainty touches on its cheeks, lips, and eyebrows, to the largest brush used in decorative painting. The catalogue of the various brushes made by the firm forms a small volume in itself. So vastly has the field for the sale of these goods enlarged of late years, that the firm sold last year upward of 6,000,000 of brushes of different sizes.

Another large branch of the business is the preparation of the materials for making wax flowers. This is an art which has only of late been brought to anything like perfection in this country. Last year the firm sold no less than 600,000 sheets of wax for this purpose, besides tools, molds, cutters, and delicate colors for tinting.

Here is a business of a most interesting character and gigantic dimensions. Take the color, whiting, and putty branches of the business, a few figures of which I append, and it must be admitted that this is one of the mammoth establishments of the United States. During the year 1872 the firm manufactured of pulp and dry colors:

	Pounds.
Greens, dry	1,735,618
Blues, dry	
Yellows, dry	
Reds, dry	
Whites of all kinds	3,114 256
Ground colors in oil	1 374,666
Whiting	5,755,028
Putty	2,027,963
Cans	750,000
Miscellaneous	278,000
Total	15,035,531

But the firm of C. T. Raynolds & Co. are not only large manufacturers, but are also importers and dealers on an extensive scale. The amount of imported goods sold by them last year, such as white leads, ochres, Venetian red, Indian red, &c., would show a total weight about equal to that of their own manufacture. But they are of a less expensive character, and consequently do not form so formidable an item in the grand total of sales of over $3,000,000. To this must be added 6,000,000 pounds of white lead and earth paints bought as dealers from other manufacturers in this country, bringing up the total weight of color, whiting, and putty sold to nearly 40,000,000 pounds.

Profits of Hunting to Boys in Maine.

From the Lewiston (Me.) Journal, April 28.

One would hardly credit it, but not a few boys skillful with the musket have earned a good deal of money, the past season, hunting fur. The muskrat is the peculiar privilege of the boys. One gentleman who buys fur in this city largely, says that one boy in Readfield has shot between 200 and 300 muskrats the past season; others in Belgrade have made large hauls, which they market here. Muskrats are cheap, selling at twenty-seven cents for Spring catch, and twenty cents for Winter catch. Fox now sell at $1 85 to $2; mink, $5 50; otter, $11; fisher, $10; sable, $2 50; lynx, $3 50. Large quantities of fur from the lakes are yet to come into this market. Quite a quantity of lynx have been shot the past season. The lynx lives on rabbits and squirrel. He is as large as a wolf and generally lives in the forests, though occasionally he comes out long enough to steal a sheep. Quite a number of bears have been shot at the lakes this season. Their fur sells at $8 to $15.

THE NEW CHARTER.

Its Effect on the Police Department—How the Efficiency of the Force is Impaired by the Act.

The effect of the new charter on the status of the Police Department, it is believed by those who have studied the subject, will be very serious, as the police force will be shorn of many of its most effective powers and duties, and its efficiency in preserving the public peace and protecting the lives and property of the residents of the Metropolis will be fatally impaired. The reasons for this rather sweeping assertion are based upon the 119th section of the new charter by which the Metropolitan Police law of 1857, and the subsequent acts amendatory thereto and continuing the same, are repealed, and no adequate provision is made for conferring upon the department the necessary powers of which it will be deprived by the repeal of the acts referred to.

Section 119, so far as it relates to the Police Department, reads as follows:

> The City of New-York is hereby excepted from the provisions of an act entitled, "An act to establish a Metropolitan Police District, and to provide for the government thereof," passed April 15, 1857, and of the acts amendatory thereof, and any sections of statutes and provisions of law which created said district are hereby repealed; * * * And the act entitled, "An act to reorganize the local government of the City of New-York," passed April 5, 1870; and the act entitled, "An act to make further provisions for the government of the City of New-York," passed April 26, 1870.
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> And the sixth section of an act entitled, "An act concerning the Police Life Insurance Fund, and the powers and duties of the Police Department of the City of New-York," passed March 17, 1871; and the act entitled, "An act to amend an act to reorganize the local government of the City of New-York," passed April 5, 1870.

By this section it is claimed that all the present powers of the Police Department have been in force since 1857, under both the Metropolitan system which continued until 1870, and also under the Municipal system as it at present exists.

In the first place, the Metropolitan act determined the quota of patrolmen for the City of New-York as 1,800; this quota has been subsequently increased, from time to time, by the Legislature, until the present number is 2,100. The police clause in the new charter leaves the number of patrolmen discretionary with the commissioners, and they may appoint just as many captains, sergeants, patrolmen, doormen, clerks, and employes as they may see fit, except that they must not increase the force of patrolmen more than 100 in one year. The commissioners may therefore, in their wisdom, appoint as many captains and sergeants as they please, while under the Metropolitan law, they could appoint no more than one captain and four sergeants to each precinct.

Under the law as it now exists, vacancies in the police were filled up as follows: Inspectors from among the captains, captains from among sergeants, sergeants from among patrolmen. This has been repealed, and under the provisions of the new charter a favorite patrolman can be made an inspector or captain, without passing through the intermediate grades.

Section 22 of the Metropolitan Police law provides:

> It shall be a misdemeanor for any person, not being a regular member of a police, established in any city of this State, or a member of the Metropolitan police force, or a constable of this State, or a police constable, or assistant police constable, or a sheriff, or one of the usual general deputies of any sheriff of this State, to serve any criminal process within the said "The Metropolitan District."

This, of course, is repealed with the rest of the law, and would allow any person to serve a criminal process in this City, and would consequently lead to a great deal of oppression and clashing of authority. Warrants of arrest might be intrusted to irresponsible persons, who could arrest the parties named therein, and hold them in duress for any length of time before taking them to court. It can be readily seen how this power could be abused by a corrupt police justice or other judicial officer having the power to issue a warrant of arrest.

Section 29 of the Metropolitan law defines the duties of the police as follows:

> It is hereby made the duty of the Metropolitan police force, at all times of the day and night, within the said Metropolitan Police District, and the members thereof are accordingly hereby thereunto empowered to especially preserve the public peace, prevent crime, detect and arrest offenders, suppress riots and insurrections, protect the rights of persons and of property, guard the public health, preserve order at every primary and public election, remove nuisances existing in public streets, roads, places, and highways; repress and restrain disorderly houses and houses of ill-fame, arrest all street beggars and mendicants, provide a proper police attendance at every fire in order that thereby the firemen, fire-engines, and property exposed may be suitably assisted or protected; assist, advise, and protect emigrants, strangers, and travelers in public streets, or at steam-boat and ship landings or railroad stations; enforce every law relating to the suppression and punishment of crime, or to the observance of Sunday, or regarding pawnbrokers, or mock auctions, or emigration, or elections, or gambling, or intemperance, or lotteries, or lottery policies, or vagrants or disorderly persons, or the public health, or any ordinance or resolution of common councils, or town or village authorities within the said district, applicable to police, health, or criminal procedure.

This section is repealed by the new charter, and there is no provision in the new laws which can be construed as to defining the duties of the police force by it created.

Section 30 of the Metropolitan act provides as follows:

> The several members of the police force shall have power and authority to immediately *arrest without warrant*, and to take into custody any person who shall commit, in the presence of such member, or within his view, any breach of the peace, or offense directly prohibited by act of the Legislature, or by any ordinance of the city, town, or village within which the offense is committed, threatened, or attempted.

The repeal of this section, and there being no re-enactment of it, or any provision of a similar nature, takes away from the police the power to arrest without warrant for an offense committed within their view, a most important power for the repression of disturbances and the preservation of the public peace. It may be contended, however, that section 51 of the new charter, which provides as follows—

> The members of the police force shall possess in the City of New-York, and in every part of this State, all the common law and statutory powers of constables, except for the service of civil process, and any warrant for search and arrest, issued by any magistrate of this State, may be executed in any part thereof, by any member of the police force, and all the provisions of sections 7, 8, and 9 of chapter 2, title 2, part 4 of the Revised Statutes, in relation to the giving and taking of bail, shall apply to this act.

—covers this point; but this, to say the least, is very doubtful, and should be very clearly defined, as it was in the old Metropolitan act.

Section 40, which gives the Superintendent of Police supervisory power over pawn-shops, junk-shops, dealers in second-hand merchandise, &c., is repealed. It reads as follows:

> The Superintendent of the Metropolitan Police, and each Captain of Police within his precinct, shall possess powers of general police supervision and inspection, over all licensed or unlicensed pawnbrokers, venders, junk-shop keepers, junk-boatmen, cartmen, dealers in second-hand merchandise, intelligence office keepers, and auctioneers within the said Metropolitan Police district; and in the exercise of, and in the furtherance of said supervision, may, from time to time, empower members of the Police force, to fulfill such special duties in the aforesaid premises, as may be from time to time ordained by the Board of Metropolitan Police. The said Superintendent, and each Captain within his precinct, may, by authority in writing, empower any member of the Metropolitan Police force, whenever such member shall be in search of property feloniously obtained, or in search of suspected offenders, or evidence to convict any person charged with crime, to examine the books of any pawnbrokers, or his business premises, or the business premises of any licensed vender, or licensed junk-shop keeper or dealer in second-hand merchandise, or intelligence office keeper or auctioneer, or boat of any junk-boatman. Any such member of the Metropolitan Police when thereto authorized in writing by the said Superintendent, shall be authorized to examine property alleged to be pawned, pledged, deposited, lost, or stolen in whosesoever possession said property may be; but no such property shall be taken from the possessor thereof without due process or authority of law. Any willful interference with the said Superintendent or Captains of police, or with any member of the Metropolitan Police force, by any of the persons hereinbefore named in this section, while in official discharge of duty, shall be punished as a misdemeanor.

No section in the new charter can be so construed as to continue the above powers, which are very important in the tracing and recovering of stolen goods, &c., in the head of the police force. The Police, in looking for the proceeds of robberies, would find themselves hampered by the refusal of junkmen, pawnbrokers, &c., to allow examination of their premises.

Section 41, giving the Superintendent of Police the authority to raid upon gambling-houses, policy-shops, &c., is repealed. The section reads as follows:

> If any member of the Metropolitan Police force, or if any two or more householders shall report in writing, under his or their signature, to the Superintendent of the Metropolitan Police force, that there are good grounds (and stating the same) for believing any houses, room or premises within the said Metropolitan Police district, to be kept or used as a common gaming-house, common gaming-room, or common gaming premises for therein playing for wagers of money at any game of chance, or to be kept or used for lewd and obscene purposes and amusements, or the deposit or sale of lottery tickets or lottery policies, it shall be lawful for the Superintendent of the Metropolitan Police to authorize in writing, any member or members of the police force to enter the same, who may forthwith arrest all persons there found offending against the law, but none others, and seize all implements of gaming or lottery-tickets, or lottery-policies, and convey any person so arrested before a magistrate, and bring the articles so seized to the office of the property clerk. It shall be the duty of the said Superintendent of the Metropolitan Police force to cause such arrested person to be vigorously prosecuted, and such articles seized to be destroyed as the orders, rules, and regulations of the Board of Police shall direct.

The repeal of this section prevents police interference with gaming-saloons, houses of ill-fame, policy-shops, except upon a warrant issued by a magistrate. In most cases where warrants for the "pulling" of gambling are issued by Police Justices, the proprietors receive timely warning from the hangers-on about the courts, and when the police officers arrive they find the birds flown, and the rooms which they recently occupied dark and securely closed up.

Section 43, for the better preservation of the peace of election days, is also repealed, and no provision enacted in its place.

> It shall be a misdemeanor, punishable by imprisonment in the county jail, or in the City and County of New-York, in the Penitentiary, for not less than one year, not exceeding two years, or by a fine of not less than $250, for any person without justifiable or excusable cause, to use, or "to incite any other person to use," personal violence upon any elector, "on any election day," in the Metropolitan Police district, or upon any member of the Police force thereof, when in the discharge of his duty, or for any member of the Police force so willfully neglect making any arrest for an offense against the law of this State, or ordinance in force in the said district, or for any person not a member of the Police force to falsely represent himself as being such member, with a fraudulent design "upon persons or property," or upon any day or time to have, use, wear, or display, without authority, any shield, buttons, wreaths, numbers, or other insignia or emblem, such as are worn by the Metropolitan Police.

This section also makes it a misdemeanor to have, use, wear or display, without authority, any of the insignia of the department, an important matter, entirely lost sight of by the recent enactment.

The repeal of section 51 abolishes the Sanitary Police, (one of the most useful branches of the service,) except in relation to the inspection of steam boilers, which power was conferred upon them in April, 1862, and which has not been repealed.

Section 56, granting the Board of Police power to erect, operate, and maintain a telegraph line connecting the various precinct station-houses and the Central Office, is also repealed, and no power is given in the new charter to maintain the telegraph line which for so many years has been in successful operation, and which is really the chief reliance of the department in time of disturbance.

There are very many other excellent features of the Metropolitan act which have been repealed, and no provision made for their reenactment. It is firmly believed that should the new charter become a law, a supplementary bill will be necessary to confer upon the Police Department the necessary powers to make it efficient and trustworthy.

STATEN ISLAND.

Want of Proper Communication With New-York—A Projected Railroad.

A good deal of interest is manifested at present in the matter of communication from New-York to the north shore of Staten Island. Many City business men take up their residence in the vicinity of Port Richmond during the Summer months, and many more would do likewise if the facilities for reaching the City were equal to those offered at other places within equal distance. Several times have those interested in the advancement of real estate on this portion of the island endeavored to help themselves, and, to do so, railroads and ferries have been projected on paper, but beyond this nothing practical has been done. And now that another effort is being made to alleviate the old grievances, its efforts are regarded with the indifference and misgiving that follow repeated failure. A reporter of THE TIMES endeavored, yesterday, to ascertain the present condition of the affairs of the Staten Island Central Railroad Company, and for this purpose first called upon Mr. John T. Johnson, President of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey. When informed of the object of the reporter's visit, Mr. Johnson said the engineer of the projected road, Mr. C. Delafield, had called on him several times in regard to the matter, but in view of the failure of other schemes he did not attach much importance to what was said to be going on. He had always believed that the only practical way of benefiting the people on the island was by a ferry to Bergen Point, and communication from thence by the Central Railroad of New-Jersey to the City. When the Staten Island people had practically commenced operations, Mr. Johnson said his company would be ready to do its part. The reporter next proceeded to the office of Mr. Delafield, No. 26 Broad-street, to ascertain what had been done, so far, toward the construction of the road. Mr. Delafield said that the plan proposed at first was to build a road from West Brighton and Port Richmond to Four Corners, a distance of two and a half miles. For this purpose, a number of gentlemen organized the Staten Island Central Railroad Company about seven weeks ago, each subscribing about $5,000 until $40,000 had been subscribed. With this amount the work could have been proceeded with; but the original intention of running only to Four Corners was abandoned, and it was determined, mainly at the solicitation of three iron mining companies in the interior of the island, to proceed to the county seat, the town of Richmond, about four and a half miles further on. For this undertaking the sum of $100,000 is needed. One of the mining companies has added $25,000 to the subscription list, and by additional individual subscription the amount has been further increased until it has reached $75,000 in all, leaving but $25,000 to be subscribed before the undertaking is actually commenced. Mr. Delafield said that the consent of about seven-eighths of the landowners on the proposed route has been obtained, and that there will be no difficulty about the remaining portion. The distance across to Bergen Point from their proposed terminus will be 1,600 feet. They intend to own boats on which they will take the cars across to the Jersey Central dock; and say they have a contract with that company for the construction of a branch from the dock to their main road, about three-quarters of a mile distant. Of course nothing will be done on the Jersey side until work is commenced at Staten Island. The road, it is estimated, can be finished in ninety days. During the past year the three mines already mentioned sent out 29,000 tons of ore, and at a considerable cost for transportation. The mining companies are therefore anxious to see the enterprise successfully carried out. If such a road were running, they could send the ore in bulk to the Pennsylvania furnaces, and could receive coal in the same way from the mines. The present management of the ferry to the north shore have raised the fare to fifteen cents, and run no late or early boats. The residents are consequently in a very dissatisfied mood, and are ready to aid any scheme which will give them hopes of a better communication with the outside world, but particularly with New-York. It is believed now that the subscriptions will be full in less than a fortnight, and if so it will then be determined when to commence work.

Cruelty to Animals—The Motion to Punish Mr. Bergh for Contempt.

The motion on behalf of the owners of the Twenty-third-street line of stages to punish Mr. Bergh for an alleged contempt of Court, in having improperly arrested one of the drivers of the line, in violation of the injunction issued by Judge Joseph F. Daly, was again up in the Court of Common Pleas, before Chief-Justice Daly, yesterday, pursuant to previous adjournment. On the former hearing the Chief-Justice expressed a very decided opinion that the facts would not justify the Court in finding Mr. Bergh guilty of a contempt, but at the solicitation of plaintiff's counsel an adjournment was granted. On the hearing yesterday, Mr. Wetmore, the counsel for the stage company, called the attention of the Chief-Justice to the fact that in a printed copy of the charter and by-laws of the society, issued by its officers, his name appeared as one of the original corporators, and as one of the vice-presidents of the society; this, counsel thought, constituted the Chief-Justice a defendant in the case, and rendered him incompetent to hear the motion.

Chief Justice Daly said that while he assented, at the organization of the society, to become a member, and paid his initiation dues, yet in 1867, owing to his having a seat on the Bench, he deemed it proper to tender his resignation, and did so. Since then he had never paid or been called upon for any dues as a member, and did not consider himself such.

Mr. Bergh, in reply to a question from the Court, said the present officers of the society did not regard his Honor as being a member, and he believed the records would show that his resignation had been duly acted upon and accepted.

Mr. Gerry, counsel for Mr. Bergh, was anxious to proceed with the argument, saying there could be no doubt of the correctness of Mr. Bergh's statement as to the Judge's non-membership of the society; that the question could be definitely settled in half an hour by a production of the minutes of the society, and, in any event, they were willing to abide by his Honor's decision.

Chief-Justice Daly, however, directed that the hearing stand over until to-day, so that the question raised by plaintiff's counsel might be definitely settled.

Fall of a Tight-Rope Performer.

The Charleston (S. C.) *News & Courier* gives the following account of the fall of a one-legged soldier from a tight-rope at the German Schuetzenfest in that city on Thursday last:

Prof. De Houne had ascended the ladder leading to the rope upon which he usually performs, and which is stretched across the ground at a height of about seventy feet. The rope is an inch and a half in diameter, and is extended over the limbs of two pine trees growing about 100 feet apart. It was kept steady by ten guy-ropes, which were held by men stationed on the ground. The Professor, who uses his stump while going through his performances, had reached the middle of the space between the two trees, when a sharp crack was heard. There was a terrible shriek from the assembled spectators, and the unfortunate man was seen to fall to the ground. For a few moments the direst confusion prevailed. Women ran to and fro, weeping and shrieking, and men rushed from all sides toward the scene of the disaster. Upon examination, it was found that the Professor had his right hip (the wounded leg,) broken. He also received an ugly cut over the left eye, which, however, is not considered dangerous. It is creditable to note that the riflemen raised a subscription on the spot for the unfortunate man, who no doubt will receive substantial relief from the generous Germans who comprise the Gesellschaft. Prof. De Houne is now at the City Hospital.

HOLY WEEK IN PARIS.

Singular Modes of Observance—The Period in the Churches.

Correspondence of the London Times.

The week which is just past, and which, from old custom, is still styled the Holy Week, has been a real Parisian week. There have been means and opportunities for satisfying all the caprices of the imagination, and for killing that great enemy, time. There has been the sale of the Laurent-Richard collection of paintings. We have had the popular fête of the *foire aux jambons*, or Ham and Bacon Fair; the first representation of a new piece at the Odéon; sacred concerts; there has been much smiting of breasts in the churches, and a brilliant display of Spring toilettes; we have had the Longchamps races, and we hear of drawing-room theatricals and charitable bazaars.

The sale of the Laurent-Richard collection attracted a large gathering of amateurs, and its progress was watched with alternations of satisfaction and regret, for while some pictures brought very high prices, others of unquestionable merit found little favor at the hands of the purchasers. The honors of the sale fell to the works of Rousseau, Dupré, and Corot. The practice of betting upon the results of the bidding at these sales is increasing, and it is said that a well-known and distinguished art collector betted a large sum that the picture by Rousseau, called "Plain and Marsh," which true connoisseurs alone could appreciate, would not realize above a certain amount. It happened that a person who was bidding for this very picture was standing at the time by the side of this gentleman, of whom, when a certain price had been reached, he inquired whether he ought to bid still higher. The question placed the other in a dilemma, but preferring his convictions to his pecuniary interest, he advised that the offers should be increased, and thus insured the loss of his wager. That was, however, the only art sale of the past week, and the contrast is strange between the disposal of that carefully-chosen collection and the material sales which constitute the annual "*foire aux jambons*," and that "*foire aux pains d'épices*" which follows it. The "*foire aux jambons*" is regularly held every year upon the Tuesday and two following days in the Holy Week. Formerly it was the Department of the Seine and the Departments of Alsace and Lorraine which furnished the articles offered for sale upon those occasions; but this year, of the 480,000 pounds of ham, bacon, pork, and sausage displayed in the 400 temporary shops, only 18,000 pounds is the produce of Alsace and Lorraine, the remainder being contributed in equal proportions by the Department of the Seine and the Departments of the Meuse and Moselle. What is far more interesting than the shops and their contents, is the public which collects to examine and purchase them—the small tradesmen and the careful workmen and their wives, who proceed from stall to stall with a gravity which betokens a sense of the importance of their investigations. After the "*foire aux jambons*," we have the "*foire aux pains d'épices*," or gingerbread fair, numerous little shops being opened at the Place du Trône and the Faubourg St. Antoine. Rheims, Dijon, Arras, Orleans, and Paris contend for the public approbation of their productions, and French politicians do not really attain to fame until they are able to purchase their effigies at the "*foire aux pains d'épices*." It is remembered that in 1870, M. Emile Ollivier was much annoyed when he was informed that his gingerbread effigy was not selling well at the Barrière du Trône, and subsequent events have proved that of all the statesmen who have come before the French public during the last forty years M. Ollivier was really the least popular. On the other hand, M. Thiers is a very favorite subject for the gingerbread manufacturers. His features adapt themselves well to the material employed, and as he is small in stature and the cakes are all sold at the same price, M. Thiers offers the great advantage to the gingerbread dealers of representing a great man at the least cost of imagination and material.

These little fairs are the more frequented because many of the theatres are closed during the holy week, and the opera, Théâtre Français, and Opera Comique have this year followed that becoming practice. It is true that these three theatres receive subventions from the State, while others are dependent entirely upon the success of their own efforts to attract public favor. But the closing of theatres which are endowed by the State is a mark of deference toward that portion of the population which has retained its faith amid all the revolutions of later times. To the great surprise of the free-thinking Community, this portion of the population of Paris has shown itself to be very numerous, and the churches on Tuesday, Friday, and Saturday last presented a remarkable spectacle, well worthy of consideration. Thursday in Holy Week is especially consecrated to the particular devotion known as "the Stations." It is customary on this day to visit at least three churches, and to offer a particular prayer at a special altar in each church. Some of these altars are most elaborately ornamented, especially in the churches under the control of the Society of Jesus. In some parts of France, notably in the south, during the three days of Holy Week small tables are placed at the doors of the churches with plates on which the faithful deposit their offerings. Ladies and gentlemen undertake charge of these tables, and remind worshipers of the duty of almsgiving. A few years ago, in one of the cities of the south, an elegantly-dressed lady and a gentleman were performing these duties at an hour when the receipts were usually the best, and succeeded in extracting a considerable amount from those who entered the church, but failed to give any account of it, for at the end of the day they and the money had alike disappeared. The custom of having these small tables at the church doors does not prevail in Paris, and elegant equipages are to be seen awaiting the fashionable and noble personages who are reciting their prayers, kneeling upon the cold stone pavement of the church. The ex-Queen Isabella, of Spain, with her son, have alone this year represented royalty at the solemnities of Holy Thursday, they having visited in succession the churches of St. Pierre de Chaillot, St. Philippe du Roule, and St. Augustin. Formerly the sovereigns used to attend special services in the private chapel of the Tuileries. During the last years of the Empire it was Monsignor Bauer, who now shares the exile of the Imperial family, who preached the special sermons in Holy Week. In earlier times it was a custom to have sacred concerts, in which the most famous artists of the capital took part. This custom has not wholly disappeared, only it is in the theatres and other places of public amusement that it is now observed. At the Cirque, the Odéon and the Conservatoire we have had concerts of sacred music. The Cirque presented a curious spectacle on Friday, when the building was densely crowded by upward of 4,000 persons to listen to the works of Haydn, Mendelssohn, and Handel. The Odéon presented a sacred drama by M. Massenet, "Marie Madeleine," which obtained a deserved success, while at the Conservatoire the most famous classic music was rendered with all the perfection to be found even there.

During this time hundreds of elegant equipages traversed the Champs Elysées, in order to observe the traditional Longchamps promenade, when, as upon each Good Friday, the fashions are set by ladies of recognized taste and position, and the coiffures and toilettes of the coming Summer are first displayed.

On Good Friday, also, while the devout were flocking to the churches, some free-thinkers thought it right to revive an old farce which consists in eating meat on that day in order to "vex the God of the Catholics." The "Société Hippique" opened its doors for the relief of the large class of Parisians whose constant desire is for amusement and distraction. On Saturday, at the Palais de l'Industrie the first trotting races in saddle and in harness came off. These races are to alternate during the present week with the Spring races, of which the first is appointed for to-day.

A Determined Dog—His Race With the Locomotive.

From the Boston Times.

Passengers in the noon train Sunday on the Boston and Providence Road, were quietly interested in a pointer dog. The canine would not violate the rules which forbid passengers to stand on the platform, and he was too modest to enter the passenger-car, which was crowded, principally by ladies. His master was in a dilemma, and before he had time to resolve what to do the train started, and so did the dog. The locomotive whistle screeched, and the dog yelped defiance as the race began. At times the ambitious animal would be ahead of the engine, and then he would fall behind. Every window in the train had a head or two peering out watching the race, and all sympathized with the dog. He seemed to realize that he was an object of interest, as he would make an occasional spurt and show terrific speed. Between the Heath-street Station and Boylston the Stony Brook runs under the railroad, and the bridge is not planked. The pointer went pell-mell between the guides and down into the stream. But he as suddenly emerged and regained the track, and reached Boylston just as the train stopped. Had it been any other day than Sunday, the dog would have been saluted with hearty cheers by the ladies and gentlemen whose interest he excited. As it was, he gave three yelps for himself and almost upset his master, so glad was he at meeting him on terra firma.

Phi Gamma Delta.

The convention of this flourishing young college fraternity is now in session in this City. A large delegation is present, especially from the Southern chapters, which have been organized since the war, and furnish a bond of pleasant friendship between the colleges of the North and South. Twenty-two chapters send delegates. The quarto-centennial anniversary will be held to-night at the Academy of Music, with the following programme: Orator, Thomas M. Eddy, D. D.; Poet, Hon. William H. Barnes; Chaplain, Edward Eggleston, D. D.

MUSIC IN GERMANY.

Writing from Berlin, under date of April 1, the correspondent of the London *Daily Telegraph* says: Among the most extensively circulated and tamely unchallenged delusions obtaining in English society, is the impression that North Germany in general, and Berlin in particular, are the head-quarters of modern musical culture. When any one, known as a votary of the divine art, who has resided for some time in the Prussian capital, is fortunate enough to come to London for a holiday, and makes his appearance at certain old familiar harmonious haunts, straightway his musical acquaintance proceed to congratulate him upon, the good luck that has fallen to his share, in that he has been permitted to worship within the very *penetralia* of Apollo's temple, and must have been, unless he shamefully neglected his opportunities, *au dernier mieux* with the gracious Polyhymnia herself. In vain he protests against these felicitations—those who utter them are firmly convinced that Berlin is an earthly paradise of sweet sounds; that its society teems with accomplished dilettanti; that its concerts are monumentally classical; that its operatic performances are as nearly perfect as anything human may hope to be; that every second young lady you meet in a Berlin salon is a happy combination of Arabella Goddard and Theresa Titiens, and that the Prussian *jeunesse dorée*—by the way, there is no such thing in Prussia, the *jeunesse* here is not even *argentée*—is, in the first place, military; then, orchestral and choral—as dexterous in handling the fiddle-bow as in manipulating the needle-gun, familiar with counterpoint as with strategy. These are some of the articles of faith of creed which is honestly and resolutely believed in by a vast number of British musicians and music lovers who have never lived in Germany, and who not unreasonably imagine that because the Fatherland has produced the greatest composers the German school must be the best, the German ear the most cultivated, the German taste the most pure, the German executants the most accomplished. Were these deductions correct it would be logical enough to derive from them the further belief that in the capital of Germany all these excellences should be more fully developed than they can be anywhere else. But, from the first to the last, the deductions alluded to are erroneous. The existing German school of teaching, both vocal and instrumental, is conspicuously deficient in the higher scholastic attributes, if it may be fairly judged by the pupils it turns out. At the present moment there are not two *prime donne* in Germany whose intonation is pure, and whose vocalization is not clumsy and labored. Nor is there one tenor capable of sustaining a part richly embellished with *fioriture* like that of *Almaviva*, of *Otello*, or of *Ottavio*, to the satisfaction of a Covent Garden audience. The object of the modern German school, with regard to the voice, appears to be to develop power at the expense of quality; of flexibility and tone-color it seems to take no account whatsoever. Consequently, all our tenors here roar, and all our *soprani* squeal—the one class as reckless as the other with regard to the *summum bonum* of all vocalization—namely, a steady fidelity to the middle of the note—and they are applauded vehemently by audiences that plume themselves upon the possession of musical culture and critical acumen. This besetting sin of German operatic artists—viz.: that they sing out of tune—characterizes the concert-room vocalist as well as the amateur performer. A German young lady who sings in tune is really as great a rarity as a Tuscan peasant or artisan whose intonation is incorrect. Fortunately "tea and a little music" is not so common a form of entertainment here as it is in England, and a foreigner rarely becomes intimate enough, however long he may live in Berlin, with a native family to be subjected to the *piano forte et dure* of young ladies' vocal performances. But he can get his teeth set on edge at the Royal Opera, or the Academy of Singing, any night of the week during the Winter season—nay, at the former institution all the year round, save a few weeks during the extreme violence of a northern Summer's blazing heat. For the infliction of acute suffering upon a person afflicted with a sensitive musical ear, the Opera-house has no rival, to the best of my belief, in Europe. Englishmen, for whose delectation the finest living vocalists are annually gathered together from all parts of the world, can hardly realize the fact that an Art Institute, richly subventioned by the Royal Exchequer, and supported by the public so heartily that financially it has nothing to wish for, is unable to secure the services of a prima donna, a first tenor, a contralto, or a basso profondo, who can sing in tune. Yet such is its melancholy case. Since Pauline Lucca turned her back upon Berlin in disgust, we have had no leading soprano part sung evenly and uniformly in tune, until the arrival of Mme. Artôt, with a scratch company of Italian artists, seventh-rate vocalists and actors, but infinitely more agreeable to listen to than the indigenous staff of the Hofoper. The performances throughout the Winter, played to crowded houses for the most part, have afforded the strangest contrasts of admirable mises-en-scène and execrable singing. No impresario acquainted with the London public would have ventured to offer it such entertainments. The chamber music, with the glorious exception of Joachim's quartet series, has been more inoffensive, but insignificant and tiresome. One young pianist, Herr Joseffy, has made a mark, and will probably be heard in London a year or two hence; but the average merit of the performances, vocal and instrumental, has been of an order that could never obtain a hearing in St. James' Hall, Hanover-square Rooms, or the Crystal Palace. At one of Mr. Joseffy's concerts which I attended, a picked audience of local *dilettanti* rapturously applauded and recalled a lady for singing a long and elaborate cavatina of Rossini's exactly a quarter of a tone below the key in which it was accompanied by the concert-giver. As a proof of the decadence into which musical taste has fallen in this city, I may mention that the dearth of vocal and instrumental entertainments with any pretension (founded on fact) to excellence is so great that when Mr. Ullmann issues his annual announcement of the three concerts he gives here every Winter, there is a competition for the tickets that reminds one of the good old Jenny Lind days. Now, Ullmann's troupe is made up of respectable mediocrities; and his programmes are composed of the most venerable stock pieces that have been hacked to death any time this twenty years. People who frequent London concert-rooms shudder when they see "Di piacer," "Ah! perdona," "Der Wand'rer," and "Le Carnaval de Venise," printed in their afternoon's *menu*. Here the would-be æsthetic and exclusive Berliner, despite their Wagner worship, pay almost any price to listen to those antiquated *morceaux*. I do not wonder at it, considering the quality of their ordinary musical fare; but I maintain that the English public is in every way better catered for, and that it deserves so to be; not because it can pay higher prices for first-class talent—that is an accident of circumstances—but because it has better taste, more ear, and greater cultivation in the art of music, man for man, and woman for woman, than has the German public—always excepting that of Vienna, which is *facile princeps* in all those respects. Berlin has Joachim, it is true; but so has London. In every other respect, musically speaking, London is as far ahead of Berlin as it is, say, of Aberdeen. I do not mean in the quality of its operatic or orchestral performances only, for those are after all chiefly rendered by foreign artists, but with respect to its native talent. Where may be heard, not only here, but in all Germany, such a ballad-singer as Mme. Lemmens-Sherrington, Mme. Sainton-Dolby, or Miss Edith Wynne? What German tenor ever could be compared to Sims Reeves? And where is the baritone in the Fatherland who can hold a candle to Santley? In the list of the half-dozen finest living pianists there will be found no name of German-born man or woman, save that of Clara Schumann; and her we can, at least balance, if not surpass, with Arabella Goddard. Liszt is a Hungarian, Rubinstein a Russian, Delaborde a Frenchman. The first living violinist is a Hungarian. The two best 'cellists are an Italian, Piatti, and a Belgian, De Swert—by the way, the latter has resigned his post at the Prussian Court, and intends visiting London this season. In all the great vocal careers Germany is nowhere—she produces no first-class voices, and no great artists. Why should English people sit down contentedly under the impression that, musically speaking, they are not to be compared with the Germans? You shall hear more good music, and better performed, during a week in London than you shall throughout a whole season in Berlin! And, depend upon it, the majority of English men and women moving in middle-class society is gifted by nature with a more correct ear, and has acquired more refined taste, judgment, and appreciation of the merits and demerits of musical performances and compositions than is possessed by the corresponding class in Germany. As for the superiority in quality of the average English voice over the average German voice, there cannot be a doubt about it. Both schools of vocalization are radically bad; but the English is the least vicious. This, too, is very certain, that no music-hall British public would tolerate the singing that nightly elicits the applause of the Berlin Royal Opera audiences. *Dixi, et liberavi animam!*

Pawnbrokers' Limitations in Canada.

From the Toronto Globe.

As some misunderstanding seems to exist as to the rates which licensed pawnbrokers may charge upon loans made by them, we give the following particulars from the Consolidated Statutes of Canada. For sums under 50 cents, one half-penny (5-6 cent) per month, and so on every 50 cents up to $20. When over $20, 5 cents per $4 per month. This is to cover all charges, including warehouse room, &c. In addition to these charges a memorandum is to be provided by the pawnbroker, free, when less than $1 is loaned, and for 5-6 cent when under $2, for one penny when over $2 and under $4, and when over $4 and under $20 two pence; when the amount is over $20 the charge for the memorandum is to be four pence. When the amount loaned is over $2 the property pledged must be sold, when default is made, by public auction only.

THE MISSISSIPPI.

Anniversary of the Discovery of the Father of Waters—Marquette and Joliet the First Adventurers.

There is a glorious freshness of soul in the Americans of the Western States which comes up continually in broad waves of æstheticism amounting almost to romance. The contests with material nature which they are called on to sustain, and for which their superb energy and boundless enthusiasm of hope qualify them so well, has not deprived them either of the time or the temper for remembering other things. There has ever been among the inhabitants of towns along the Mississippi a passionate love for their great river, amounting almost to idolatry. Surely if these were pagan times there would be no grander images than those reared in honor of the great river god, and his festivals would exceed in magnificence those which ancient writers have recorded of the Nile. This feeling breaks out again and again, sometimes in odes of poets, sometimes in municipal banquets apropos of wheat raising, or grape culture, or cotton, or sugar. Foremost in every celebration of this nature has ever been the City of St. Louis, which stands, with all its proud towers, elevators, and palatial marts, nearly in the centre between the furthest reach of the Upper Mississippi and the torrid wave into which the accumulated waters are poured. The sense of a common love for the river has unconsciously formed all the dwellers on its banks into a band, not expressed, yet understood, and it was curious to note during the war what a distinction the most rabid journalists on each side made between the men of the Mississippi and other men. The river men of the South spoke of the river men of the North as having been beguiled against the understood comity of Mississippian States by the wicked wiles of Yankees of the East. The river men of the North deplored the chivalrous pride which prevented their brothers of the South from making their interests separate from the other seceding States, and spoke, almost with tears, of the "honor which rooted in dishonor stood." All other States were actuated by the basest motives, according to these scribes, and were to be hated evermore. When the cruel war was over, then the unnatural separation of the cities of the Mississippi was also at an end, and they figuratively rushed into each other's arms. There were grand municipal banquets under every possible pretext, and it was plainly shown that for the cities of the Mississippi the war had been but a quarrel of lovers, which the Roman poet tells us is but the renewal of love. And now there is to be a grand celebration of the bi-centenary of the discovery of the Mississippi by Father Marquette and Monsieur Joliet, on the 17th day of June, in the year of grace 1673. There will be, doubtless, many solemn feasts, many brave speeches, many odes replete with enthusiasm. And in all, the one universal sentiment will be that every human being is dear to humanity; but dearer, far dearer than all, is the man of a Mississippi city to a fellow Mississippian.

It is not without interest to recall the past and to bring back to the mind the vivid story of Marquette's great achievement. In the year 1673 all Europe was quailing before the fortune of France and the star of her Louis the XIV. His vaulting ambition stretched eager aims far beyond Europe and looked to the foundation of a great empire in the little-known Americas. There indeed the Spaniard seemed to be carrying all before him, and the world was being dazzled with the gold that poured in a steady stream into the harbor of Cadiz from Mexico and Peru. There was a steady Dutch colony in the North, there was a languishing settlement of Cavaliers in Virginia, a queer set of sour-mouthed Calvinists in New England. The French settlements north of the Puritans were far more flourishing, and the desire of the French king was to possess the whole. Colbert, his Minister, a man very fit to carry out a great design, though not able to conceive it, had noticed the increasing energy with which the English nation was beginning to colonize, due in part doubtless to the dissatisfaction of the best part of the community with a glorious restoration. Also to the great developement of Quakerism by the accession of the Penns. The French had been from the very outset successful in winning the affections of the red men and upon that circumstance a scheme was devised of encircling all the foreign settlements in the North with a girdle of French posts. At the same time explorations were made to the westward of Montreal, and the lake regions were repeatedly visited. It was at this conjuncture that Father Marquette, a Jesuit missionary of Picardy, arrived in Canada. He at once devoted himself to the study of the Algonquin and other languages, or dialects, spoken by the red man, in which he acquired very great proficiency. He founded the old town of Michilli Mackinac in 1671, and, in his conversations with the Hurons, heard so much about the great river that ran to the south of the great lakes that his imagination caught fire, and he determined upon a full exploration. From his talks with the natives, it was evident that the river in question was of very great size and navigable. The question was, where did it fall into the sea? There were three roads which it might take. It might, after descending to the south for some distance, strike to the eastward, and fall into the sea a little south of Virginia, the settlement of the English Cavaliers. It might strike westward, and pour its waters into the Gulf of California; or it might descend due south toward the Gulf of Mexico. In either the first or the third of these cases, to seize it and to build a fort at its mouth was obviously of the utmost importance, since one way would give the control of Virginia, and by the other way a *point d'appui* would be gained to harass the Spaniards in Mexico. M. de Frontenac, a very able man, was then Governor of Canada, and when Father Marquette represented these things to him he cordially assented to his reasonings, and busied himself in forwarding the exploration. M. Joliet, a trader of Quebec, agreed to accompany the adventurous father, and on the 13th of May, 1673, the expedition started from Michilli Mackinac. It consisted of five Frenchmen only, in two canoes, with ample provisions of smoked meat and Indian corn. They crossed safely over the northern part of Lake Mechigami, (Michigan) and entered the Baye des Puans, now called Green Bay. The word *Puans* now indicates a highly unpleasant stench, but it had a different meaning then, and meant the odor arising from salt marshes. Marquette looked for the latter, but did not succeed in finding them. So, without more delay, he entered the river at the end of the bay now called Fox River. It was broad and deep at its mouth and for some way upward, but before they reached Lake Winnebago, they found themselves among rocks and rapids, which whirled the canoes about in a very unpleasant fashion. The western side of the lake was so overgrown with wild rice that it was difficult to find the channel of the River Fox, which enters the lake to the westward, and flows from it to the north into Green Bay. There was on every side abundance of bustards, ducks, teal, and other birds, attracted by the wild rice, and so unaccustomed to man's pursuits that they secured plentiful food without difficulty, to the great joy of their stomachs—a little cloyed by the smoked beef. Pursuing their course up the Fox River, they came upon a large native village, in the centre of which was a handsome cross, which the people regarded with great veneration. They found that in the village three tribes—one of Miamis, one of Mascontins, and of Kickapoos—were living in the greatest amity, and that the village had been Christianized by a Jesuit—Father Allouez—two years before. The chief treated them with the greatest hospitality, but on learning their intentions, endeavored with all the ardor of friendship and all the eloquence of the red man to dissuade them from an undertaking which he considered beyond the powers of humanity. He depicted to them the extraordinary length of the journey, the savage character of the natives down South, their magic weapons and mysterious arts, and also the demons who dwelt in certain parts of the river, and rose up with dreadful roarings to overturn the canoes and eat the passengers. Father Marquette inquired particularly into the magic weapons, and hearing that they had tubes as long as a lance, through which they darted lightning at their enemies, who were slain without the possibility of resistance, immediately surmised that these men were either the Spaniards, or that they were red men who had learned the use of fire-arms from the Spanish. He was, therefore, assured that the waters of the great river must pour their volume into the Gulf of Mexico. Greatly cheered by this information, he told the chief that he was resolved to go on in his undertaking, whereupon the red man furnished him with two Miamis as guide, and took leave of him as one he should never see again. He left the friendly village on the 10th of June, and shortly afterward came to the portage, the place where the Fox River had to be abandoned, and the canoes to be carried on the shoulders for a mile and a half, which brought them to the waters of the Meponsing River, (the Wisconsin.) Here the guides left them, and, with brave hearts, they pursued their course. A city has arisen on the spot where the canoes were launched in the Meponsing and has been very appropriately called Portage City. Father Marquette found the new river broad, rapid. Its channel was full of islands that were covered with vines, and the banks on either side were adorned with tall noble trees, oaks, pecans, &c. There were stretches of broad prairies on which roamed countless herds of buffalo and many deer. They saw along the banks also numerous indications of iron ore. At length on the 17th of June, in latitude 42° 30′, they saw before them the splendid waters of the Upper Mississippi, a few miles below the present city of Prairie du Chien. The banks were high, ranging from 100 to 1,000 feet, being, indeed, a succession of abrupt and lofty bluffs of limestone, distant from each other about four miles, the intervening valleys or bottoms being of the most beautiful character, fertile, evidently, from the vegetation, and crowded with fine trees. The channel was filled with islands, some of which were quite large, and the prevailing vegetation in these was a wild vine which grew most luxuriantly. Father Marquette noted with admiration the bluffs which under the action of the Winter's storm and the Summer's sleet, the scars of the lightning, and the disintegration of frost, assumed extraordinary shapes, most of them having that peculiar appearance known as castellated. Often in the gloom of the evening, when the mist began to creep upward and to fold itself around these rocks of limestone, the intrepid voyagers would believe that they were approaching the castle of some Spaniard, and would expect to see the flash of a culverin, and to be summoned by the hoarse blast of a hostile trumpet. But they glided on without any such interruption. The mimic forts and the vines that floated over them as banners dissolved into bare rocks and clustering tendrils as they advanced, and they did not even see the wigwams of the natives for hundreds of miles. On the 25th day of June, having traversed sixty leagues, they saw in the bank the footprints of men, and a well-beaten footpath leading into a beautiful prairie. Leaving two men in charge of the canoes they landed, and about five miles from the river they came upon an Indian village. All the inhabitants came bustling out like swarms of bees defending the hive, and bows were bent and arrows aimed in a threatening manner. But Father Marquette and his companions shouted and held up their hands to show that they were unarmed. Whereupon four elders of the tribe advanced with pipes of peace, which they elevated to the sun. Father Marquette addressed them in Huron speech, and they replied in Huron that they were a tribe called Illinois, which is the Huron word for men, and that their language was a dialect of Algonquin, which upon trial Father Marquette found he could understand. The elders invited them to the village, where they willingly went, and where they were quickly feasted on buffalo-hump, which they found delicious. The Illinois had no knowledge of fire-arms, all their weapons being of bone and stone, and they were clothed in skins. They were well-formed, and active in war, contending in almost daily battles with the Iroquois—who, however, were too strong for them. They cultivated the soil with some assiduity, and, game being abundant, they lived well. In the Winter they retired into the forests. Having given the padre this information about themselves, he inquired about his journey, and was informed that he would soon meet a very great, fierce river, with brown waters, called the Pikitanoni, or Oumissouri. Father Marquette bade farewell next morning to these Illinois, and launched his canoes upon the breast of the Mississippi once more. The bluffs now became higher and less frequent, and on one of them, of singularly hard limestone, pictures of extraordinary monsters were seen painted in red, blue, and green. Some three miles below these painted rocks they commenced to notice a booming sound like that made by rapids, and before they were aware of what was coming they found the canoes shot with great rapidity into a mass of floating trees borne vehemently along by the great river "Big Muddy." Disentangling themselves with some difficulty, they steered across for the eastern bank, where the blue waves seemed to refuse to mingle with the brown current that poured so violently down from the north. They now glided on much more rapidly, and were aware that the character of the river had been changed considerably by the last junction. The banks were less high, the limestone rocks were sometimes on one side, sometimes on the other, but seldom of any great height, and generally not more than 100 feet. They saw no Indians, though they could discern the smoke of their fires, and after traversing twenty leagues from the Oumissouri, they came upon another river, the Ouabachegan, or Ouabache. Here, where the City of Cairo now stands, they came upon the villages of the Chounanous, a mild, hospitable people, who at first took them for Iroquois, but being convinced of the contrary, made them very welcome, and gave them abundance of meat, procured by hunting. They told them that the Iroquois continually attacked them, and, as they were averse to fighting, made slaves of many, whom they treated with great cruelty. They preferred total annihilation in the hunting-grounds of their forefathers, rather than roam elsewhere to seek safety from their implacable tyrants. And Father Marquette, expounding to them the truths of religion, was at first joyfully heard; but he being unable to answer truly that Christianity would protect them from the Iroquois, they became dejected, and even indifferent to his utterances. He left them with a painful oppression of feeling, since he could not but foresee their inevitable extinction. The banks of the river were now quite changed. They were mostly of earth, crowned with dense forests; rocky bluffs, perfectly isolated, appearing here and there. The banks were frequently intersected by sloughs or false channels or cut-offs, and by the junction of tributaries, the adjacent country being mostly inundated. They landed in different places, and found that a few miles beyond the river banks the land was a lovely, rolling prairie, covered with game of every kind, and diversified with clumps of noble trees. Proceeding still southward, they saw Indians standing upon the bank, which was low and of clayey earth. They were armed with muskets, which they presented at the approaching strangers. Marquette held up his arms with open hands, and shouted cheerfully to them in the Huron tongue, but they did not understand his speech. They comprehended that he was friendly, and led him to their wigwams. He found among them not only guns, but metal hatchets, knives, shoes, and they kept their gunpowder in glass bottles. By signs he understood that these came from the South, from white men, which he understood to be the Spanish traders. The red men feasted him on bear-meat, buffalo-hump, and fine plums, and gave him provisions to go southward. It was now quite hot, and they were dreadfully troubled with mosquitoes. The trees had a tropical appearance; they saw quail in the forests and shot a small kind of parrot. In latitude 34° by observation they made another great river, called the Akamsa (the Arkansaw,) and after proceeding twenty leagues to the south they came upon a large village close on the bank, where the inhabitants attacked them with bows and arrows, clubs, and tomahawks. By signs Father Marquette succeeded in convincing them that he was a friend, and an old man who spoke the dialect of the Illinois, told him that the village was called Mitchigamen, and that they were not many leagues from the sea. But he offered no hospitality, and, as the party were all ailing from fever, and the object of the expedition was accomplished, it being now absolutely certain that the Metchasepi, or Mississippi, discharged its waters into the Gulf of Mexico, Father Marquette determined to turn back, which he did. On the 17th day of July he struck the Illinois River. He was very kindly treated by the Illinois Indians, and, after remaining with them some time, he took two guides, and, starting up the Illinois, arrived in safety among the Chicacons, who dwelt at the south of Lake Metchigami. From this point he had little difficulty in reaching his own settlement of Michilli Mackinac.

The great discovery of Father Marquette was much admired in France, and the necessity of finding the mouth and establishing a settlement there to annoy the Spaniards was at once conceded. M. Cavalier de la Salle, a French gentleman of rank and fortune, was fired with the noble ambition of accomplishing this thing, so important for French interests, and he left France for Canada with a small body of followers. He acquired the language of the Abenakis, and that tribe becoming greatly attached to him, provided him with faithful guides and interpreters wherever he went. His early efforts, though connected with the Mississippi, would make this article of too great a length. Suffice it to say, that he built several fine vessels for the lake explorations, and for carrying on the fur trade, and that at the end of January, 1682, he embarked from the portage of the Chicacons, on the Illinois River, with a numerous flotilla of canoes. His party comprised twenty-three Frenchmen, eighteen Abenakis and Loups, ten women, and three children. His object in taking the latter was probably to prevent the impression that he was on the war-path, as the river tribes would otherwise have been scared by his well-armed party. With him was an assistant, his faithful friend and follower, Henri de Tonty, who had accompanied him from France, and to whose memoirs the world is indebted for a knowledge of the exploits of the heroic La Salle, whose mind had been cast by nature in a mold of antique grandeur. La Salle was furnished with abundance of showy articles for presents, with furlongs of bright beads and acres of gaudy calicoes; and he was moreover empowered by the French Government to treat with the savage tribes, and take possession of such places as should seem advantageous to the French interest.

When the expedition started the River Illinois was frozen over, and De Tonty, who acted as La Salle's lieutenant, got the savages to construct sledges on which the canoes and baggage were hauled thirty leagues below the village of the Chicacons, where there was open water. On the 6th day of February the party reached the Mississippi, which La Salle computed to be 140 French leagues from Chicagon, or 420 American miles. Six leagues below they encountered the Oumissouri, which La Salle believed from its volume and its rapidity to be the true great river, thinking that the Mississippi entered into it, which is indeed the case. The party slept at its mouth at the village of the Tamarons, and then embarking continued as far as the mouth of the Ouabache, (Ohio,) which they reckoned to be 240 miles from the Illinois River. From conversations with the guides whom he took from the Tamarons, he learned that the Ouabache came from the east and was more than 1,500 miles long. He learned also that it was by this river that the Iroquois made their perpetual attacks upon the mild nations of the south. Going still to the south, 180 miles from the mouth of the Ouabache, La Salle and his men found the wigwams of the Chicasas, a tribe numbering 2,000 warriors. Here, for the first time, was noticed the practice of binding the heads of infants between boards, to make the face very round, which is considered a great beauty. De Tonty wrote that he saw faces as large as soup-plates among them, and that these were greatly admired. La Salle explained to the chiefs the grandeur of the Grand Monarque, and his desire to protect all the red men, whereupon they desired to be received under his protection, and presented the Frenchmen with packages of valuable furs, La Salle giving them in return many handsome objects, silver medals of his King, and immense ropes of beads, with which they were highly delighted. About 100 miles further south were the villages of the Osotomi, called commonly Akamzas. The banks here were extremely beautiful, being somewhat higher than usual, and lined with giant cedars that emitted the most fragrant odors. De La Salle took possession of this part of the country in the name of the great Louis, and the arms of France were carefully affixed to a huge cedar. The prairies, in which were the villages of the Osotomi, were exquisitely beautiful. De Tonty declares that peaches, plums, and apples grew wild there, and that the number was infinite of buffaloes, deer, bears, turkyes, and domestic poultry. There was very little snow, and the ice was only as thick as a dollar. It is satisfactory to learn that the Osotomis submitted in the most friendly manner to the supremacy of the French King, and that the parting was of the most friendly character. Down South, ever southward the canoes glided on their way, borne rapidly onward by the fierce current, passing the grand bluffs that echoed so lately to the roar of Gen. Grant's cannon, and that have immortalized his fame for ever as a General. The contrast from the eternal sameness from the forest banks must have been grateful, and there was something in the aspect of these heroic rocky portals through which the Mississippi pours its length that must have awoke the hidden depths of La Salle's own spirit. By rock, by plain, by forest, by tributary stream the flotilla glided onward ever to the southward, and 180 miles below they came to the villages of the Taencas. These were so superior to anything they had seen before among the red men, that La Salle thought it best to use some ceremony. Accordingly he remained on the shore while his brave Lieutenant, Henri de Tonty, went ahead with a small party and presented himself to the tribe. He was met by priests, who, after presenting the calumet and making motions of adoration toward the sun, led him to a temple built with great neatness of various colored timbers, where the chief was performing the ceremonials of sun-worship. De Tonty was then led to the abode of the chief, where preparations had been made for a grand banquet. The chief was a fine, stalwart man, with a very intelligent countenance. He wore a fillet made adroitly of small pieces of cane intermingled with feathers of various colors. He occupied a table placed upon a sort of terrace at one end of the banqueting hall and was surrounded by his four wives, who were women of very comely form and attractive manners. They examined De Tonty, who occupied a table by himself close to the royal one, with much cheerfulness and curiosity. When the repast was over, and De Tonty had explained the pretensions of the great King, and had paraded his presents, there was a wistful look in their eyes, according to De Tonty's narrative, which showed that they would like some too. So, like a gallant Frenchman, he presented each one with a handsome étui case, a large pair of shining scissors, and ten yards of handsome beads. The youngest wife, who was uncommonly elegant of form, noticing that De Tonty had been attracted by her necklace, which was of very fine large pearls, immediately took it off and presented it to him. But he, knowing its great value, was reluctant to receive it, whereupon the chief obligingly forced him to accept it. The chief sent very handsome presents of furs to La Salle, and intimated his willingness to call upon him and give his allegiance to the great King, which was accordingly done. La Salle received him with salvoes of musketry, and with a handsome collation, at which champagne was not wanting, and on his departure made him some valuable gifts, besides several cases of sweetmeats and some cases of rich wines and liqueurs. Then the flotilla resumed its progress and passed villages in flames, which had been set on fire by the Quinipissa tribes. There were dead bodies lying among the ruins, some of them half calcined, with the entrails protruding, others with the heads burned partly off, and the skull showing a fierce white. It was a horrid scene, and so enraged La Salle that when he fell in with the Quinipissas, being attacked by them, he was not content with repulsing them, but attacking in turn, burned their boats and killed many warriors, whom he scalped, presenting the gory trophies to the Taencas who accompanied him, for which they were extremely thankful. He reached the sea on the 7th day of April, 1673. Being somewhat surprised at the number of channels, he spent some time in examining them, sending boats down every one. The reports were unanimous that the channels were all wide and deep, and easily navigable. Then he encamped on the main channel, erected the arms of the King, waved the banner of the lilies three times, and took possession with his drawn sword of the place which was afterwards to be known as La Nouvelle Orleans. The name of Louisiana was given to the land afterwards by Father Hennepin, who accompanied La Salle only to the junction of the Illinois and Mississippi, and then returned to the villages of the Illinois below Chicacon. La Salle computed that the river was 2,500 miles long, half that distance from the country of the Sioux to the Illinois, and the other half from the Illinois to the sea. He returned in safety to Quebec, and thence to France, where Colbert directed him to take charge of a maritime expedition and found a colony at the mouth of the great river which he had traced so successfully. In this endeavor he was most cruelly assassinated by two base Frenchmen of his party. It is pleasing to learn that they were both killed for the deed by an English buccaneer who loved La Salle, and by a faithful Abenaki.

End of the Coal Miners' Strike in the Tuscarawas Valley.

From the Akron (Ohio) Beacon, April 26.

The strike among the coal miners of the Tuscarawas Valley, which has been in progress since January last to a more general degree than during any previous strike, will come to an end to-night. We have already announced the acceptance of the operators' terms by many of the miners, and the gradual resumption of work by several of the companies of this region. We are now able to state that on Monday next the miners generally will "go in," each making the best bargain that he can for himself, but the rate generally being ninety-five cents per ton. This news will be received with pleasure by the community in general, who have lost much and gained nothing by this protracted conflict between labor and capital.

It may be observed in regard to the results accomplished by the strike that it is virtually a draw game between the operators and the diggers, with the advantages in favor of the former. The matter of wages was the first cause of difference between the operators and the miners. The men were getting $1 per ton, and struck for $1 10. This the companies refused to give, and the men will now get but 95 cents per ton. This reduction is nominal rather, being no more than the usual difference between Summer and Winter wages.

It should be observed, however, that during the last half of the period of the strike, the differences between the two classes have had more to do with the Miners' Union (as it is called) than with the prices to be paid. The operators regard the union as inimical to their interests, and expressed a determination to break it up. They refused to treat with it or its representative, and have succeeded in so far as they have managed to have the men treat with them as individuals instead of through their lodges. But the proprietors have not succeeded in breaking up the Union, which preserves its organization intact, and is ready to do whatever the occasion may offer. In another matter the miners have gained a slight advantage over their employers, if our information is correct. The last proposition from the proprietors offered to permit the men to resume work at certain named prices if each one would sign a contract for one year. Some features of this contract did not suit the miners, and they declined to touch it. Indeed, their opposition to it went so far that a mass-meeting to discuss it had been called for next Monday. The resumption of the work, without requiring the men to obligate themselves for a year, will indefinitely postpone this meeting. Thus, as we have said, neither side gains all for which it strove. But both parties feel the necessity for going to work again, and so the strike ends.

The Late Robbery of the Traveling Agent of a Jewelry Firm.

From the St. Louis Democrat, April 26.

A good-looking young American, giving the name of Burdett Johnson, called at Police Head-quarters yesterday, to unfold a tale of treachery and theft. Mr. Johnson is about twenty-five years of age, neatly built, and wears slight side-wiskers of a brownish hue, and a handsome mustache. He has the appearance of an aristocrat, smokes good cigars, is a New-Yorker, and claims to be the victim of an exceedingly shrewd thief. The story told by Johnson to Chief Detective Harrigan is to the effect that he is a traveling agent for the New-York firm of Eldridge, Dunham & Co., of No. 340 Broadway. He started out on an extended tour a short time since, and on reaching Keokuk formed the acquaintance of a traveling companion whom he had casually met three or four times previous. This man had been introduced to Johnson as Leroy Swift, traveling salesman for Merrill, Fitch & Allen, manufacturers of jewelry, at No. 19 John-street, New-York. Swift and Johnson left Keokuk together for Kansas City, and on arriving there took up their quarters in the Pacific Hotel. On Wednesday night, after exhibiting his stock to a customer, Mr. Johnson locked his trunk securely, strapped it, and put the keys in his pocket. The same night he and Swift left for St. Louis, via the North Missouri Railroad, and arrived at the Planters' House at about 2 o'clock on Thursday afternoon. They went in to dinner together shortly after arriving. Swift was the first to finish his meal, and he left the dining-room in advance of Johnson, since which time he has neither been seen nor heard of. Johnson, having no business to transact, did not require his samples during the day, but, on retiring to bed at night, he missed his keys, and supposed he had lost them. He locked his room door securely and went to bed. On awakening in the morning he again searched for the keys, and as he could not find them, had his trunk forced open, and discovered that he had been robbed, as a small box containing about $3,000 worth of diamonds, and about a dozen chains valued at an additional $1,000 were missing. He then made inquiries for Swift, and ascertained that that individual had not been seen since the day previous. Johnson's theory of the robbery is that Swift took the missing keys and the trunk-check from his pocket while he was dozing in the sleeping-coach, and that he then went forward to the baggage-car, presented the check, was allowed to open the trunk by the railroad officials, and extracted the valuables. He thinks that after doing this, Swift returned to the "sleeper" and replaced the trunk-check in his victim's pocket. Why he did not also replace the keys, if such were the case, does not appear. Swift's description was telegraphed to the firm of Merrill, Fitch & Allen, with whom he claimed to be connected, and a reply was received stating they had no such man in their employ. The case is a very mysterious one, and the detectives are busily engaged in working it up.

Lieut. Wheeler's Exploring Expedition—Plans for the Season.

From the Boston Advertiser, April 28.

We learn from a member of Lieut. Wheeler's exploring party, now in town, that the expedition for the coming season will take the field about the middle of May or first of June, and operate mostly in New-Mexico, Eastern Arizona, and Utah, and Southern Colorado. The starting point for the larger part of the expedition will be Denver, Col.; whence parties will move South and West, making rendezvous camps at Sante Fé, Fort Wingate, and other places. Another branch of the corps will enter upon its work from Salt Lake City and operate to the eastward of the areas covered in 1872, supplementing the survey of that year and completing several of the topographical rectangles of the lieutenant's projected comprehensive atlas of the Western Territories.

The field season will last from June till December, according to the present programme; after which office work in Washington will be resumed as heretofore. The region to be entered is peculiarly interesting in geologic and other points of view, lying along the backbone of the continent, and embracing, besides the grandest mountain scenery, several of the famous Rocky Mountain parks, many areas marked with tremendous cañons and other geological wonders, a natural historical field of great interest, comparatively unworked, and several Indian tribes of curious history and customs, living in *pueblos* or walled towns in Arizona and New-Mexico, chief of whom are the Moquis and Zuñis.

The *personnel* of the expedition is to be about the same as last season, filling about the same departments; and from the nature of the country to be traversed, and the length of the field season, an especially valuable collection of material may be expected, interesting in other than a technical and scientific sense.

THE MODOC TREACHERY.

Its Instigators—The Origin and Authors of the Peace Policy.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It cost half a million of lives to bring our Government and nation to pronounce slavery a crime, and proclaim emancipation to the slave. It required the massacre of 900 men, women and children in Minnesota by the Sioux to open the eyes of the authorities at Washington to the iniquity of Indian agents and the villainy of the old system of dealing with the Indians. Gen. Canby and his fellow-martyr Thomas will have died in vain—will have died the most inglorious of deaths—if their cruel massacre do not arouse our people to look into the causes of this most unparalleled act of treachery—an act unnatural even in the despised and hated savage. As one who served under Gen. Canby in the South, and who desires to see his noble sacrifice in the cause of humanity and justice duly appreciated by his countrymen, I rejoice in the signs apparent on every side of a quickened public conscience, and a determination to look into the causes of our Indian troubles. Let it be borne in mind that Gen. Canby and Mr. Thomas offered their lives as a *voluntary* sacrifice to the principle which our Government has adopted in its dealings with the inferior races, and not as a necessary concession to an experimental policy of the Administration. The "Indian Peace Policy," which the old undying "Indian Ring" of politicians and speculators is endeavoring just now to bring into derision and contempt through the New-York *Herald* and other similar sheets, was not being pressed by the authorities at Washington in its benignant aspect, but rested in the hands of Gen. Canby, as the olive-branch reposes in the talons of the national eagle, the alternate of war being actually pressed at the time when the gallant soldier resolved to make one more effort to bring the infuriated and misguided savages to reason. If ever men fell in a noble cause; if ever there was an act of Christian heroism, it was when Gen. Canby and his companions voluntarily placed themselves at the mercy of these wretches to save them from that extermination for which their enemies clamored, and for which so large a part of our Christian community now lifts up its voice.

Let the public inquest over the martyred soldier and Christian minister go on! While our troops are hunting out the murderers and satisfying the demands of justice, and even while we echo the cry of the border ruffian for extermination, let the facts come out in regard to these Modocs and their white enemies. They are beginning to appear. The story of Capt. Ben Wright and his expedition against the Modocs twenty years ago, is finding its way into the newspapers. I said the recent treachery of the Modoc chiefs was unparalleled in savage warfare, that it was unnatural even among savages. If your readers wish to see by whom the red-handed copy was set, and who were their ever-remembered teachers in conspiracy and assassination, let them read of the massacre of Schonchin's father and the forty Modocs, under the flag of truce, even while they were in the act of shaking hands with Ben Wright and his white savages. And yet the public sentiment of Yreka and vicinity, where, we are told, Secretary Delano was hung in effigy a few days since, approved that act.

I write again from my recollection of California and her red and white races five and twenty years ago, when I say that in every case where we have had trouble with the Indians our own people, or those mongrel, outlawed creatures who represent our people in the van of western settlement and civilization, have been the aggressors. I do not, of course, allude to the peaceable emigrants and settlers, though these being visited by the punishment due to border ruffians, (for the heathen races never discriminate, but strike for vengeance with blind fury at the first of their enemy's tribe in their way,) too often share the sentiment of the guilty class, and treat the Indian as a natural enemy.

I remember, in 1846, being then a member of Fremont's battalion of riflemen operating against the native Californians, the little "foreign" (or white) community on those shores was thrown into consternation by the report that the Walla Walla Indians in Oregon had invaded Northern California, with the intent to wipe out the American settlers. They had ample justification of the common law kind for such a murderous visit. The year before a young Walla Walla chief named Elijah, a Christian convert of one of the first missions in Oregon, came down to Sutter's Fort with a party of ten or twelve of his tribe, and while there a man named Cook claimed one of his horses. The Indians refused to give him up, and while Elijah was standing by the horse, unsuspicious of danger, Cook shot him dead. The murder was so atrocious that even the rough sentiment of the whites at the fort revolted, and Cook declared, as his only justification, that he allowed no Indian to call him a liar! The Walla Wallas immediately started for their home in Oregon, and the next year, the guilty consciences of some of Cook's sympathizers and companions magnified a small hunting expedition of the Walla Wallas that came down through the Modoc country, into a hostile invasion by numbers. Whether it was the influence of the Christian Mission, or what it was that caused these Walla Wallas to overlook the murder of their chief, and even to return good for evil, I cannot positively say. The supposed war party afterward came down to Sutter's Fort and offered their services to Col. Fremont, and were enrolled in the battalion. With two Delaware braves they rendered gallant service in the only fight which Fremont's men had with the native Californians. In the same battalion there was a full company of native Digger Indians, belonging to the "horse-thief bands"—really brave tribes inhabiting the San Joaquin Valley, and subsisting on the flesh of wild horses. They were usually more than a match for the native Californians, and though armed only with bows, they were invaluable as scouts during the campaign.

Thus, it will be seen that in the conquest of California our arms were aided by the Oregon and California Indians, whom we have since requited by assiduous endeavors to carry out against them the border policy of extermination. In July, 1847, a party of whites and native Californians visited a rancheria of peaceable Indians, above Sacramento, and after partaking of the hospitality freely offered them, fell upon the "bucks," killing some ten or twelve, and carried off the women and children. "Children too young to travel," says the account printed in the California *Star*, July 24, "were *murdered on the road*." But your space, Mr. Editor, would fail me were I to attempt to recite the cruelties practiced by our border people upon the California Indians from that time forward. They culminated and wrought their own partial cure when the expensive war expeditions, fitted out to rob the Government, endeavored to bolster up the plea of their necessity by slaughtering the miserable and harmless bands who had been driven out from the old Spanish Missions, butchering, with horrible excesses the white-haired squaws, and the mothers with babes at their breasts. The public sentiment of the State couldn't stand that, and Indian wars were abolished, in the settled portions of the country, at least.

Before I close, let me quote from a report made by Gens. Sherman, Harney, Terry, and Augur, and four civilians of eminence, as to the causes of our wars with the Indian tribes. The report was made in January, 1868, to the President of the United States, and led the way to the establishment of the present peace policy of the Government. Those who are fond of calling this policy the Quaker policy should have these extracts placed prominently before them. If the names mentioned, and that of our excellent Chief Magistrate, are the names of "Quaker" Generals, then is the title above given well bestowed, for these veteran soldiers and sagacious citizens may be called the fathers of the peace policy.

The following is from page 25 of the copy of the report in my possession, [reprinted by the Episcopal Indian Commission in the Bible-house:]

> Among civilized men war usually springs from a sense of injustice. The best possible way then to avoid war is to do no act of injustice. When we learn that the same rule holds good with Indians, the chief difficulty is removed. But it is said our wars with them have been almost constant. Have we been uniformly unjust? We answer, unhesitatingly, yes! We are aware that the masses of our people have felt kindly toward them, and the legislation of Congress has always been conceived in the best intentions, but it has been erroneous in fact or perverted in execution. Nobody pays any attention to Indian matters. This is a deplorable fact. Members of Congress understand the negro question, and talk learnedly of finance and other problems of political economy, but when the progress of settlement reaches the Indian's home, the only question considered is, "how best to get his lands." When they are obtained the Indian is lost sight of. While our missionary societies and benevolent associations have annually collected thousands of dollars from the charitable, to be sent to Asia and Africa for purposes of civilization, scarcely a dollar is expended or a thought bestowed on the civilization of Indians at our very doors. Is it because the Indians are not worth the effort at civilization? Or is it because our people, who have grown rich in the occupation of their former lands—too often taken by force or procured in fraud—will not contribute? It would be harsh to insinuate that covetous eyes have possibly been set on their remaining possessions, and extermination harbored as a means of accomplishing it.

The annexed extract is from page 26, same copy:

> Naturally, the Indian has many noble qualities. He is the very embodiment of courage. Indeed, at times he seems insensible to fear. If he is cruel and revengeful it is because he is outlawed. Let civilized man be his companion, and the association warms into life virtues of the rarest worth. Civilization has driven him back from the home which he loved; it has often tortured and killed him. But it never could make him a slave. As we have had so little respect for those we did enslave, to be consistent this element of Indian character should challenge some admiration.

The following passage from another portion of the report (page 3) reads almost like a forewarning of the recent dreadful massacre:

> So little accustomed to kindness from others, it may not be strange that he often hesitates to confide. Proud himself, and yet conscious of the contempt of the white man, when suddenly aroused by some new wrong, the remembrance of old ones still stinging his soul, he seems to become, as expressed by himself, blind with rage. If he fail to see the olive-branch or flag of truce in the hands of the Peace Commissioners, and in savage ferocity adds one more to his victims, we should remember that for two and a half centuries he has been driven back from civilization, where his passions might have been subjected to the influences of education and softened by the lessons of Christian charity.

And finally, in order that our complacent boasters of the superiority of the white race, may perceive in what light their "civilization" appears to the Indian—the civilization that makes him a drunkard, a beggar, a thief, a blasphemer, a pimp, and procurer, and a prey to loathsome diseases—(for he is none of these in his ordinary native state.) Let the following extract (p. 6.) be considered:

> Whatever our people may choose to say of the insincerity or duplicity of the Indian, would fail to express the estimate entertained by many Indians of the white man's character in this respect. Promises have been so often broken by those with whom they usually come in contact, cupidity has so long plied its work deaf to their cries of suffering, and heartless cruelty has so frequently sought them in the garb of charity, that to obtain their confidence our promises must be scrupulously fulfilled and our professions of friendship divested of all appearance of selfishness and duplicity. * * * We must take the savage as we find him, or rather as we have made him. We have spent 200 years in creating the present state of things. If we can civilize in twenty-five years it will be a vast improvement on the operations of the past.

E. C. K.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, April 24, 1873.

Peculiar Perils of Hawaiian Physicians.

The Honolulu (Sandwich Islands) *Commercial Advertiser* of a recent date relates the following:

Last Wednesday afternoon a little episode happened at the Kalihi Leper Hospital that contained a sufficient approach to the tragic in its elements to render it the excitement of the week. Drs. Trousseau and Hoffmann had gone out to the hospital to examine the patients there, with a view of deciding who were confirmed lepers to be sent to Molokai. While engaged in this duty, one of the men, Kimo Kamai, who has for some years been a runner for shipping agents, (and who, by the way, had been told by the doctors that his case was not considered by them as that of a confirmed leper,) approached Dr. Trousseau, and, pointing a pistol at his head, declared he would shoot him. The doctor dodged for safety behind a veranda post, while one barrel of the pistol (which was double-barreled) was discharged, fortunately without effect, and then closed with his assailant. In the struggle the cap was lost from the remaining barrel, and the physicians got into their carriage and came to town to report the affair to the police. Marshal Parke and Deputy Marshal Dayton at once rode out to the hospital. On their arrival there Kamai, who had in the meantime reloaded his pistol, was seen with it in his hand, and was ordered by the Marshal to drop it. As Mr. Parke, with a revolver pointed, advanced toward Kamai, he fired point blank at that officer, both barrels going off about simultaneously, but fortunately again without effect, his nervousness and excitement probably preventing accuracy of aim. His pistol discharged, Kamai surrendered to the police without further opposition, and was brought to the prison and placed under guard.

The New-York Juvenile Asylum.

One of the most useful and deserving institutions in this City is the New-York Juvenile Asylum, which is located on One Hundred and Seventy-sixth-street, Washington Heights, not far from High Bridge, and may be reached by the Hudson River Railroad, taking the cars at Thirtieth-street Depot. They have also a house of reception in Thirteenth-street, and one at Bloomington, Ill., in charge of their Western agent.

The design of the directors of the asylum is to reform children between the ages of six and fourteen years, who, for minor offenses, are committed to their charge. A large number of commitments are voluntary, or by request of parents, unable to restrain their unruly children.

The Asylum grounds contain about twenty acres, twelve of which are used for farm and garden purposes. The buildings and yards cover four acres, and there is a fine oak grove on the remainder. The buildings (four in number) are large and substantially built, and well supplied with all that could be desired for the comfort of the inmates. The main building, which is of stone, is about 200 feet long, 45 feet wide, and three stories high, and is used for dormitories and the Superintendent's and officers' apartments. The other buildings are used for chapel, dining-room, work-shops, gymnasium, &c.

There were in the present house on the 1st of January last 440 boys and 83 girls. The whole number who have been under the care of the institution since 1853 is 16,454, of which number 6,514 were committed by the magistrates, 5,349 by magistrates at the request of parents, and 3,919 were surrendered by parents or friends.

The following are some of the causes of commitment: Pilfering, 2,497; vagrancy, 2,706, and refractory, 5,391. There have been representatives of twenty-six States and Territories of the Union, and of twenty-three foreign countries. New-York has sent 11,126; New-Jersey, 399; Ireland, 2,001; Germany, 675.

All the children spend six hours in school daily, and the remainder of the day is divided between the workshops and the playground. In the school, special attention is paid to reading, writing, spelling, and arithmetic; and it is the endeavor of the teachers to make all the exercises as pleasant as possible.

The Industrial Department is a very important part of the system of reform adopted, as it aims to make the children useful and industrious citizens. The shoe-shop employs forty-two boys, who make the shoes used by the inmates of all the houses. The number made last year was 1,435 pairs. In the tailor-shop fifty-six boys made, of jackets, pants, caps, and suspenders, 5,768 pieces. Thirty-two girls in the sewing-room made, of dresses, articles of underwear, sheets, &c., 4,907 pieces; and in the mending-room, thirty girls repaired 21,250 pieces.

The farm-work is done by the boys, and, in fact, all work required about the institution is done by the children, under the direction of a competent head in each department. But with all the work there is plenty of time for amusement. There is a cornet-band of twenty boys, taught by the Superintendent of the shoe-shop; and it will be remembered by the readers of THE TIMES that they added much to the delight of the children on one of THE TIMES picnics last Summer. As fast as the children are removed from the house others are trained to take their places.

The Boys' Temperance Society has its room and library, and holds weekly and quarterly meetings. The inmates occasionally receive money from friends visiting them, and some is earned by extra service. This is kept by a teacher, who at certain times purchases such things as the children may choose, if allowed by the rules of the institution. The children look remarkably healthy, and there was only one death in the institution last year.

When children have shown sufficient improvement they are sent to the West under the care of the Western agent, whose business it is to see that they are provided with good homes in the West, and he has authority under the State of Illinois to protect the children from abuse till they are of age, and all failures on the part of employers are carefully investigated.

As a general rule there is little trouble of this kind, and most favorable reports are constantly received from the children. One boy, in a letter to a friend, directed him to secure and pay over to the asylum, in case of his death, all his money, amounting to about $2,000.

Wheat Prospects in the San Joaquin Valley.

From the San Francisco Bulletin, April 21.

A party of business men, with the addition of one or more tourists, made an excursion to the San Joaquin Valley, a week ago, traversing several hundred miles of the valley, and examining the condition of the wheat-fields as minutely as possible. One of the excursionists who may be considered a wheat expert, said that he went over the same ground on a corresponding day last year, and found the condition of the wheat crop so much like the condition this year that he could see no difference. It will be remembered that for many days last year it was considered doubtful whether the dry weather would not ruin the crop. But cool weather and light showers carried it along past the critical condition, and there was a fair crop. The failures were on the west side of the valley, where there is always less rainfall and where the soil is of a gravelly character. But the valley as a whole produced ten or twelve million bushels of wheat. A few light showers with cold weather would produce like results this year. We have had no scorching heat yet, the only trouble has been from cold north winds, and these do not now prevail. It is quite too early to predict a failure of crops even in this driest of all the valleys of California. But on the other hand it is evident that without more rain and cool weather the wheat crop in this valley will be a very slim one. But farmers still expect to be helped out, just as they were last year.

A HINT TO MOTHERS.

Any one glancing over the annual reports of the boards of health of metropolitan cities and studying for a moment the statistics therein exhibited, must inevitably be struck by the appalling item in the tables of mortality of the deaths of very young children from preventible accidents. That the same sad record is to be found in smaller cities, where statistics are less carefully compiled, is certain; that these preventible accidents occur in their due proportion in the provincial districts, in scattered villages, and lonely farm-houses, is as probable as that they occur in the thickly populated tenement-houses of the Fourth Ward or the Five Points, in New-York City. I say that these accidental deaths are preventible because, though not a woman, I have a whim of my own on the subject. I have sufficient assurance to dignify that whim by calling it a theory. So far as I am concerned it is a theory which I have reduced to practice. I have tried it on my own children, four in number, and have met with—I won't say unlooked for—but a most gratifying success; a success so great that I am determined to give my theory to the world and let the world sneer or make use of it as it will. I would address myself more particularly to the middle and lower classes—those whose "young hopefuls" have a gutter for a Fifth-avenue, who are not clothed in purple and fine linen, who do not fare sumptuously every day, and who do not have one or more nurses of ancient Irish pedigree, or arrayed in imported Norman caps, to care for and guard them every moment of their "blessed baby" lives, in order that their mothers may be saved from the ennui of the nursery, and may be able to easily stifle their indolent consciences for not possessing true maternal instincts and carelessly and habitually disregarding their maternal duties. I would talk to those who eke out a husband's scanty wages by going out washing, charring, &c.; to those who exist (do not live) on the "fourth floor back" of a Baxter-street tenement-house, and who are compelled several times daily to trust their infant children to luck while they go to buy a shin of beef, a few potatoes, or one of yesterday's stale loaves. I would fain preach to the others. But they go to church—they have pet parsons. I am not an ordained minister, and—my chief sympathy lies with the poor.

The accidents and deaths which I call preventable, and which are so sadly numerous, are paragraphed day after day in the newspapers, and are generally skipped over by readers. I mean deaths from children playing with lucifer matches, from falling against stoves, tumbling down stairs, sucking or trying to drink from kettle-spouts, meddling with boiling pots, &c.

It is as natural for a very young child to do any one of these things as it is to lie. They lie because they are naturally timid and naturally ignorant of the value of truth. (I recognize in their doing so the reality of "original sin.") They get into mischief, because, having an innate longing to know how and what things are, their natural ignorance blindfolds their natural timidity. In the one case, by enlightening their natural ignorance, I would eradicate their natural timidity; in the other, I would use their natural timidity to enlighten their natural ignorance. I believe that parents can more easily prevent their children from ignorantly incurring dangerous risks, unknown to them as risks, than they can prevail upon them not to lie.

The régime I have invariably adopted with my children to prevent accidents—and that as soon as they were able to get into mischief—is substantially what I would advise others to adopt. I will repeat that it has been highly successful. It is this:

First. Playing with lucifer matches: Arrange a piece of calico—not muslin, that burns too rapidly—and give the youngster an opportunity of picking up a match to play with. Watch him carefully and put some rough substance near the calico on which he may strike his match. He is almost certain to set the calico on fire. I have not, in my experience, known him fail to do so; he is frightened at the result, and henceforth will not play with matches.

Second—Falling against stoves: Seize the first opportunity, when the child is near a hot stove to—with a "gentle air of accident," as *Hamlet* killed the old eavesdropper, *Polonius*—push his fingers against the stove sufficiently hard to produce a small blister and make him yell. This may sound cruel, but it is cruel kindness. He will in future give that stove a wide berth.

Third—Falling down-stairs: Entice the child to the brink of the staircase to bid you good-bye. He will be certain to seize the banister-rail, in order to lean over and watch you go down-stairs. A gentle push from his mother or his nurse will throw him into your arms when you have descended three or four stairs. Seize him firmly and run with him to the bottom of the flight. His infantile instinct will tell him that he would have come to serious grief had you not been there to catch him; and he will never again face the top of the stairs alone.

Fourth—Sucking or trying to drink from kettle-spouts: This is easily prevented by edging on the child to put his finger in the spout of a kettle full of boiling water. A little salve and a piece of rag will soon repair the damage; but the lesson will not be lost.

Fifth—Meddling with boiling pots: Nothing is more easy than to watch your opportunity, and when the child grasps the handle or touches the lid, make him burn his fingers. He will eschew boiling pots forever after.

Other little bits of mischief arising from the pure ignorance of childhood, but from which the most serious results may more than likely happen, may be prevented by the same means—the teaching the child a practical lesson which the natural instinct of self-preservation from pain easily brings home to his infantile and undeveloped understanding. I speak from experience. I have made all three experiments on each of my four children in turn. They have now arrived at an age when, with a moderate supervision, no accident at home is likely to occur to them, and though they have never known any more watchful guardianship than an invalid mother and one servant could bestow upon them, neither one of them has even a scratch mark about him, or has ever met with the slightest accident, and yet they are boys in every sense of the word; hardy, full of play and fun, and fearless. My successful experiment has had no counteracting bad effect.

Wounded by the Modocs and Coming Home to Die.

From the Chicago Inter-Ocean, April 26.

George Beaton, a regular army soldier wounded in the Modoc war, passed through the city yesterday for Toledo, where he has friends. He is a member of Company D, First United States Cavalry, Capt. Wilson, and has been in the Indian country nearly eight years, during which time his experience has been that of hardship, and his labor has had thankless results. Several weeks ago he was shot through the lungs in a skirmish with Capt. Jack's band at the lava beds, which has left him almost helpless, and suffering from a painful wound. He has been traveling by slow stages, in order to die, as he says, "if I must, among civilized people." He spent most of the day yesterday in the city, visited Sheridan's head-quarters and the recruiting office, and met several old comrades with whom he has seen duty, and who accompanied him to the train last evening. The soldiers under Gen. Gillem, he says, are thirsty for Indian blood, and he thinks if the Commissioners had not held them back, Gen. Canby would be still alive. As it now stands, he thinks the war will come to a speedy termination; if unchecked, the soldiers will make short work of their opponents.

The Late Charles M. Barras' Brother.

From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.

It was generally understood among the friends of Mr. Barras in this city, where he resided for several years, that he had no living relatives; but in a recent conversation with parties who knew him well in Philadelphia, his native place, we were assured that there is a brother, now living in that city, named Alfred Barras, a butcher doing business in one of the markets. It is supposed that some early misunderstanding estranged the brothers, and that they had neither had any intercourse with nor recognized each other for years. This Alfred Barras attended the funeral of Charles, and a gentleman from this city who was also present says he bore a striking resemblance to the deceased. He (Alfred) is said to have made use of the remark, when at the funeral, "he (Charles) never recognized me when alive, but he will have to recognize me now."

NEW-YORK CITY NEWS.

CONVICTION OF ALLEN.

He is Sent to the State Prison for Ten Years.

The trial of Martin Allen, jointly indicted with his brother Wesley and Henry Wiley, alias "shorts," for an attempted burglary on the premises of J. C. Kohlsast, Nos. 9, 11, and 13 Mercer-street, on the night of the 28th March, was resumed before Recorder Hackett, yesterday, in the Court of General Sessions.

Mr. Beach, in opening the case for the defense, moved that the prisoner be discharged on the ground of irregularities in the indictment. Motion denied and exception taken.

Officer Sullivan, of the Sixth Precinct, was called for the defense, and testified that on the night of the burglary "Mart" Allen came along to where he was standing, on the corner of Canal-street and Broadway, and, after saying, "Good morning, officer," walked away. A few minutes after Officer Moloney came up and asked him if he had seen a man go past. Witness replied in the affirmative, and Moloney asked him why he had not arrested him. Witness said he had not noticed anything suspicious in his demeanour, and immediately started in pursuit, giving the alarm-rap as he went. Allen was arrested by another officer, in Elm-street, and about three or four minutes after Officer Moloney came up. He tried to strike Allen, who, he said, had thrown snuff or pepper in his eyes.

Officer Corey, who arrested Allen, and Officer McManus, who was present at the time, testified that Moloney did not come up for four minutes after the prisoner was arrested. He complained that pepper had been thrown in his eyes, but they did not notice them affected in any way. The prisoner was placed on the stand, and gave the following explanation of his presence in the neighborhood on the night of the burglary: He said he was a traveling auctioneer, and resided in Jersey City. The prisoner also testified to his trial and conviction in Connecticut, and to the subsequent conviction and forfeiture of bail in this city, as reported in yesterday's TIMES. On the night of the burglary he came across to New-York to fetch back his wife and children who were stopping at Twenty-sixth-street. In Canal-street he met Wiley, whom he sent for his brother "Wes." His brother told him that a letter awaited him in Mercer-street, and fearing the police of the Eighth Precinct would recognise him if he went for it, the prisoner said he sent "Wes." to get it, and waited in Canal-street until he should get back. It was while thus waiting that he was arrested by Officer Moloney, and knowing that the police were looking for him on the old charge, for which he had been convicted, broke loose and ran off. He denied positively having thrown pepper in the officer's face.

Mr. Beach then addressed the jury for the defense in a long and elaborate argument, which was replied to by Assistant District-Attorney Russell.

After the Recorder's charge the jury retired, and in a short time returned with a verdict of guilty of an attempt at burglary in the third degree.

At the suggestion of the Assistant District-Attorney, the Recorder informed the jury that he had instructed them in his charge, in case they found the prisoner guilty of the first count in the indictment, to consider also the second count, charging a second offense.

Counsel for the defense objected to the jury retiring after they had once rendered a verdict.

Objection overruled and exception taken.

The jury again retired, and almost immediately returned with a verdict of guilty as charged in the indictment—an attempt at burglary, second offense.

Mr. Russell moved that judgment be passed on the prisoner for the offense on which he was convicted in 1869, as well as on the present conviction.

The prisoner was then sentenced to five years in State Prison for the conviction in 1869, at the expiration of which he is to be imprisoned for a further term of five years on the present conviction.

The Assistant District-Attorney warmly complimented Capt. McCullough, of the Eighth Precinct, for the zeal displayed by him in working up the evidence which had convicted Allen, one of the most notorious burglars in the City.

An Adroit Swindler.

During the past Winter a series of temperance meetings have been held at the Five Points House of Industry, under the auspices of the Sunday-school teachers. They have been very interesting and successful, over 660 men, women, and children having signed pledges. The exercises have consisted of music and addresses, after which the assemblages have been regaled with coffee and sandwiches. The last meeting of the season was held last evening, when suitable addresses were delivered by Messrs. Fowler, Barnard, Matoce, and others. Among those present were over 200 Italians, who have been attending these meetings of late, besides attending the school of one Alexander Hoyotis, who was allowed to have the use of the chapel of the institution for the purpose of teaching his countrymen the English language. This man, having secured their confidence, a few days since told them that he had received a letter from Rochester stating that there was plenty of work there, and that if they would give him $2 50 each he would arrange with the railroad companies to take them thither. This they all did, and it was decided that the whole party was to start from the Grand Central Depot this morning. Yesterday, however, he did not put in an appearance at the institution, and on inquiries being made at his lodging it was found that he had left early in the morning. The only construction that could be put upon his absence was that he had absconded with the money given him by the Italians. Accordingly Superintendent Kelso was at once communicated with, and after consultation with Capt. Irving immediately sent out several detectives to scour the City. Every police station was also furnished with a description of the man, and it is thought that if he is in the City he will be captured before many hours. The detectives say that his name is not Hoyotis, and moreover, that he is a Swiss and not an Italian.

The absence of this man caused considerable consternation among the officers of "the House," especially as it was known that the Italians were to assemble during the evening to receive their final instructions preparatory to leaving for Rochester. The difficulty, however, was overcome by Mr. Philip Puigildi, an Italian gentleman, volunteering to attend the temperance meeting, and to explain to his countrymen the facts above narrated in as feeling a manner as possible. He did so, and although there was no outward burst of indignation, as was feared there would be at one time, the disgust of the poor men was very apparent. When they heard that he was a Swiss, and not an Italian, several of them stated in substance that no Italian would have robbed his fellow-countryman. They seemed delighted when told that the officers of the law expected to capture him, and that there is a probability that they will get a portion of their money back again.

The officers of the Mission are particularly anxious that the public should understand that Hoyotis was in no way connected with the institution, and that they lent him the room, as they were of the opinion that he was capable of accomplishing a great amount of good among those Italians who have only been resident here a few weeks.

Business in General Sessions.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, the following minor cases were disposed of:

Edward Green pleaded guilty to the larceny of clothing valued at $45, the property of Michael Murtha, of Mott Haven, and was sent to the Penitentiary for three years.

Wm. Kelly pleaded guilty to the larceny of $30 worth of clothing, the property of Kate O'Donnell, No. 91 Market-slip, and was sent to State Prison for two years and six months.

James Corbett, charged with the larceny of underwear to the value of $28, the property of Frank N. Morgan, No. 2 Ninth-avenue, pleaded guilty to petit larceny, and was sent to the Penitentiary for six months.

Morris Levy and John Hagan, charged with burglary on the premises of J. K. Rappenhagen, pleaded guilty to an attempt, and were sent to the Penitentiary for six months.

John Keefe, alias "Johnny the Greek," charged with aiding Michael Donovan, alias "The Wreck," in robbing Mr. Corson, on a Third-avenue car, was arraigned, and pleaded not guilty.

Another Drainage War in the Town of Southfield, Staten Island.

About two years ago Mr. S. R. Brick received a contract from the Drainage Commissioners of the town of Southfield for the drainage of a portion of the township for $47,000. The work, as contracted for, was completed within a year; but subsequently extra work was done by Mr. Brick, which swelled the amount of his claims against the township to $120,000. The tax-payers becoming dissatisfied, an injunction was procured from the Supreme Court stopping all work until it could be adjudicated upon. The case was argued before Justice J. W. Gilbert at the recent term of the Circuit Court at Richmond, and the injunction was set aside, Mr. Brick being awarded a balance of $27,000, then due him, the amount being paid in town vouchers, which, however, he has not yet succeeded in getting cashed.

Now the case has assumed a new phase. Yesterday the Staten Island Union, a newly-organized body of citizens and tax-payers, numbering some 500 members, being dissatisfied with the manner in which the work had been done, sent a number of men to survey it. In prosecuting this survey it happened that they commenced digging on land owned by Mr. Brick, and he, hearing of it, through his counsel, Mr. Vermilye, had the entire party arrested and taken before Police Justice Garrett, at Stapleton, on a charge of malicious trespass. The names of the persons thus arrested are John H. Rutherford, Henry A. Williams, Charles Folwood, Charles G. Moye, and Thomas Fayhey. They were all discharged on their own recognizances to appear for a hearing to-day, when a lively time is expected.

TRAIN'S SANITY.

An Ex-Governor of English Convict Prisons Testifies.

The judicial investigation to determine whether or not George Francis Train is of sound mind and understanding, was continued, yesterday afternoon, before Chief-Justice Daly and a jury.

Charles Fennel Maiser, lately Governor of Convict Prisons in England and Ireland, and a writer on prison discipline, testified he had charge of numerous insane convicts, as many as 500 at a time. Made Mr. Train's acquaintance in London twelve or thirteen years since. Mr. Train was then very prominent both in business and social circles in England, and was very well received by both. Has seen Mr. Train five or six times since he has been in prison. The trial of Mr. Train for manslaughter in London grew out of the fact that a man had been killed by a street-car, and it was claimed that the laying of the rails was illegal, being without act of Parliament. Mr. Train was acquitted without a stain on his character. The London public then called Mr. Train insane in laying down street rails, but the same rails have been laid since, and in every district in London. Has seen no change in Mr. Train now from what he was when he knew him in London. Mr. Train's mind was always very forcible, and his religious as well as some of his political views outside the range of ordinarily accepted theories in regard to both. At no time did Mr. Train impress him as being in the least insane. Remembers very well that Mr. Train gave a banquet to leading members of the Press and Parliament. Remembers that at the beginning of the war in this country, Mr. Train took the side of the North, and that act did him no good in public estimation in London and England.

On cross-examination, Mr. Maiser said: Mr. Train's manner of speech was always very energetic, but now, as well as when he first knew him, his arguments were logical and reasonable. Mr. Train's criticisms on the condition of the Tombs, and the accommodations and system which prevail there, and comparing them with those in use in European prisons, impressed the witness as being remarkably sane.

Mr. Max F. Eller, a lawyer of this City, testified that he had many and long conversations on matters of politics and religion with Mr. Train; that on both questions he (Mr. Train) was always logical and forcibly argumentative; that Mr. Train was never obtrusive in pressing on others his peculiar views—was always gentlemanly and careful of the feelings of others. Especially were these latter characteristics apparent during a voyage to Europe in company with the witness.

Two witnesses, named McDermott and Richardson, testified, on behalf of Mr. Train, that he was connected with the late Fenian movement, and was largely intrusted with its secrets. He had worked gratuitously for the organization for a number of years, and was one of its best friends.

Mr. Clarke Bell announced on behalf of Mr. Train that they would yet call about fifty witnesses on their side.

Assistant District-Attorney Lyon suggested that Mr. Train be put on the stand, and testify to all the facts to which the other numerous witnesses would testify to.

Mr. Chatfield said it was strange if the District-Attorney asserts Mr. Train to be insane, and proposes to have him examined as a witness.

Mr. Lyon said it would be for the jury to determine as to Mr. Train's sanity and the value of his testimony.

Chief Justice Daly explained his view that this was a mere inquiry as to Mr. Train's condition of mind, not a trial in the ordinary sense of the term, where the prosecution makes a charge and the defense seeks to disprove it. The probabilities, therefore, are that any facts properly proved by Mr. Train's counsel will not be controverted by the District-Attorney, and that it would be unnecessary to accumulate the testimony of several witnesses to the same state of facts.

The further hearing was adjourned until to-day at 4 o'clock P. M.

The Bleakley Trial—Ten Jurors Obtained.

The trial of Robert P. Bleakley for the murder of his niece, Maud Merrill, alias Mary Anne Foley, was resumed in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday, before Judge Brady. The panel summoned for the day was exhausted before a complete list of jurors was obtained. In addition to the four jurors selected on Monday, the following gentlemen were sworn in: Robert Jardine, Charles W. Boettcher, William S. Patten, Charles E. F. Morse, John Rogers, and Henry W. Niemann. Ten jurors are thus secured, and the remaining two will probably be had at an early hour this morning. Among those who were rejected for having entertained opinions that would prevent their returning a proper verdict was Charles Magnus, who stated that he had a prejudice against all who carried concealed weapons.

Judge Brady—I heartily share in that opinion, and I did myself draft a bill for its suppression, which is now under consideration by the Legislature. The Court then adjourned.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—Held by Barrett, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M., Calendar called at 12 M.—69, Gill et al. vs. Kelly, Jr.; 84, Auten vs. Auten; 99, Market National Bank vs. Schoonmaker; 126, Funk vs. Funk; 147, In the matter, &c., of Brower; 148, In the matter, &c., of Mitchell; 149, In the matter, &c., of Russell; 150, In the matter, &c., of Mayar; 155, Lamar vs. Collingsworth; 181, Melville vs. Finnegan; 188, Winston vs. English; 189, In the matter, &c., of Brown; 197, Ulterbach vs. Richardson; 198, Lynch vs. McClelland et al.; 207½, Coffey vs. Hart; 216, Barry vs. Mutual Life Insurance Company; 216½, Fernholtz vs. Ross; 315, Wood vs. Leonard.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by J. F. Daly, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—885, Carrington vs. Coulter; 1134, Fitzsimmons vs. Kohner; 1807, Stern vs. Mechanics' Fire Insurance Company of Brooklyn; 866, Kreynlberg vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.; 1949, Shufeld vs. Crary; 2495, Seaman vs. The Mayor, &c.; 97, Bender vs. Evarard; 1809, Stern vs. Albany City Insurance Company; 1810, Stern vs. Globe Fire Insurance Company; 1811, Stern vs. Norwich Fire Insurance Company; 1812, Stern vs. Merchants' Insurance Company; 1815, Stern vs. Relief Fire Insurance Company; 1816, Stern vs. Adriatic Fire Insurance Company; 108, The Royal Insurance Company vs. Noble; 1352, Colgate vs. The Western Union Telegraph Company.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Curtis, J.—Court opens and Calendar called at 10 A. M.—2.52, Levi vs. Cary; 2090, McCain vs. Cain; 1990, Volkenning vs. Brown; 1645, Concklin vs. Minturn; 2092, Philipf vs. Lightstone; 2093, Morense vs. Blant; 2094, Patrick vs. St. Vincent Hospital; 2095, Unkard vs. Meyer; 2096, Turner vs. Burtis; 2097, Burns vs. Hank; 2098, Fraitel vs. Lendon; 2099, Schlor vs. Lehman; 2100, O'Connor vs. Cohen; 2101, Garcia vs. Fohrman; 2102, Claussen vs. O'Hara.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—APRIL 29.

By Judge Barrett.

Gibbs *vs.* Gibbs; report affirmed and judgment granted.

National Shoe and Leather Bank *vs.* Rose; motion granted.

Turks *vs.* Daying; report confirmed and order granted.

Appleton *vs.* Boles; motion granted.

In the matter of Thomas Stephen, &c.; papers with clerk; memorandum with clerk.

Caufield et al. *vs.* Christie; papers with clerk.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Sedgwick.

Gabrielson *vs.* Hercules Mutual Life Insurance Company; motion to allow service of the amended answer proposed must be denied. See opinion.

Hudson River West Shore Railroad Company *vs.* Hay et al.; order setting aside order of Jan. 13.

Hawkins *vs.* Keinsle; order granted.

Furlong *vs.* Allen; order denying motion.

By Judge Freedman.

Harris *vs.* Panama Railroad Company; the case and the minutes of the stenographer must be marked as required by rule 227—this court—before the case can be settled.

By Judge Curtis.

Stroub *vs.* Third-avenue Railroad Company; motion denied. See memorandum with counsel.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

The Supreme Court, yesterday, in a collision case from Maryland, held that the nautical rules require when a steamer and sailing vessel are approaching, that from the very moment the sailer is in view the steamer shall watch with the utmost diligence her course and movements, so as to be able to adopt such timely measures of precaution as will necessarily prevent the two boats coming in contact. Fault on the part of the sailing vessel does not absolve the steamer suffering itself to get in too dangerous proximity. The steamer, in allowing such proximity, is chargeable with all the damages resulting. The steamer is bound to keep out of the way of the sailing vessel.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge Blatchford.

TOBACCO CONDEMNED.

United States vs. 475 pounds of Tobacco, seized at No. 425 West Twenty-sixth-street.—Decree of condemnation by default.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Before Judge Smalley.

DUTIES ON DELAINES.

Benkard & Hutton vs. ex-Collector Augustus Schell.—Suit to recover $75,000 duties paid on certain invoices of worsted delaines, in excess, as plaintiffs claim, of the duty required by law to be paid on such goods. The plaintiffs insist that the duty of twenty-four per cent., which they were compelled to pay, applies by law to cotton and worsted delaines, and they should have paid but nineteen per cent. on all worsted delaines.

On a former trial of the cause the jury failed to agree, and the second trial was commenced yesterday.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, April 29, 1873.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	2	Leather, sides	19,300
Bees-wax, pkgs	1	Moss, bales	57
Cotton, bales	2,609	Pork, pkgs	223
Copper, bales	390	Beef, pkgs	110
Eggs, bbls	2,835	Cut-meats, pkgs	712
Flour, bbls	10,464	Grease, pkgs	74
Wheat, bushels	28,660	Lard, tcs	825
Corn, bushels	22,800	Stearine, pkgs	380
Oats, bushels	29,754	Butter, pkgs	2,477
Malt, bushels	625	Cheese, pkgs	1,454
Barley, bushels	5,000	Tallow, pkgs	309
Seed, bags	83	Starch, pkgs	250
Beans, bbls	55	Tobacco, hhds	529
Peas, bushels	177	Tobacco, pkgs	430
Meal, bbls	25	Wool, bales	184
Meal, bags	400	Whisky, bbls	475
Skins, bales	101	Oil, Lubricating, bbls	193
Hemp, bales	37	Oil, Red, bbls	50
Hides, No.	884	Oil, Lard, bbls	20
Hides, bdls	116		

ASHES—Pots have been in some request at $8 ⅌ 100 lbs. Pearls dull and nominal.

COFFEE—Rio and Santos have been quoted quite firm, as to price, on moderate offerings and a fair demand; sales, 1,750 bags Santos, by the Mozart, at 18¼c., and 500 bags Rio, by the Merrimac, and 500 bags do., by the Flamsteed, at 18 9-16c., gold, ⅌ lb., leaving the stock in first hands, this evening, 79,153 bags, and at the outports, 32,514 bags. The week's receipts here were 15,496 bags. Other kinds in scant stock and strong in price, though quiet. We now quote invoices thus: Rio, ordinary, 17c.@17½c.; fair, 17¾c.@18c.; good, 18⅛c.@18⅜c.; prime, 19c.@19¼c., gold, ⅌ lb., 60 and 90 days' credit; Rio, in lots, 17½c.@19½c., gold; Java, 19¾c.@21½c.; Maracaibo, 18c.@19c.; Laguayra, 18c.@19½c.; San Domingo, 15¼c.@16c., gold. Jobbing trade improving.

COTTON—There has been a limited movement noted for early delivery at about previous figures; sales, 672 bales, including 135 bales to shippers, 523 bales to spinners, and 14 bales to speculators. The dealings for forward delivery have been more extensive, but at a reduction of ⅛c.@¼c. ⅌ lb., on freer offerings, closing about steady at the modified rates. Sales have been officially reported since our last of 20,500 bales, (of which 2,700 bales last evening and 17,800 bales to-day,) basis Low Middling, with May contracts closing about steady at 18 11-16c.; June at 18⅞c.@18 15-16c.; July at 19 1-32c.; August at 19c.; with 100 bales September option, sold at 18c.; and 100 bales December at 17⅛c. ⅌ lb. The receipts at this port to-day were 2,609 bales, including 47 bales from Wilmington, 1,190 bales from Charleston, 371 bales from Savannah, 1,001 bales per rail. The reported receipts at all the ports to-day were 10,745 bales, and thus far this week 24,401 bales, against 24,474 bales same time the previous week, and, since Sept. 1, 3,226,180 bales against 2,557,622 bales same time last year. The following quotations are based on Cotton in store running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade named:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	15⅝	15⅝	15¾	15¾
Good Ordinary	16⅞	16⅞	17	17
Strict Good Ordinary	17⅝	17⅝	18⅛	18⅛
Low Middling	18⅝	18⅝	18⅞	19
Middling	19¼	19¼	20	20¼
Good Middling	21⅛	21⅛	22	22¼

EGGS—Have been offered freely within our range; demand good for the more desirable marks at the ruling figures. We quote from 15½c.@17c. for fair ordinary to very choice marks of Southern, Western, and near-by stock, with the main call for good to strictly prime stock at 16c.@16½c. ⅌ dozen.

FISH—Dry Cod and Pickled Mackerel have been in good request at well maintained prices. Herring quite sparingly sought after at former figures. We quote: Dry Cod at $5 50@$6 75 ⅌ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel at $17@$25; No. 2 at $14@$16; No. 3 at $9@$10 ⅌ bbl.; Pickled Herring at $3 50@$6, chiefly at $5@$5 50; Smoked Herring at 24c. for Scale and 19c. for No. 1 ⅌ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—There has been a more active demand noted for State and Western Flour, chiefly for desirable shipping extras, in part for forward delivery and for medium trade extras, especially Minnesotas, at full previous prices, with holders offering stock less urgently at the ruling figures. Sales have been reported since our last of 13,800 bbls., all told, including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $5 80@$6 35, chiefly at $6 10@$6 25; inferior to good extra State, $7@$7 50, chiefly at $7 20@$7 35; good to very fancy do., $7 50@$8 25; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $6 90@$7 45, chiefly at $7 10@$7 35 for early delivery; very poor to good shipping brands round-hoop Ohio, $7@$7 50 ⅌ bbl., and trade and family Extras at proportionate rates. For forward delivery sales were also reported of 3,000 bbls. shipping Extra Western, round-hoop, May option, at $7 35 ⅌ bbl.

No. 2 Flour ⅌ bbl	$4 00@$5 25
Sour Flour	4 00@7 25
Superfine State and Western	5 80@6 35
Extra State	7 10@8 25
Extra City, shipping brands	7 10@8 25
Extra Genesee	8 25@10 50
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	7 10@7 50
Extra Western, shipping brands	6 90@7 45
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	7 60@10 50
Extra Western, trade and family brands	7 60@12 50
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy	7 25@12 50
Extra Minnesota, ordinary to very fancy	7 00@12 50

Southern Flour has been moderately sought after on a steady basis as to values. Sales, 1,100 bbls. at $6 80@$8 25 for very poor to very choice shipping, and $8 15@$12 50 for ordinary to very choice Family Extra ⅌ bbl....California and Oregon Flour has been in rather more demand, with fair to very choice Extra quoted at $9@$10 50 ⅌ bbl.; sales equal to 370 bbls....Rye Flour has been firm and in good demand at $4 10@$5 75 for inferior to choice Superfine; sales, 465 bbls., chiefly at $5 50@$5 75 for the better grades, with a small lot of very fancy at $6 ⅌ bbl....Corn-meal has been fairly active again, to-day at from $3 10@$3 50 for inferior to very choice Yellow Western, chiefly at $3 25@$3 50 for fair to very choice, $3 15@$3 40 for White do., $3 25@$3 35 for Jersey, $3 40 for Caloric, $3 65@$3 70 for fancy do., and $3 60@$3 70 for Brandywine. The reported sales since our last have been 850 bbls....Bag-meal continues in good request at from $1 25@$1 28 for coarse, $1 30@$1 35 for Yellow, $1 30@$1 40 for White. Oat-meal in demand at $7 50@$8 50.

FIRE-CRACKERS—Sales, 4,000 boxes, part at $2 50 currency; market steady.

FRUIT—Trade has been devoid of animation since our last; prices, however, have been quoted about steady. Sales, 600 boxes Layer Raisins at $2 30; 700 boxes loose Muscatel do. at $2 39@$2 45; 100 bags Ivica Almonds at 18¼c.; 50 bags Sicily Filberts at 12½c.; 400 boxes French Prunes on private terms; 15 casks Turkey Prunes at 8c.; small lots of Currants at 6¼c.; and 650 cases Sardines, quarter boxes, part at 20c. We quote: Layer Raisins at $2 30; Loose Muscatel do. at $2 25@$2 50 ⅌ box; Valencia do. at 7c.@7¼c.; Currants at 6¼c.; Figs at 3½c.@13c.; Turkey Prunes at 7½c.@8c.; Almonds at 18¼c.@22½c.; Filberts at 12c.@12¼c.; Brazil Nuts at 6¼c.@7c. ⅌ lb.

GRAIN—The dealings in Spring Wheat have been moderate, mostly for shipment, on a steady basis for prime samples, which have been offered reservedly, but at a reduction of 1c.@2c. a bushel on the poorer grades, particularly the odd lots arriving by rail, which have been in less favor with purchasers and rather pressed for sale. Winter Wheat of desirable quality has been scarce and held at extreme figures, checking transactions, millers buying sparingly. Sales have been reported since our last of 71,000 bushels, at $1 70 for good No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, afloat; $1 68½@$1 70 for good to choice do. in store; $1 67@$1 69 for do. in car lots; $1 63@$1 65 in part for fair ordinary to good No. 2 Chicago Spring, afloat; $1 54@$1 61 for inferior to prime No. 3 Spring; $1 30@$1 48 for rejected and inferior Spring; $1 49 for ordinary Minnesota Spring, car lots; $2 10 for fair White Michigan; $2 07 for White State; $1 76 for very inferior Red Western in store. Part of the No. 2 Spring sold was to arrive soon. The bulk of the business in stock on the spot was in No. 2 Milwaukee Spring. Quotation for other kinds were nominally $1 75@$1 80 for No. 1 Milwaukee Spring; $1 90@$1 95 for fair to prime Red Western; $1 95@$2 for Amber do.; $1 95@$2 25 for White do.; $1 90@$2 for Red and Amber State; and $2@$2 35 for White do., the latter rate for Fancy....Corn has been more active and again quoted a shade higher. Old Mixed Western in store attracting most attention, especially from export buyers. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 117,000 bushels at 68½c.@69c. for good to strictly prime old Mixed Western in store; 67½c.@68c. for old do., do. weevil cut; 70½c. for very choice old do. in store (4,000 bushels); 70c for fair average old do. afloat; and 71c.@72c. for new Mixed Western....For forward delivery, the offerings were more liberal, with Mixed Western, May option, quoted at 68c.@69c., and do., June, at 67c., which rates were generally 1c.@2c. ⅌ bushel above the views of purchasers....Rye has been quiet, yet held firmly on the basis of 98c.@$1 for Western and 98c. for Canada, in bond....Barley has been dull since our last at about former figures; Canada quoted at $1 20@$1 30 for fair to very choice; Western, 75c.@$1....Barley Malt has been dull and somewhat nominal as to price....Oats have been in less request, and new generally quoted about 1c. a bushel lower, closing in favor of buyers, especially on other than prime samples. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 58,000 bushels at 53c.@55c. for New Mixed Western, 51c.@54c. for New Black do., 54c.@56½c. for New White do.—the latter for choice, and 56c. for prime Old Mixed Western, in store, (1,000 bushels)....Feed has been salable and firm at from $21@$28 ⅌ ton.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been comparatively dull since our last, with values quoted about steady. Bags quoted at 15c.@16½c. Bagging nominal at 10¼c.@11c....Domestic Cloth quoted at 13c.@13¼c. for prompt and 15c. for Summer deliveries.

HAY AND STRAW—There has been a fair trade noted in Hay within our range, though the dealings have been checked by the comparatively scant offerings of really prime stock; poorer grades in ample supply. Straw, moderately sought after. First quality Bale Hay quoted at barges and depots at $1 30@$1 40; second quality Bale Hay at $1 15@$1 25; Clover at 75c.@90c.; Shipping, prime, at 95c.; Shipping, second prime, at 65c.; Rye Straw at $1 05@$1 10; Rye Straw, short, at 85c.@90c.; Oat Straw at 80c. ⅌ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Has been generally inactive on the basis of our quotations. The main business has been in Jute Butts, of which 1,400 bales were placed at 2c., and 200 bales, in lots, at 2 1-16c.@2¼c., currency, ⅌ lb. We quote: American at $120@$125 for Undressed, and $175@$225 for Dressed, ⅌ ton; Manila, 10½c.@10¾c.; Sisal, 8½c., gold; Jute, 2½c.@4¼c.; Jute Butts, 2c.@2¼c., currency, ⅌ lb. North River Flax, 15c.@18c.; Western, 14¼c.@16c.; Canadian, 15c.@18c.

METALS—Copper has been quoted about steady, with a limited inquiry almost wholly for job lots. Sales, 50,000 lbs. Lake at 33c., and 50 tons English, best selected, at 30½c....Scotch Pig-iron has been further depressed in price, on a restricted trade; sales, 150 tons Glengarnock at $50@$51, and 250 tons Eglinton and Glengarnock at $49@$51. Other kinds quiet; 200 tons No. 2 American Pig sold within our range. We quote Glengarnock Pig at $50@$51; Eglinton do. at $49@$50; No. 1 American Pig at $50@$51; No. 2 do. at $46@$48; Wrought Scrap at $52@$55; English Rails at $70@$71, gold; American Rails, at works, $80@$85....Pig-lead quiet at 6½c., gold, for ordinary foreign; sales, 50 tons....Spelter dull, but steady, at 7¼c.@8c., gold....Pig-tin inactive; 75 slabs Straits sold at 32c. Tin Plates, in light demand, with sales reported of 500 boxes Charcoal on private terms; 250 boxes Charcoal Terne at $10 75, and 500 boxes Coke on private terms. Charcoal Plates quoted here at $11 75@$12 25; Charcoal Terne, $10@$10 75; Coke, $9 75@$10 50; Coke Terne, $8 50@$9 75, gold, ⅌ box....Zinc unchanged, but dull.

MOLASSES—Has been quoted firm, though trade has been rather slow; sales, 58 hhds. Porto Rico, in lots, at 50c.@60c.; 76 bbls. New-Orleans, at 76c.@89c.; 150 bbls. do. at auction, at 79c.@75c., and 50 bbls. Syrup, at auction, at 22c.@45c. We quote: New-Orleans, interior to fancy, at 55c.@80c.; Porto Rico at 25c.@65c.; Cuba at 30c.@45c., and English Islands at 25c.@50c. ⅌ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been in rather limited demand, with Strained and good Strained quoted weaker at $3 25@$3 30; sales, 600 bbls. Strained at $3 25; 1,500 bbls. do. at $3 10, cost, freight, and insurance, and 1,000 bbls. No. 1 and Pale at $4 12½@$4 37½, ⅌ 280 lbs....Tar has been in some request, within the previous range as to values....Spirits Turpentine dull and heavy; sales, 700 bbls. at 52½c.@53c., closing at 52½c., ⅌ gallon.

OILS—There has been a slow movement noted in Crude Whale within the previous range; sales, 550 bbls. here and at New-London at 67c. and 62½c., the former rate for northern. Crude Sperm has been rather more sought after, with sales at New-Bedford of 860 bbls. to manufacturers at steady rates. Manufactured Whale and Sperm quiet and unaltered. Linseed steady on a moderate jobbing business. Lard-oil strong, with sales of 200 bbls. choice Winter at 80c. Other kinds inactive. Crude Whale quoted at 63c.@68c.; Bleached Whale at 72½c.@78c.; Crude Sperm at $1 50@$1 52½; Unbleached Sperm at $1 67½@$1 70; Bleached at $1 72½@$1 75; prime to choice Winter Lard-oil at 78c.@80c.; Red-oil at 48c.; Saponified, 48c.@52c.; Linseed-oil, in job lots, at $1@$1 01, in casks and bbls.; Olive-oil at $1 15@$1 25, in casks; Menhaden at 55c.@57½c.; Crude Cotton-seed at 42½c.@44c.; Yellow and White at 49c.@59c. ⅌ gallon; Palm-oil at 8¼c.@9c. ⅌ lb.

PETROLEUM—Has been quoted rather less firm on somewhat freer offerings and a less urgent demand, the extreme rates asked checking business....Crude, in bulk, about steady at 10¼c., with sales reported of 6,000 bbls., May option, at the quoted rate....Refined has been in less confident request, with early deliveries quoted at the close at 21¼c., and 10,000 bbls., May and first half of June deliveries, reported sold at 21⅜c.; 5,000 bbls., May, at 21c....Refined at Philadelphia quoted for early delivery, 19¾c.@20c.; sales 1,000 bbls., last half of May, at 20¼c....Refined, in cases, quiet at from 27c.@27¼c....Of City Naphtha, 2,500 bbls. sold at 11½c. ⅌ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been very dull, for early delivery, with sales reported of only small lots of new Western Mess at $19, with full lots quoted at $18 37½@$18 50. For forward delivery, trade has been very quiet, with new Western Mess, May options, quoted at $18 37½, and 250 bbls. do., June, reported sold at $18 62½ ⅌ bbl....City-dressed Hogs in less demand and easier in price; generally quoted at 7¼c.@8c....Western nominal....Cut-meats quiet, but without further material alteration in price; sales, 20 boxes Light Bellies at 10¼c.; 30 boxes Dry-salted Shoulders at 7c.; and sundry small lots of Bulk Meats at about former figures....Bacon has been held firmly, at 10¼c. for Long and Short Clear, full lots, with 10c. bid, and no important dealings reported; sales of odd lots were made, including 50 boxes Long Clear at 9⅞c.; 31 boxes Short Clear at 9⅞c.@10c....Lard has been in quite moderate demand, closing, however, with some show of firmness on the basis of our modified quotations; sales for early delivery embraced 63 tcs. good Western Steam at 9¼c., with prime quoted at 9⅜c.; 400 tcs. fair do. Kettle at 9¼c.; 180 tcs. City Steam and Kettle at 9c.@9¼c. And for forward delivery sales were made of 1,750 tcs. Western Steam, May option, at 9⅜c., and 2,500 tcs. do., June, at 9⅝c. And for prompt delivery at Chicago, 250 tcs. Western Steam at 9⅛c....Beef products have been quiet, since our last, at from $9 50@$11 for New Mess, at $12@$13 50 for New Extra do., ⅌ bbl. Tierce Beef quoted at $19@$22 for Prime Mess; $23@$25 for India Mess, and $25@$30 for Extra India Mess. Beef Hams within the range of $25@$33 for very inferior to very choice brands....Desirable makes of Butter have been offered with rather less freedom, and have been in fair request at comparatively steady rates. New Butter quoted at 34c.@41c. for fair to strictly prime State; 42c.@45c. for fancy lots, and 28c.@38c. for Western. Old quoted within the range of from 28c.@42c. for fair to very choice State....Cheese has been held with some show of confidence, though the demand has not been active, either for shipment or home use. We quote new State Factory at 10c.@15½c.; State Dairy at 6c.@12c. And old product thus: 9c.@16c. for ordinary to strictly fancy State Factory, and 5c.@14½c. for State Dairy, and 12c.@15½c. for good to strictly choice Western Factory, ⅌ lb., the outside prices for selections, in small job lots.

SEEDS—Have been generally in slack request within our revised range. Of Calcutta Linseed, 3,000 bags sold from store at $2 67½@$2 70, gold, ⅌ bushel. Clover quoted at 8¼c.@9c. ⅌ lb. Rough Flax at $2 25@$2 40. Timothy at $3 87@$4 25, and Calcutta Linseed at $2 67½@$2 70 (gold) ⅌ bushel.

SOAP—The main call has been for domestic makes, which have shown steadiness as to values. Castile quoted at 9¼c.@9¾c.; Colgate's Pale, 7¼c.; Family, 8¼c., and No. 1 at 6¼c. ⅌ lb.

SUGARS—Raw have been more active, and quoted rather stronger as to price. Refiners have been purchasing more confidently. Sales have been reported since our last of 2,772 hhds. and 280 boxes, including 1,767 hhds. common to good refining Cuba, and 7¼c.@7⅝c., chiefly within the range of 7¼c.@7⅜c. for about scant fair to good; 473 hhds. refining Porto Rico, reported at 7¼c.; 230 hhds. Guadaloupe at 7c.@7⅜c.; 200 hhds. Centrifugal at 9c.; 30 boxes do. at 9⅜c.; 36 hhds. St. Croix at 8⅜c.; 56 hhds. Demerara to the trade at 9⅜c.@10 3-16c., and 250 boxes Clayed at 8⅜c. ⅌ lb. We now quote: Fair refining Cuba at 7⅛c.@7¼c.; good do., 7⅜c.; prime do., 8c.; No. 12 Box Clayed stock, 8⅜c.@8⅝c.; Centrifugal, Nos. 12 and 13, 8⅝c.@9¼c. Refined Sugars have been in fair request, with Hards quoted generally at 11c.; A's, 10c.@10⅛c., and Yellows at 8⅞c.@9⅛c. ⅌ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Tallow has been quite firm and in good request, with sales reported of 159,000 lbs. fair to strictly choice at 8¼c.@9⅛c....Of Stearine, 256 tcs. sold at 9c.@9⅜c....And of Grease, 100 pkgs. at 7c. ⅌ lb.

TEAS—Have been quiet, within the previous range; 2,200 half-chests Green and 200 half-chests Japan sold on private terms. An important auction sale is announced for Thursday, May 8.

TOBACCO—There has been more activity noted in Kentucky, in good part for shipment, at former figures; 700 hhds. sold at 7c.@14c. ⅌ lb. Seed Leaf quiet, with sales reported of 100 cases 1871 sundries, at 15c.@55c.; and 100 cases 1870 do. at 9c.@10c. Of Havana 200 bales sold in lots at 80c.@$1. Market otherwise dull.

WHISKY—Has been in rather more demand, and quoted firmer, with sales reported of 200 bbls. at 91c., and 100 bbls. at 91½c. ⅌ gallon.

FREIGHTS—There has been a livelier business noted in berth Freights, with the advantage as to rates in favor of shippers, though the later engagements indicated more steadiness. The movements were mostly in Grain, Cotton, and Provisions. In the chartering line there was rather more animation in the local market, with the main call for vessels for Petroleum, Resin, and Grain, rates generally showing more steadiness....For Liverpool, the reported engagements since our last have been, by steam, 700 bales Cotton at 5-16d.@⅜d. ⅌ lb.; 40,000 bushels Grain at 5¼d. ⅌ 60 lbs.; 24,000 bushels Corn at 5¼d. ⅌ bushel.; 1,150 boxes Bacon at 40s.; 20 tons Bacon at ...; Hides at 90s.; 15 tons Leather at 60s.; 80 tons Tallow at 29s.@30s.; 200 bales Hemp at 45s. ⅌ ton....For London, by sail, 3,000 bbls. Flour at 2s. 9d. ⅌ bbl.; 20,000 bushels Wheat at 9d. ⅌ bushel; 250 bbls. Resin on private terms: and, by steam, 100 bbls. Pork at 6s. ⅌ bbl.; 50 tcs. Beef at 8s. ⅌ tierce; 60 pkgs. Tobacco at 40s. ⅌ hhd. and 27s. 6d. ⅌ tierce; also, a British bark, 487 tons, placed on the berth for general cargo....For Glasgow, by steam, 8,000 bushels Grain at 6¼d. ⅌ bushel....For Falmouth and orders, a Norwegian bark, 375 tons, with Sugar in boxes, reported from Havana, at 45s. ⅌ ton....For Bristol, by steam, (vessel yet to arrive,) 24,000 bushels Wheat on private terms....For Cork and orders, a Norwegian bark, 469 tons, (now at Boston,) with about 3,200 quarters Grain, at 7s. 3d., or, if direct, at 7s. ⅌ quarter; a British bark, 270 tons, (now here loading for Cuba,) with about 1,750 bbls. Naphtha, June shipment, at 8s. ⅌ bbl....For Havre, an American bark, 638 tons, hence, with about 4,200 bbls. Petroleum, reported at 6s. ⅌ bbl., and a Norwegian bark, 481 tons, at with about 3,000 bbls. Crude Petroleum on private terms, with option of Bordeaux....For Bremen, by steam, 8,000 bushels Grain at 7¼d. ⅌ bushel; 300 bbls. Apples on private terms; 150 tcs. Lard-oil at 40s.; 250 tcs. Lard at 40s....For Stettin, by steam, 1,800 pkgs. Lard, 400 boxes Bacon, 2,100 bbls. Resin, 85 tons Seed, and 4,500 pkgs. Merchandise, at equal to market rates....For Rotterdam, a British bark, 499 tons, with general cargo, reported from Sourabaya, at 55s.@60s., and a Dutch bark, 746 tons, with Sugar, from Fagal or Cheribon, at 60s.....For Cronstadt, a Norwegian bark, 468 tons, hence, with 3,100 bbls. Crude Petroleum, at 6s. 9d. ⅌ bbl.....For a direct port in the German Baltic, a German bark, 440 tons, hence, with about 2,750 bbls. Petroleum, at 6s. ⅌ bbl....For Gibraltar and orders, a bark, with about 12,000 cases Petroleum, reported at 30c. to the Mediterranean, and 35c. to the Adriatic....For Trieste, a British bark, 226 tons, hence, with Resin, on private terms....For the north side of Cuba, an American brig, 475 tons, out and back, on private terms....For the Windward, a British brig, 150 tons, with general cargo, on the basis of 50c. ⅌ ft....For Havana, an American bark, 297 tons, with Coal, from Cow Bay, at $6, gold, ⅌ ton....For Pernambuco and Bahia, a Norwegian bark, 224 tons, (now at Boston,) hence, with general cargo on private terms....For ports north of Hatteras, an American bark, 429 tons, another, 520 tons, a bark, 559 tons, and a British brig, 332 tons, with Sugar, reported from Sagua, at $6 25@$6 50; an American bark, 520 tons, with Molasses, from Matanzas, at $4....For New-York, a British bark, 305 tons, and an American schooner, 476 tons, with Sugar, in hhds., reported from Sagua, at $6 50; an American bark, 311 tons, with do., from Zaza, at $6; three British barks, 456 tons, 382 tons, and 357 tons, a Norwegian bark, 550 tons, and an American schooner, 310 tons, with Sugar, in hhds., reported from Havana, at $5 50; a British brig, 168 tons, with general cargo, from San Blas, on private terms, and a schooner, 438 tons, out and back, with Sugar, from the north side of Cuba, at $6 50....For Boston, a Swedish bark, 257 tons, and a Dutch bark, 655 tons, with Coffee, reported from Batavia or Padang, at 80s., and a British brig, 270 tons, with Sugar, from Havana, at $5 50.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, April 29.—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat less active and lower; sales of No. 2 Spring at $1 24⅛@$1 24¼, cash; $1 24¼, seller May; $1 27⅝, seller June; No. 3 do. $1 16; Rejected, 98c.@99c. Corn quiet and weak; sales of No. 2 Mixed at 37c.@37⅛c. for regular cash; 37⅜c.@37¼c., seller May; 39⅛c.@40c., seller June; Rejected sold at 34c. Oats quiet, weak, and lower; sales of No. 2 at 29⅜c.@30c. for regular and fresh spot; 30c., seller May. Rye quiet and unchanged at 69½c.@70c. for No. 2 Fresh. Barley dull and unchanged. Pork firm and in fair demand; prices a shade higher at $17 50, seller May; $17 85, seller June. Lard dull and lower at 8⅞c.@9c., cash or seller May; $9 15, seller June. Bulk Meats dull and a shade lower; sales of Shoulders at 6¾c., loose; Short Rib Middles quoted at 8⅜c.@8⅝c.; Short Clear Middles, 8⅞c.@8¾c. Bacon steady and unchanged. Whisky steady at 85c. Receipts—8,000 bbls. Flour, 10,000 bushels Wheat, 77,000 bushels Corn, 44,000 bushels Oats, and 1,500 bushels Barley. Shipments—9,000 bbls. Flour, 193,000 bushels Wheat, 250,000 bushels Corn, 99,000 bushels Oats, and 8,000 bushels Barley.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 29.—Flour quiet; Western Spring, $7 50@$7 75; Bakers, $7 75@$8 25; Amber, $8 50@$9 25; White, $9 50@$10. Wheat quiet; sales confined to small lots; quoted: Western Spring at $1 50; Milwaukee No. 2, $1 52@$1 55; Chicago No. 2 Spring, $1 45; White Canada, $1 75@$1 90; White Michigan, $1 80@$1 90. Corn firm; sales of 750 bushels of Western, on track, at 57c.; 3,750 bushels Western, on track, at 56½c. Oats scarce; sales of 800 bushels of Western Mixed, in lots, at 46c.; No. 2 Toledo held at 47c. Barley steady; sales of 2,250 bushels of Western on track at 95c.; quoted—Canada, 95c.@$1; No. 2 Western, 90c.@95c.; Two-rowed State, 84c.@88c.; Four-rowed State, 95c. Rye nominal at 85c. Barley-malt easy; Western, $1@$1 10; prime Winter Western, $1 10@$1 15; prime Canada, $1 20@$1 25. Rye-malt held at 95c. The balance of the market is unchanged.

BALTIMORE, April 29.—Flour quiet but firm, and unchanged. Wheat steady, in good demand, and unchanged. Corn active and firm; Southern White, 70c.@72c.; do. Yellow, 66c.; Mixed Western, 65c. Oats firm and steady; Southern, 50c.@54c.; Western Mixed, 48c.@50c.; do. White, 52c.@55c. Rye quiet, steady, and unchanged. Provisions heavy and very quiet. Mess Pork steady at $19@$19 50. Bulk Meats nominal; no sales; Shoulders, 7¼c.@7½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9¼c.@9½c. Bacon quiet; Shoulders, 8¼c.@8½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10¼c.@10½c. Sugar-cured Hams, 13¼c.@15c. Lard dull at 9¼c.@9½c. Western Butter—Receipts increased and prices weak; good to choice North-western at 37c.@39c.; fair to good do., 32c.@35c.; good to choice Michigan and Ohio, 36c.@38c.; fair to good do., 30c.@34c. Whisky quiet at 90c.@91c.

ST. LOUIS, April 29.—Flour quiet and unchanged; only an order trade doing. Wheat in fair demand and higher; No. 2 Spring, $1 24½; No. 3 Fall Red, $1 68. Corn, in bulk, 34c. for No. 2 Mixed; 35½c.@37c. on the track; 44c.@45c. sacked. Oats easier; No. 2, 32½c., in elevator; 36c.@37½c., sacked. Barley quiet and unchanged; little doing. Rye quiet; prime, 68c. Whisky firm at 88c. Pork lower at $19, seller August. Dry-salted Meats nominal. Bacon opened firm; Clear Sides, 11c., buyer June, closed tame at 10⅞c., seller last half of June. Lard nominal. Hogs quiet at $4 90@$5 40. Cattle quiet; Texans, $2@$5 12½; fair to extra Beeves, $4 25@$7. Receipts—4,000 bbls. Flour, 20,000 bushels Wheat, 57,000 bushels Corn, 42,000 bushels Oats, 3,000 bushels Barley, 2,000 bushels Rye.

LOUISVILLE, April 29.—Flour in improved demand and firmer. Extra family, $6 50; A. No. 1, $8; Fancy, $9. Wheat nominal; quoted $1 50@$1 70 on arrival. Corn firm at 54c.@57c. for Mixed and White, sacked, delivered. Oats active and higher at 42c.@45c., sacked, from store. Rye firm at 80c. on arrival. Provisions fairly active. Pork, $18 50@$19. Bacon—Shoulders, 8¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11c.; clear Sides, 10½c.; Hams, sugar-cured, 14c.@14½c.; plain, 13c.@13½c., all packed. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 7¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9¼c.; Clear Sides, 9⅝c., loose. Lard—Tierce, 9¾c.@10c., kegs, 10½c.@11c.; steam, 9¼c.@9½c.; order lots, ⅛c.@⅜c. higher. Bacon—Sales of Clear Rib Sides, buyer June, at 10½c. Whisky unchanged.

TOLEDO, April 29.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and lower; sales of No. 3 White Wabash at $1 90; No. 2 White Michigan, $1 85; Amber Michigan, spot, $1 72; seller May, $1 72½; seller June, $1 74½; No. 1 Red, $1 80. Corn dull and a shade lower; sales of High Mixed, spot, at 45¼c.; seller May, 45½c.; seller July, 47½c.; buyer May, 45½c.; Low Mixed, 45c.; White, 50c.; no grade, 44c.@41½c. Oats dull and declining; sales of No. 1 at 47c.; No. 2, 40½c.; Michigan, 41c.; Rejected, 38c. Clover-seed sold at $4 90. Receipts—7,000 bushels Wheat, 50,000 bushels Corn, and 3,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—2,000 bbls. Flour, 17,000 bushels Wheat, 70,000 bushels Corn, and 1,000 bushels Oats.

OSWEGO, N. Y., April 29.—Flour steady and unchanged; sales of 2,000 bbls. at $8 75 for No. 1 Spring, $9 75 for Amber Winter, $10 50 for White Winter, $11 for Double Extra. Wheat steady; sales of 3,000 bushels prime White Canada at $2 08½. Corn unchanged; sales of 3,000 bushels Western at 69c. Barley quiet; sales of 2,000 bushels Canada at $1 08. Oats steady; sales of 14,000 bushels State at 45½c. Corn-meal, $1 30 for bolted, $1 25 for unbolted, ⅌ cwt. Mill-feed unchanged; Shorts, $21; Ship-stuffs, $22; Middlings, $23, ⅌ ton. Railroad Freights—Flour, to Philadelphia, 60c.; to Boston, 60c.; to New-York, 50c.; to Albany, 42c.

CINCINNATI, April 29.—Flour firm and unchanged. Wheat steady at $1 65@$1 67. Corn firm at 45c. Rye firm at 80c. Oats firm at 40c.@47c. Barley firm and unchanged. Butter steady and firm. Provisions less active; holders firm. Pork quiet; offered at $18 25. Lard dull; Steam, 9c.; generally held at 9¼c.; Kettle nominally 9¾c. Bulk Meats quiet; Shoulders held 6¾c.@7c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9c.; sales at 9¼c.@9⅝c., buyer June; Clear Sides, 9¼c. on spot; 10¼c. bid buyer July. Bacon quiet but firm; Shoulders, 7¾c.; Sides, 9¾c.@10c., with sales. Whisky steady at 88c.

MILWAUKEE, April 29.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady at $1 37½ for No. 1; $1 27½ for No. 2. Oats dull and declining at 31½c. for No. 2. Corn dull and a shade lower at 41½c. for No. 2 Mixed. Rye in fair demand and lower at 69½c. for No. 1. Barley dull and nominal at 85c. for No. 2 Spring. Lake Freights—Wheat, to Buffalo, 11c.; to Oswego, 16c. Receipts—5,000 bbls. Flour and 33,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—4,000 bbls. Flour and 58,000 bushels Wheat.

DETROIT, April 29.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; Extra White opened at $2 02; closed at $2; No. 1 White opened at $1 89; closed at $1 88; Amber Michigan, $1 74. Corn steady at 50c. for Yellow; 46c. for No. 2 Mixed. Oats in good demand at 41c. for State. Receipts—5,000 bbls. Flour, 3,000 bushels Wheat, 6,000 bushels Corn, and 1,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—1,000 bbls. Flour, 29,000 bushels Wheat, 12,000 bushels Corn. Freights dull; 11c. asked to Oswego.

PHILADELPHIA, April 29.—Petroleum—Crude, 14c.; Refined, 19¾c.@20c. Groceries nominally unchanged. Flour firmer, slow of sale, but prices unaltered. Wheat active and higher; Western Red, $1 95@$1 97; Amber, $2 0. Rye held at 84c.@85c. Corn firm; Yellow, 64c.@65c.; White, 65c.; Mixed, 63c.@64c. Oats active; White, 51c.@52c.; Mixed, 48c. Whisky firm at 93c.

WILMINGTON, N. C., April 29.—Spirits Turpentine quiet at 46c. Resin quiet at $2 50 for Strained, $4 25 for Extra Pale, $4 for Pale, $4 75 for Window-glass, $3 for Opaque. Crude Turpentine dull at $2 for Hard, $3 25 for Yellow Dip, $3 50 for Virgin. Tar quiet at $3.

CLEVELAND, April 29.—Flour steady and firm. Wheat in fair demand; No. 1 Winter Red held at $1 78; No. 2 Winter Red, $1 68. Corn quiet at 51c.@52c. Oats steady; No. 1, 44c. Petroleum firmer; car lots, 16¼c.; Ohio State Test, 25c.@25½c.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 29.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, including 128 cars reported to arrive, 2,490 head, making the total supply for the week, thus far, 6,613 head, or 389 cars, against 346 cars for the same time last week. Market slow at ⅛c.@¼c. off, according to the quality of the stock, from last week's closing prices; the heavy and prospective large receipts cause nearly all regular shippers to haul out of the market; trade confined almost exclusively to local and country dealers; about 800 head were disposed of; sales, 487 head Illinois Steers, ranging from 992 lbs. to 1,286 lbs., at $5 50@$6 12½; 64 head Missouri Steers, ranging from 1,050 lbs. to 1,526 lbs., at $5 85@$6 50; 31 head Missouri Oxen, ranging from 1,336 lbs. to 1,371 lbs., at $5 37½@$5 75; 51 head Cherokee Steers, averaging 1,018 lbs., at $5 60; 23 head Indiana Heifers, averaging 860 lbs., at $5 50; 36 head Illinois Stockers, ranging from 889 lbs. to 986 lbs., at $4 50. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts thus far this week, 3,800 head, against 6,600 head for the same time last week; market not yet fairly opened. Hogs—Receipts thus far this week, 14,800 head, against 9,300 head for the same time last week; market slow at about 20c.@25c. ⅌ cwt. off from last week's closing prices; buyers hanging off for a decline; sales, 229 Illinois Hogs averaging 208 lbs., at $5 85; 500 mixed Hogs, averaging 170 lbs., at $5 70.

WATERTOWN, Mass., April 29.—Beef Cattle—Receipts 636 head; demand steady and prices fully sustained; a large portion of the Western Cattle changed hands at the yards; sales choice, $10 50@$11; Extra, $9 50@$10 25; first quality, $8@$9; second quality, $6@$7 50; third quality, $5@$5 50. Sheep and Lambs; receipts, 1,948 head; market inactive and prices fell off ⅛c.@¼c. ⅌ lb.; sales, in lots, at $3 50@$4 50 each; extra, $5@$7. The arrival of Veal Calves, which are in fair demand, numbered this week nearly 1,100 head, and takes off a portion of the Sheep trade; sales, Veal Calves, $4@$13 each.

CHICAGO, April 29th.—Cattle dull, under a heavy run and a large number left over from yesterday; receipts 5,000; fair to good shipping steers sold at $5 00@$5 50; prime $5 60@$5 85; fair to good Texans and Cherokees at $4 25@$5 05; stockers $4 50@$4 75 for good butchers; $3 50@$3 75 for common to good; shipments yesterday, 2,000. Hogs—Receipts, 13,000; market quiet and lower at $5 15@$5 45 for common to fair; $5 50@$5 60 for good to choice; shipments, 1,500.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 29.—Cotton in fair demand; Ordinary, 13c.; good Ordinary, 15½c.; Low Middling, 17¼c.@17⅜c.; Middling, 18¼c.; net receipts, 5,388 bales; gross, 7,368 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 45 bales; sales, 1,800 bales; last evening, 1,500 bales; stock, 153,814 bales.

CHARLESTON, April 29.—Cotton quiet; Middlings, 18¼c.; net receipts, 895 bales; exports coastwise, 55 bales; sales 200 bales; stock, 22,128 bales.

GALVESTON, April 29.—Cotton easier; Good Ordinary, 15c.@15½c.; net receipts, 661 bales; exports to the continent, 855 bales; sales, 600 bales; stock, 50,690 bales.

SAVANNAH, April 29.—Cotton nominal; Middlings, 18½c.; net receipts, 828 bales; sales, 535 bales; stock, 33,898 bales.

MOBILE, April 29.—Cotton dull and nominal, nothing doing; net receipts, 383 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,916 bales; stock, 33,252 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, April 29—11½ A. M.—Consols opened at 93⅜ for money, and 93⅞ for the account. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1865s, old, 92; 1867s, 94; 10-40s, 89¼; New 5s, 90. Erie Railway Shares, 50¼.

5 P. M.—Consols closed unchanged. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1867s, 93½; New 5s, 89⅞. Erie Railway Shares, 50¼.

PARIS, April 29.—Rentes, 55f.

PARIS, April 29.—Rentes, 55f. 10c.

LIVERPOOL, April 29—11½ A. M.—Cotton—The market opened quiet. Middling Uplands, 9¼d.; Middling Orleans, 9¾d. The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales. The receipts of Wheat for the past three days have been 8,000 quarters, including 2,000 American.

1 P. M.—Cotton—The market is dull, with a downward tendency. Middling Uplands, 9d.@9¼d. Sales, 10,000 bales, of which 2,000 bales are for speculation and export.

LIVERPOOL, April 29—2½ P. M.—Cotton—Sales of Cotton shipped from New-Orleans, March and April, at 9⅛d., and from Savannah or Charleston, deliverable in April, at 9d. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet and steady, except for Wheat, which is firmer at 11s. 9d.@11s. 11d. ⅌ cental for average California White, and 12s.@12s. 2d. for Club do. Corn, 27s. 6d.@27s. 9d. ⅌ quarter.

3½ P. M.—Cotton—The market is flat. The market for Yarns and Fabrics at Manchester is dull, but not quotably lower.

5 P. M.—Breadstuffs—The receipts of Corn for the past three days have been 3,000 quarters, all of which were American. Provisions—Cheese, 70s. ⅌ cwt. for the best grades of American fine. Cotton—Of the sales to-day 6,000 bales were American. Sales of Cotton shipped from Savannah or Charleston, April and May, at 9 1-16d.; from the same ports, March and April, at 9d.; from New-Orleans, March and April, at 9¼d.; from Savannah and Charleston, deliverable in April and May, at 9d.

Evening—Bacon, 39s. 9d. ⅌ cwt. for Short-rib Middles.

LONDON, April 29.—Refined Petroleum, 15d.@15¼d. ⅌ gallon; Tallow, 43s. 9d.@44s. ⅌ cwt.

ANTWERP, April 29.—Petroleum, 42f. for fine Pale American.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

Board of Assistant Aldermen—Stated Session.

MONDAY, April 28, 1873.

Present William Wade, Esq., President, in the chair, and a quorum of members.

RESOLUTIONS LAID OVER.

That a receiving basin and culvert be built on the south-east corner of Grand and Essex streets.

That the sidewalk on both sides of Sixty-first-street, between the Boulevard and Ninth-avenue, be flagged.

That Eleventh-street, from Dry Dock to the East River, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement.

That Broadway, between Thirty-second and Fifty-ninth streets, be regulated and graded, the curb and gutter stones be set and reset, and the sidewalks flagged and reflagged where not already done, and crosswalks be laid and relaid, and that the receiving basins and culverts be rebuilt; also, new sewers be built therein.

That Croton mains be laid in Sixty-third-street, from Ninth to Tenth avenues.

That street-lamps be lighted in Sixty-third-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues.

That One Hundred and Fiftieth-street, from St. Nicholas-avenue to Tenth-avenue, be regulated and graded, the curb and gutter stones set, and the sidewalks flagged.

That Seventy-first-street, from Eighth-avenue to Boulevard, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement.

That street-lamps be lighted in One Hundred and Fiftieth-street, from St. Nicholas-avenue to Tenth-avenue.

That Croton mains be laid in One Hundred and Fiftieth-street, from St. Nicholas-avenue to Tenth-avenue.

That One Hundred and Fiftieth-street, from St. Nicholas-avenue to Tenth-avenue, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement.

That Croton mains be laid in Sixty-fourth-street, from Boulevard to Eleventh-avenue.

That gas-lamps be lighted on the south side of Fifty-fifth-street, between Lexington and Fifth avenues.

That One Hundred and Twenty-sixth-street, from Second to Seventh-avenue, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement.

REPORTS LAID OVER.

That the Controller pay to A. D. Sellick $8,000, in full payment of the rent for the premises on Waverly-place.

That the Clerk of the Common Council be authorized and directed to execute a lease, on behalf of the City of New-York, for so much of the premises situated on the north side of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, as may be neccessary for the use of the Ninth District Court and the Fifth District Police Court.

That the premises situated on the east side of Fourth avenue, between Twenty seventh and Twenty-eighth streets, known as Nos. 389½ and 391 Fourth-avenue, be and they are hereby designated as the place for holding the District Court of the City of New-York for the Sixth Judicial District, on and after the 1st day of May, 1873; and that the Justice and Clerk of said court occupy the said premises for the purpose aforesaid: and that the Commissioner of Public Works is instructed to remove all property of the City from the premises now occupied by said Court to the premises above mentioned on or before that day.

That the Mayor and the Clerk of the Common Council be authorized and directed to execute a lease from Alexander L. Whitelaw of the premises above described, for a period of five years from the first day of May, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, at the annual rent of two thousand five hundred dollars.

That Fifty-second-street, between First-avenue and Avenue A, be regulated and graded, the curb and gutter stones set, and the sidewalks flagged.

That the sidewalks on the north side of Sixty-second-street, between Fourth and Madison avenues, be flagged.

That a free drinking hydrant be placed on the north-east corner of Eleventh-avenue and Twenty-ninth-street.

That One Hundred and Seventh-street, from Fifth-avenue to East or Harlem River, be regulated and graded, the curb and gutter stones set, and the sidewalks flagged.

That One Hundred and Fifty-second-street, between Eleventh-avenue Boulevard and the Hudson River, be regulated and graded, the curb and gutter stones set, and the sidewalks flagged.

That One Hundred and Fifth-street, from Third-avenue to East River, or Harlem River, be regulated and graded, the curb and gutter stones set, and the sidewalks flagged.

That the sidewalks on the east side of Fifth-avenue, between Fifty-ninth and Sixty-second streets, be flagged full width.

That a crosswalk be laid from the north-east corner of Canal and Mulberry streets to the south-east corner of said streets.

That the sidewalk on both sides of Fifty-seventh-street, between Second and Third avenues, be flagged.

That Seventy-fifth-street, between Second and Third avenues, be regulated and graded, the curb and gutter stones set, and the sidewalks flagged.

That the sidewalk on the south side of St. Mark's-place, from corner of Second-avenue to No. 48 St. Mark's-place, be flagged.

PAPERS FROM THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN LAID OVER.

That on the west side of Sixth-avenue, from Fifty-sixth to Fifty-seventh-street, the sidewalks be flagged and reflagged.

That on the west side of Sixth-avenue, from Fifty-fourth to Fifty-fifth-street, the sidewalks be flagged and reflagged.

That the vacant lots on both sides of Fifty-sixth-street, from Sixth to Seventh-avenue, be fenced in.

That the vacant lots on Fifty-ninth-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues, be fenced in.

That Fifty-second-street, from Second-avenue to East River, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement.

That Sixty-fifth-street from Third to Fifth-avenue, be paved with granite-block pavement.

That Eleventh-street, from Dry Dock-street to the East River, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement.

That sidewalks on both sides of Eleventh-avenue, between Twenty-sixth and Thirtieth streets, be flagged.

That the Controller draw warrants amounting in the aggregate to the sum of $813, for expenses incurred in making arrangements for attending the funeral of the late Alderman Peter Gilsey.

REFERRED.

That One Hundred and Tenth-street, from Fifth-avenue to the Boulevard, be regulated and graded.

That One Hundred and Eleventh-street, from First to Fourth-avenue, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement.

That on the west side of Third-avenue, from Sixty-sixth-street to the northerly side of Sixty-ninth-street, curb and gutter stones be set, and the sidewalks be flagged and reflagged.

That on both sides of Eighty-fifth-street, from Avenue A to First-avenue, curb and gutter stones be set, and the sidewalks be flagged and reflagged.

Adjourned until Thursday next, 1st prox., at 2 o'clock, P. M.

W. H. MOLONEY, Clerk.

FINANCIAL.

PROPOSALS FOR STOCKS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Controller's office, until Thursday, 8th day of May, 1873, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of one million and forty-five thousand five hundred dollars of stocks of the City of New-York, to wit:

ADDITIONAL NEW CROTON AQUEDUCT STOCK.

Authorized by chapter 230, Laws of 1870, payable Aug. 1, 1900 ..... $150,000 00

CROTON WATER MAIN STOCK.

Authorized by chapter 583, Laws of 1872, payable Nov. 1, 1900 ..... 75,500 00

CITY PARKS IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK.

Authorized by chapter 739, Laws of 1872, payable in thirty years 70,000 00

ADDITIONAL CROTON WATER STOCK.

Authorized by chapter 56, amended by chapter 328, Laws of 1871, payable Nov. 1, 1891 ..... 150,000 00

CITY IMPROVEMENT STOCK.

Authorized by chapter 920, Laws of 1869, payable Nov. 1, 1892 ..... 600,000 00

Said Stocks will bear interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable on the 1st day of May and November in each year.

The proposals will state the amount of Stocks required and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the Controller the sums awarded to them respectively, together with any premiums thereon, when they will be entitled to receive certificates of equal amounts, of the par value of the sums awarded to them, bearing interest from the dates of payment.

Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Stocks of the City of New-York," and inclosed in a sealed envelope, addressed to the Controller.

The right is reserved, on the part of the Controller, to reject any or all of the bids if, in his judgment, the interests of the Corporation require it.

ANDREW H. GREEN, Controller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, April 29, 1873.

REMOVAL.

NEW-YORK, April 29, 1873.

On or about the 1st day of May, we shall remove our Banking Office from our old quarters, at No. 164 Nassau-st., to the new "BENNETT BUILDING," corner Fulton and Nassau sts.

L. S. LAWRENCE & CO.

INSTRUCTION.

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FOR BOYS & YOUNG GENTLEMEN.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
Nos. 126 and 128 East 24th-st.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
No. 252 Madison-av.
School hours, 9½ A. M. to 2½ P. M.

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A BOARDING SCHOOL
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ESTABLISHED 1854.
Earnest teaching; common-sense management.
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Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

A FRENCH LADY OF RANK WISHES TO receive a young girl into her family this Summer, to share special educational advantages, musical, linguistic, &c.; bracing, Scottish, Highland air; splendid scenery. Terms, £250 for six months; best references given and expected. Additional information may be obtained on application by letter addressed to Box No. 469 Post-office, New-York.

MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF Technology.—Entrance examinations June 2 and 3, and Oct. 1 and 2. For catalogue, recent entrance examination papers, or further information, apply to Prof. SAMUEL KNEELAND, Secretary, Boston, Mass.

TO RENT PARTLY FURNISHED—TO A Principal, or for the Summer to a private family, the Bedford Female Institute; terms moderate; location delightful. Address A. WILLIAMSON, Bedford, N. Y.

MISS BULKLEY'S BOARDING AND Day School for Young Ladies, Tarrytown, N. Y., will continue as usual. Present year will close June 25, 1873. Next school year will commence Sept. 17, 1873.

$200 TO $250 PER YEAR.—HEMPSTEAD INSTITUTE, Long Island, E. HINDS, A. M.

A. WILLIAMSON'S FAMILY SCHOOL for boys, at Bedford, Westchester County, N. Y., will reopen May 5.

MRS. JONSON'S AND MISS JONES' English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 13 East 31st-st.

MISS RITTER'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH school for children, No. 206 East 13th-st. Spring term commences April 14. Reopens Sept. 24.

SPANISH CLASSES NOW FORMING AT the Mercantile Library; private lessons at No. 789 6th-av., by Prof. DE TORNOS.

ELIZABETH COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.—A home for boys, Elizabeth, N. J.
REV. J. C. WYCKOFF.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL, Broadway and 30th-st.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

TEACHERS.

A YOUNG AMERICAN LADY OF German parents desires a position in a family where she can instruct two or more children in music, German and English language; would also accept a position as lady's companion. Call or address No. 144 West 4th-st.

TEACHERS WANTING SCHOOLS should send for Mutual Plan for reporting and introductions throughout the country. Address AMERICAN EDUCATIONAL UNION, No. 737 Broadway. Schools promptly supplied.

GOVERNESS.—BY A YOUNG LADY CApable of teaching English, French, and the rudiments of music, a position as governess in a private family to take entire charge of the education of young children. Apply at No. 236 Madison-av.

PROPOSALS.

IMPROVING CHANNELS OF NORTH AND SOUTH BRANCHES OF SHREWSBURY RIVER, N. J.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
NO. 1,328 CHESTNUT-ST.,
PHILADELPHIA, Penn., April 28, 1873.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, with a copy of this advertisement attached to each, will be received at this office until 1½ o'clock P. M. of THURSDAY, May 29, 1873, for removing by dredging from the channels of the above rivers about 13,000 cubic yards of sand, gravel, and mud.

Forms, specifications, &c., will be supplied from this office, where map of the localities may be seen. The right to reject any bid is reserved.

J. D. KURTZ,
Lieutenant-Colonel of Engineers.

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Messrs. J. B. Lippincott & Co. have pleasure in announcing that they have concluded arrangements with the owners of the copyright, and the English publishers, for the issue in the United States of a standard library edition of the writings of the late Mr. Charles Dickens. The design of the publishers is to make this edition the finest and most complete that has ever been issued. As they have at their command the papers of Mr. Dickens, and as they will, in the production of the illustrations, be assisted by nearly all the artists and engravers originally employed in the embellishment of Mr. Dickens' works, their ability to accomplish the object which they have in view is fully assured.

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LEGAL NOTICES.

AT A SPECIAL TERM OF THE SUperior Court of the City of New-York, held at the City of New-York on the 28th day of April, 1873.—Present, Hon. H. C. Van Vorst, Judge.—In the matter of the application of MARY KING, owner of premises formerly No. 121 (now No. 161) Monroe (formerly Lombardy) street, to cancel a mortgage on said premises. On the petition of Mary King, dated April 28, 1873, and the affidavits and papers thereto annexed, let Thomas W. Pearsall, Mary Pearsall, Charlotte Pearsall, Edmund Pearsall, James Pearsall, heirs at law of Robert W. Pearsall, late of City of New-York, deceased, the administrator, legal representatives, or heirs at law of Edmund Pearsall, late of Queens County, New-York, and all persons interested in the mortgage or mortgaged premises hereinafter described, show cause before one of the Justices of the Superior Court of the City of New-York, at a Special Term thereof, at the new Court-house, in said City, on the 29th day of May, 1873, at 10½ o'clock A. M., why a certain mortgage, bearing date the 1st day of May, 1826, made and executed by Michael M. Titus, of the City of New-York, lumber merchant, and Alice, his wife, to Samuel Pearsall, administrator of Edmund Pearsall, deceased, and duly assigned to said Thomas W. Pearsall, guardian of the person and estate of Robert W. Pearsall, an infant, by assignment dated the 9th day of June, 1826, which mortgage was recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York, in Liber 89 of Mortgages, page 319, May 3, 1826. The said mortgaged premises being situate in the City of New-York, and known formerly as number 121 Lombardy-street, (now known as number 161 Monroe-street,) why such mortgage should not be discharged of record. This order to be advertised in *The New-York Daily Times* and the *Evening Post*, once a week for each week during the period of thirty days, and the order to be personally served on the parties above named ten days before the return day of this order.

HOOPER C. VAN VORST,
Judge Superior Court.

W. K. THORN, Attorney, No. 317 Broadway, New-York.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—City and County of New-York.—THE GOVERNOR AND COMPANY OF THE BANK OF ENGLAND, plaintiffs, against AUSTIN BIDWELL, sometimes known as A. Biron Bidwell, defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendant above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscribers, at their office, No. 29 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of four hundred and ninety-seven thousand seven hundred and sixty dollars in gold coin of the United States of America, with interest from the 27th day of February, 1873, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.—Dated New-York, March 21, 1873.

BLATCHFORD, SEWARD, GRISWOLD
& DA COSTA, Plaintiffs' Attorneys,
No. 29 Nassau-street, New-York.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 31st day of March, 1873.—Dated New-York, March 31, 1873.

BLATCHFORD, SEWARD, GRISWOLD,
& DA COSTA, Plaintiffs' Attorneys,
ap2-law6wW No. 29 Nassau-street, New-York.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—WILLIAM SCHARFENBERG and JUAN J. KOHLY, plaintiffs, against M. MOLL, JOHN DOE, and RICHARD ROE, composing the copartnership firm of M. Moll & Co., the real names of the said John Doe and Richard Roe being unknown, defendants.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court-house in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 64 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of fifteen thousand dollars, with interest from the 1st day of April, 1873, besides the costs of this action.—Dated April 8, 1873.

F. F. MARBURY, Jr., Plaintiffs' Attorney.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, in the new County Court-house in the City of New-York, on the 15th day of April, 1873.—Dated April 15, 1873.

F. F. MARBURY, Jr., Plaintiffs' Attorney.
ap16-law6wW.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New-York.—The Governor and Company of the Bank of England, Plaintiffs, against GEORGE BIDWELL and G. C. BROWNELL, Defendant.—Summons for relief.—To the defendant above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscribers, at their office, No. 29 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, March 26, 1873.

BLATCHFORD, SEWARD, GRISWOLD
& DA COSTA, Plaintiffs' Attorneys,
No. 29 Nassau-st., New-York.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 31st day of March, 1873.—Dated New-York, March 31, 1873.

BLATCHFORD, SEWARD, GRISWOLD
& DA COSTA.
ap1-law6wTu No. 29 Nassau-st., New-York.

COUNTY COURT, COUNTY OF KINGS.—CHARLES SCHURIG against ELLEN MORONEY, John B. Tosier and Emma L., his wife, Frederick W. Silliman and Annie E., his wife, Hannah D. Blaisdell, Henry Johnson and Catharine M., his wife, Gillian Ross, Theodore Ross.—To each of the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the Kings County Court-house, in the City of Brooklyn, in said County of Kings, in the State of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 13 Willoughby-street, in the said City of Brooklyn, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Brooklyn, Oct. 15, 1872.

A. & J. Z. LOTT, Plaintiff's Attorneys,
No. 13 Willoughby-street, Brooklyn.
mh26-law6wW*

SUPREME COURT.—CITY, COUNTY, AND State of New-York.—CHARLES COWEN, plaintiff, against JOHN C. THOMPSON, defendant.—Summons—For a money demand on contract.—To the defendant, John C. Thompson: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, Nos. 7 and 9 Murray-street, New-York City, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of four thousand four hundred and eighty-nine dollars, with interest on three thousand and thirty-nine dollars from July 10, 1871, and with interest on eleven hundred dollars from 10th October, 1871, and with interest on three hundred and fifty dollars from the 10th day of October, 1871, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, March 15, 1873.

CHRISTOPHER FINE, Plaintiff's Attorney,
No. 7 Murray-st., New-York City.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 15th day of April, 1873.

CHRISTOPHER FINE, Plaintiff's Attorney,
ap16-law6wW* No. 7 Murray-st.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW-York.—THE NEW-YORK GASLIGHT COMPANY, plaintiffs, against ADOLPH REIMER, defendant.—Summons, for Relief. (Com. not ser.)—To Adolph Reimer, defendant above named.—You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed, in the office of the City and County of New-York, in the State of New-York, at the Court-house in said City, on the 15th day of April, 1873, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscriber at his office, No. 3 Pine-street, in the City and County of New-York, in the State of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, April 16, 1873.

W. B. WINTERTON, Plaintiff's Attorney.
ap23-law6wW*

DIVIDENDS.

No. 53 EXCHANGE-PLACE, April 29, 1873.

THE COUPONS MATURING MAY 1, prox., of the
Kansas Pacific Railway First Mortgage 7 per Cent. Gold Bonds,
Denver and Boulder Valley Railroad 7 per Cent. Gold Bonds,
Denver Pacific Railway and Telegraph Company 7 per Cent. Gold Bonds,
Union Pacific Railroad, Eastern Division, Leavenworth Branch, 7 per Cent. Currency Bonds,
will be payable on and after that date at our office.

DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.

The New-York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 30, 1873.

Amusements This Evening.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—DIVORCE—Mr. Geo. Clarke, Mr. Louis James, Miss Clara Morris.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—DAVID GARRICK, LORD DUNDREARY, &C.—Mr. E. A. Sothern.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—HUMPTY DUMPTY—Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. C. W. Ravel, Miss Fanny Beane. Matinée at 2.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—ARRAH NA POGUE—Mr. Dion Boucicault, Miss Bella Pateman.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—MONTE CRISTO—Mr. Charles Fechter, Mr. Charles Wheatleigh, Miss Lizzie Price.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—AZRAEL—Messrs. Maffit, Bartholomew, Mlle. Lulu. Matinée at 2.

ST. JAMES THEATRE.—MACEVOY'S HIBERNICON—Panorama of Ireland. Matinée at 2.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE AND CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and evening.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—FROU-FROU—Miss Agnes Ethel.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY—Dan Bryant, Seymour, Reed.

AVERY'S ART GALLERY.—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY.—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

The New-York Times.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is pre-eminently a family paper, all objectionable advertisements being rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition........$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition........10
The Sunday Edition, per annum........2
The [illegible] Edition, per annum, postage extra........3
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum........3
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum........2

Club rates of THE WEEKLY—all to one Post-office address—Five copies, per annum, $7 50; Ten copies, per annum, $12 50; Twenty copies, per annum, $22; Thirty copies, per annum, $30, and One extra copy to each Club. For every club of fifty, one copy of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES to the getter-up of the club.

When the names of subscribers are required to be written upon each paper of the club at one post-office address, ten cents for each copy additional to the above rates.

Club rates of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES: Two copies, one year, $5; ten copies, one year, $25—and one extra copy free. New names may be added to clubs at any time during the year, at club rates.

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THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

To Advertisers.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; No. 308 West 23d-st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

This morning THE DAILY TIMES *consists of* TWELVE PAGES. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

Probably Gen. SCHOFIELD is now aware that the Modocs have not abandoned the lava beds, but the nation will wish the information had been obtained without the sacrifice of such men as Capt. EVAN THOMAS and his comrades, who died like heroes in the deadly trap into which they fell. The whole country is beginning to tire of this miserable business. There has been in it only self-sacrificing devotion to duty upon the part of the soldiers, bearing no fruit but the loss of such men as CANBY, THOMAS, HOWE, WRIGHT, and scores of others. The last and saddest episode of this affair, detailed in our dispatches this morning, shows more painfully than anything that has gone before it the impotence of the Government in dealing with its wily and savage foe. It is evident from the result of this rencontre, that for the troops to penetrate the lava beds means their extermination instead of that of the Indians. The shelling process seems to have been equally fruitless, and now, perhaps, orders will be given to fight the Modocs in their own way. This may be denounced as barbarous, but nothing else will be efficacious. The nation will not patiently endure to have its soldiers slaughtered merely that the Modocs may find safety in the usages of civilized warfare.

A Rutland paper somewhat elaborately defends the course of Senator MORRILL in applying his back pay to the reduction of the State debt of Vermont. It says "the money—constitutionally, morally, legally, and honestly, and by no act of his own—was JUSTIN S. MORRILL'S," and that "it did not belong to the United States." We could understand this argument from an advocate of and participant in the shameful back-pay business, but not from Senator MORRILL, who opposed the job throughout. That gentleman, in declining to pocket the money, declared that it did not belong properly to him. If not to him, then it must belong to those from whom he took it, *i. e.*, to the people of the United States. Had it been returned to these rightful owners of it, the act would need no logic-chopping to show that it was a fair and honest act.

No service which District-Attorney PHELPS has rendered this community is more valuable than having secured the conviction of the notorious "MART" ALLEN, yesterday, and Recorder HACKETT deserves commendation for giving the enterprising burglar a term of ten years in the State Prison. This outlaw has had such good luck heretofore in getting out of the clutches of the law, that it is a matter of congratulation that he has at last encountered officials determined to do their duty in regard to him.

An order having been issued that the Brooklyn Police are to give no information to the reporters in cases not fully "worked up," those ornamental adjuncts to the service, who, on the *lucus a non lucendo* principle, are known as detectives, are likely to fare badly in the next difficult affair they encounter. Common courtesy will not allow them to take where they cannot give, and, being thus debarred from the information they have been in the habit of getting from the reporters, they are likely to know nothing whatever about their next mysterious murder. Even with the assistance of the reporters, they made a sad muddle of the Goodrich case, and the woful incapacity they will display in the next affair is dreadful to contemplate. There is a homely adage concerning how to spite the face, which the Brooklyn Police Commissioners would do well to consider.

A decision just rendered by the Supreme Court of the United States, is of great importance and general interest. The Mutual Life Insurance Company having provided in the policy against liability if the insured died by his own act, in the case at bar, which was one of suicide by poison, the Court held that the facts showed the reason of the deceased to have been so impaired, that his suicide was not his voluntary intelligent act, and therefore declared the company to be liable. As the plea of insanity can at least be set up in all cases of suicide, this decision will have the effect of increasing litigation, unless the companies fail to resist claims arising under such circumstances, which they are not likely to do. It is more probable they will revise their policies so as to declare against liability in cases of suicide, whether committed in a state of insanity or not, and thus afford the lawyers and courts another knotty question to discuss and decide. The most natural conclusion would be that such a condition could be of no effect, but what the legal conclusion would be must remain a matter of conjecture until the point is determined in the courts.

Both Houses of the Legislature did creditable work last evening. In the Senate the Police Justices' bill was favorably reported from the Judiciary Committee and it was made a special order for this morning, so that there is now a fair prospect for the speedy consummation of this great reform. We presume that the Senate will make no changes in the bill which are not certain to meet the approval of the Assembly, and we may therefore safely assume that it will soon become a law. In the Assembly a much stronger feeling than was expected was developed in favor of the modification of the Usury law passed by the Senate, and it was ordered to a third reading by the decisive vote of 71 to 38, which is equivalent to its passage. This important measure is a great improvement on the Usury law which has been so long in force, and will no doubt be found as acceptable in the rural districts as it will be in the financial centres.

The State's Power Over the Railways.

The power of the several States over the railways of which they have authorized the construction, is generally believed in. This power is, in fact, complete and well-grounded, but the source from which it flows is not always clearly understood. Most of the farmers' meetings, for instance, which have considered this question have declared that the railways were subject to Government supervision and control, because they obtained their charters from the Government. This hardly meets the case. Other corporations also obtain their charters from the State, though the State neither claims, nor cares to claim, any authority over their affairs. Of such character are the manufacturing and trading companies which exist in every part of the Northern States. Of such character are also many of the water transportation lines chartered by the State, but in no wise requiring, or likely to require, State interference.

The connection between the State and the railroads is far more intimate and peculiar than in the case of any other corporations. It arises out of the fact that the State authorizes the use of the right of eminent domain to secure a right of way for the railways. If it were not for this fact, no railway could be built. If the State did not clothe the corporation with this supreme authority it would be as impossible to lay a railroad from New-York to Yonkers as it would to lay one to the moon. The several companies who have been allowed the benefit of eminent domain are left to make their own contracts for right of way where they can, but when there is any objection or resistance, the ultimate power of the State is interposed, and there is the end of the matter.

Why does the State thus assert its original sovereignty in favor of the railways? Plainly for the reason that they are expected to perform a great public service which cannot be provided for in any other way. Were they intended to serve a strictly private use, no such action would or could be taken by the State. None would be allowed by the theory of our State Governments, or by the Constitution of any State in the Union. None would be claimed by the people, by whose representatives the power is exerted. It is because the railways offer an indispensable benefit, absolutely dependent on the State's action for its procurement, that the State acts. But if the State can exercise its most important power, the one which is, by tradition and in reason, held suspended until some occasion of supreme importance calls it forth for the purpose of obtaining railway transportation for the people, then it can use any other power necessary to secure that end. If any private property-holder on the line of the railway stands in the way of its construction, the State forcibly removes him, on the ground that he prevents the consummation of the public benefit which the Government is seeking. If the company itself obstruct the purpose of the Government, the Government has, in the same way, an unquestioned right to deal with it at its discretion. It is absurd to say that the State has the right to create a company for a specific end, intrusting it with the very highest powers of the State for that purpose, and must then allow the company to defeat that end at will. If a railway company, by extortionate charges, by unjust discriminations, by corrupt combinations, or by other perversions of its privileges, makes or tends to make transportation costly where it should be cheap, and difficult where it should be convenient, the State has, in the nature of the case, the right to interpose. The railway companies are, in point of fact, the agents of the State for specific purposes, entitled to be compensated for the performance of their trusts by reasonable profits. But as against the State they have no other or greater right.

The more closely their constitution is considered, the plainer this becomes. A railway depends absolutely for its existence on the control of its road-bed. But its control over this is limited. It possesses merely a right of way. The State has taken it for a specific use. It has given the right to employ it for that use to the company, but nothing more. That use failing, the right to the road-bed lapses. And it is in the nature of the case that the State shall decide when the legitimate use for which the road-bed was taken is fulfilled, or when it is not fulfilled.

This view of the case, which we believe goes to the essence of the matter, is strongly supported by a recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, in the case of HORATIO J. OLCOTT, plaintiff in error, *vs.* The County Board of Supervisors of Fond du Lac County, Wisconsin. The question involved was, has a State the right to authorize taxation to aid in building railways. The Court decided the question in the affirmative. It said that it was "as well settled in Wisconsin as elsewhere that the construction of a railway was a matter of public concern, and not the less so because done by a private corporation." Referring to the delegation of the power of eminent domain, the Court says: "It is admitted that the only principle on which such delegation of power can be justified is, that the property taken by these companies is for the public use." The Court states the doctrine even more broadly. It declares the origin of the railways makes them public highways. "That railroads, though constructed by private corporations and owned by them, are public highways, has been the doctrine of nearly all the courts ever since such conveniences for passage and transportation have had any existence." "No matter who is the agent, the function performed is that of the State. Though the ownership is private, the use is public." The Court even declares—though this is only illustrative, and, the question not being directly involved, is *obiter dictum*—"that all persons may not put their own cars upon the road, and use their own motive power, has no bearing upon the question whether the road is a public highway. It bears only upon *the mode of use, of which the Legislature is exclusive judge.*"

Here, then, is the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States that a railroad is created for a public use, and an expression of its opinion that of the mode in which it shall subserve that use the Legislature is the exclusive judge. This position is not easy to overturn. In the struggle to compel the railroads to respect the rights of the public, it is of the utmost importance that the right of the public, through the State, to compel respect, is firmly established.

Amendments Needed in the Charter.

After being informed for several successive weeks as a reason for delay in acting upon the charter, that the committees, first of the Assembly and afterward of the Senate, were busily engaged in perfecting the details of the bill, it does not increase our admiration for those gentlemen as careful legislators, that the act as finally passed seems to take from one of the executive departments all power to properly perform its necessary functions, and perhaps leaves the status of some of the others in doubt. We, of course, speak upon the assumption that the printed Senate bill No. 407 is a correct transcript of the act as it was sent to the Governor, and this being the case it causes considerable astonishment that the Legislature should have been guilty of the blundering which a careful examination of their work reveals. One of the mistakes has already been discovered by the Legislature, and a declaratory act passed to prevent the glaring inconsistency of the Ring thieves being saved from prosecution by a Reform charter.

This was bad enough, but it was no worse than the blunder which, it is claimed, was committed in relation to the Police Department. How grave is this error, and how very serious it may be in its consequences, will be seen from a detailed statement published elsewhere in this issue. In consequence of the bungling manner in which the body of the bill was drawn, and the sweeping character of the repealing section, all the statutory powers of the police for the preservation of the public peace are certainly left in grave doubt; but it is claimed by those who have made the most searching examination, that all these powers are totally destroyed. It will be said, doubtless, by those who drew the bill that this alleged defect is cured by section 118 of the charter, which says that "the several departments shall continue to possess the same powers and perform the same duties as heretofore, except as herein otherwise provided." But it is "herein otherwise provided" that all the laws conferring these powers and prescribing these duties are repealed, and the case thus presented is satisfactory, no doubt, to the lawyers who can scent business in these incongruities, but hardly so to the community at large. In a matter so important as the maintenance of proper police surveillance over the City, nothing should be left in doubt, but all powers necessary for this purpose should be specifically granted.

The blunder, so far as the Police Department is concerned, seems to be found in the omission to re-enact the concluding clause of section 76 of the charter of 1870, with the language slightly changed to suit the altered circumstances, so that it will read substantially as follows:

> "All powers and duties of the Board of Police of the Police Department of the City of New-York, and of the members of the Police force of the City of New-York heretofore exercised according to law, and all provisions of law which related to the Police of the Metropolitan Police District, so far as they are not respectively in conflict or inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby devolved upon, and shall continue to be exercised by the said Board of Police and said Police force under this act."

Under this clause, with slightly different wording, the charter of 1870 continued the ample and admirable police powers conferred by the Metropolitan act so conclusively that there has never been any question of the right of the police to exercise these essential prerogatives. The repealing clause of the new charter as to all laws passed down to 1868 is copied verbatim from that of 1870, so that no question of the grant of power can arise under the one which would not have existed under the other. The only difference is, that in 1870 the difficulty was avoided by the clause we have quoted.

It is not entirely clear that the new charter is not defective as to granting the powers heretofore exercised and still required by other executive departments. In the Fire Department, for example, it seems clear that the powers granted by chapter 249 of the laws of 1865 are continued, but what else remains is not so evident. Care is taken to revive eight sections of the Police article of the charter of 1870 and to make them applicable to the Fire Department, "so far as the same may be pertinent." It is impossible to imagine why this was done, when by the simple process of re-enacting sections 84, 86, 87, and 89 of the charter of 1870 all matters connected with this important branch of the Municipal service could have been placed beyond cavil. The powers which are left to the Health Department are, perhaps, ample for the enforcement of the Sanitary code, and language is employed in reference to most of the other departments that may be fairly construed to continue their present powers, notwithstanding the repealing clause of the bill.

We do not mean to assert that upon full and judicial investigation the opinions which are current concerning the legal effect of the provisions of the new charter as to the Police Department, and perhaps some others, to which we have referred, would be upheld by the courts. But it is certain that doubts have already arisen in well-informed quarters as to the legal status of the police service, which should be removed to avoid difficulty in the future. If it is claimed the law is clear enough as it stands, no harm can be done in making it still clearer. The Legislature should, therefore, if the Governor signs the charter as it is, pass a declaratory act making general application to all the departments of a clause such as we have taken, with verbal alterations, from the charter of 1870. In the case of most of them it will doubtless be superfluous matter, but as to none will it do any harm, and in the case of the Police Department it will doubtless be productive of great good. With this amendatory act there can be no question of the continuance of those police powers absolutely necessary to the protection of life and property; without it these powers will probably be denied, and thus lead to serious complications and perhaps grave perils.

A Little Railroad.

A railroad forty miles long is, in these days, considered a small affair. This is especially the case when, like the pathway in regard to which Sergeant Snubbin was so deeply interested, it leads "from some place which nobody ever came from to some other place which nobody ever went to." The announcement, therefore, of the opening of the "Pennsylvania and Delaware Railroad," from Pomroy to Delaware City, is not, except, perhaps, to the population along the line, a sensational one. At any rate, it is not a statement that is likely to produce violent excitement in this City. But the circumstance that this new road is part of a line which makes the distance between Chicago and the Atlantic Ocean thirty-five miles shorter than by way of New-York, may possibly contain certain elements of interest to some people in this part of the world. The shortest route from here to Chicago is by way of Easton and Harrisburg. This is ten miles less than by way of Philadelphia and Harrisburg; though, as the whole length of the latter route is controlled by the Pennsylvania Railroad, the former takes comparatively little of the Western business. The distance by rail and water from Chicago to Sandy Hook, by way of Easton and New-York, is almost exactly the same as that from Chicago to Cape May by way of Philadelphia. The new road, forty miles in length, leaves the Pennsylvania Railroad forty miles from Philadelphia, and strikes the Delaware River thirty-five miles below that city. As compared with the shortest of the routes from Chicago to the ocean by way of the Hudson River Railroad, the route of which we are speaking is about ninety miles nearer.

The new road will, it is almost superfluous to mention, be leased and controlled by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. The design of it is said to be to secure at Delaware City a place of shipment for coal and such other freight as it may be advantageous to transfer to vessels at that place. For this purpose, the company just mentioned has provided itself with wharfing facilities and land at the terminus. How much else besides coal it will be found desirable to take over the road remains to be seen. Those who manage the affairs of the Pennsylvania Railroad have hitherto been much more remarkable for doing things than for talking about what they were going to do. We may rest assured, however, that if wheat can be sent from Chicago to Liverpool cheaper by way of Delaware City than by way of New-York, there will be somebody in that Philadelphia office of theirs in Fourth-street, which, from its size, a stranger might easily mistake for a large hotel, who will have sufficient arithmetical skill to figure out the fact. But whatever may be the ultimate uses of this road, the necessity for some additional outlet of the kind to relieve the part of the Pennsylvania Railroad immediately west of Philadelphia is very great. Independent of everything else, the local passenger business for ten or twenty miles out from the city is increasing in such a ratio that it is becoming very difficult suitably to accommodate it.

It is only a short time since the remark that no matter where a railroad starts from, in any part of the United States, it runs to New-York, was as nearly literally true as such a statement could be well conceived to be under any circumstances. At the present moment it is, perhaps, as true as it ever was. Will it be so five years hence? Some things look like it. Others look the other way. The little railroad of which we are speaking is one of the latter kind. To be sure, it is only a straw; but the proverb, "straws show which way the wind blows," comes in here so naturally that we trust our readers will excuse the triteness of the quotation. And it should be recollected that although this may be a straw, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company is *not* a straw. If it is anything of that nature it is a pretty big sheaf, to say the least of it. At all events, the main idea contained in the remark about railroads which we have mentioned, is capable of being carried so far as to produce by no means favorable effects upon our business. There is a feeling of security sometimes promoted by such aphorisms, which may eventually show itself to have been far more pleasant than profitable. The communication between the navigable waters of the Delaware and the great West is becoming every day more and more intimate, and the foreign trade which at present appears to be so rapidly growing up on that river, small as it still is compared with that of this port, is a thing which should at least suggest to us the question whether we are not in danger of indulging a degree of confidence in our own position, which may in the end prove far from beneficial to our commercial prosperity.

Burial or Burning.

How to dispose of the bodies of the dead has always been more or less of a puzzle to mankind, judging from the variety of means resorted to for the purpose. In classic days they were burnt up, and the ashes collected and preserved in neat little urns appropriately labeled, which made the nicest possible ornaments for the centre-table or the mantel-piece of a Greek or Roman parlor. The Egyptians, on the other hand, preferred to embalm their ancestors, and stick them up against the walls of their dining-rooms, much after the style of family portraits in the present day. It is a curious instance of the tendency of human fashions to repeat themselves that both of these processes are beginning to find advocates at the present day. Our readers know how the dead MAZZINI was converted into a particularly unpleasant-looking mummy for the delectation of his friends and followers, and now in England a movement appears to have been started in favor of a return to the plan of incremation.

We gave on Monday an extract from the London *Medical Press*, which, in referring to a discussion of the subject by Prof. POLLE, exhibits a decided leaning toward the proposed innovation. Still more emphatic is the testimony of Rev. CHARLES VOYSEY, whose views on doctrinal matters will hardly be deemed by conservative church-goers more heterodox than his position in regard to interments. He thinks that dead bodies should be chemically destroyed and the ashes inurned and "disposed of according to the wishes of the survivors in consecrated places, in niches in the walls of churches, or in mortuary chapels designed for their reception." This is practically a return to the classic custom, and is the fashion which, according to Lord LYTTON, will obtain under the coming dominion of the Vril-ya. Both the medical journal and the reverend gentleman adduce as arguments against the present method of inhumation, its comparative uncleanness, and its danger in a hygienic point; a danger which, in a country like Great Britain, of limited area and dense population, is probably not exaggerated.

To a majority of people any assertion that burying their dead in vaults or in the earth is not the best and only proper way to dispose of them will doubtless come with the shock of something like heresy. Long habit has invested the practice with a sanctity to which the monumental brasses of stately cathedrals and the peaceful loveliness of such cities of the dead as Green-Wood and Mount Auburn have added a touch of tender poetry very alluring to the imagination. Yet it cannot be gainsaid that there is force in the arguments advanced against inhumation, and one day they will have to be considered. Every now and then tradition is shaken by such an accident as that at Binghamton, where the cemetery was flooded by the Spring freshets, or the still more painful one at Little Rock, where a graveyard with all its relics was swept entirely away by the rising of the river. Incidents like these—and they are hardly to be avoided, as Trinity Churchyard itself may witness—shock the sensibility which clings to the sacredness of the grave. One of these days, perhaps, sensibility may be shocked into reasoning, and then—who knows—it may be found that Rev. Mr. VOYSEY and the urn-loving ancients were right.

Reform in Cookery.

Dyspepsia has been called a national disease, and bad cooking is responsible for a good share of it, as well as fast eating, dram-drinking, hot bread, and tobacco. In our great cities, and in general among the thoughtful and refined classes, the American stomach is more respected than it used to be, but there is still room for improvement, and "Reform in Cookery" will be one of the wisest measures, and should be one of the most universal shibboleths of the future. The amount of good food that is spoiled in this country in the cooking must be something stupendous. In no part of the world is the supply and variety of provisions equal to what is found in the United States; yet, on the whole, the preparation of that food for the table is little better than barbaric. The arguments against this, and in favor of a better state of things, may, indeed, be trite; but it is useful, notwithstanding, to repeat them so long as the evil exists, and continues, under circumstances of increasing aggravation.

In England, which is as far behindhand, as a nation, in culinary science, as ourselves, the inculcation of good cookery, by lectures, has now been undertaken in a systematic manner. At the exhibition at South Kensington, London, a series of lectures was begun on April 15 by Mr. BUCKMASTER, from which the current newspapers augur excellent results. One of the features of Mr. BUCKMASTER'S first discourse consisted in the preparation, by himself, of a simple but succulent dinner, of which his audience subsequently partook with great relish. The plan of the course is to teach, in the clearest and most direct way, the cheapest, healthiest, and most palatable methods of cooking the most widely used articles of food. The English people, like our own, are chiefly backward in the matter of soups and salads. This special inferiority was conspicuously shown at the time of the Crimean campaign. When the allied troops landed at Varna they found the country full of land tortoises. The French captured them in quantities, and made soup said by experts to be as good as that made of our American terrapin. The English would not touch the creatures, and the salads made by the French, of coarse grass, sorrel, and even the pith of huge thistles, the fastidious Islanders also as resolutely declined. In time, when scurvy broke out among the soldiers, the French broths and green stuffs gained for them a marked immunity from the disease over their allies. This is but one of many illustrations easily to be adduced as showing the immeasurable advantages derivable from better knowledge in the small, everyday details of culinary art. Later on, when provisions got scarce, the British lived on biscuit and salt junk and fell ill by thousands on the diet; but the French made salmis, curries, and ragouts of sound horse-flesh, and so kept up their health and vigor. In the English camp, when they essayed at last with much loathing to experiment on this article of food, the product was tough as so much broiled owl; but the French knew how to make it tender and savory, and the instances were many in which invited strangers could not tell preparations of it from the choicest of beef or mutton.

Not only directly in the matter of health, economy, and palatableness, is it desirable that the knowledge of right cookery should be spread far and wide among the people; the indirect considerations are almost equally weighty and obvious. There is scarcely a more effectual deterrent from dram-drinking than well-cooked and attractive meals. Many people take bitters before dinner to "give them an appetite," who would readily forego the habit if taught by experience that their dinner was sure to be so savory as to need no artificial incentive. Many drink vaguely, without knowing why, in obedience to the crave of nature to make up for the defective nutrition and imperfect assimilation of food improperly prepared. Again, the effect of good cooking on domestic life is so great and so positive that it is hard to see why ladies do not, as a rule, take more general and resolute pains to acquire thorough knowledge of what would be so potent an element of happiness and power. We do not hear, in the house of the woman who is notably a good housekeeper, those complaints that the men of the family "spend all their time at the club," or are "continually going out to dinner," which are too rife in circles in this wise less favored. The subject deserves thought and action, and no whit less because already much talked of and much neglected. There is room for reform in cookery, and plenty of it among the rich and educated; still, and after all, it is the poorer classes who most need enlightenment in the matter, and, although Prof. BLOT was not so successful as he deserved to be, we hope that will not prevent some capable philanthropist from starting in New-York the reform in which Mr. BUCKMASTER has broken ground in London.

MINOR TOPICS.

The patience of our citizens has been sorely tried during the last few weeks by the unabated nuisance of flying dust, which seems to have fairly vanquished our moribund Street-cleaning Bureau. The inconvenience and injury resulting from the clouds of dust which fill the air along our crowded thoroughfares are bad enough with the thermometer at 50°, but when the mercury gets up among the nineties, the evil will become a good deal more serious. Assuming that the reorganized Street-cleaning Bureau will need as much money as its predecessor, it seems in the last degree absurd to throw the business of watering the streets on the shoulders of private citizens. An expenditure of from $18,000 to $19,000 a week can certainly keep the streets tolerably free from dust to begin with, and can, in the next place, pay for water-carts enough to prevent the dust that accumulates during the day from being wafted about by every passing breeze.

In the *Tribune* there continues to be found numerous proofs of the tuition of JAY GOULD. That paper naturally fails to discern anything criminal in the abuse of fiduciary trust by bank directors, and has its fling at the "absurd indignation" of the Atlantic Bank depositors against the men who were supposed to manage that institution but didn't. The "ample fortunes" and "irreproachable character" of the principal directors will, we trust, shield the depositors against any loss from defalcations which a little vigilance on the part of these directors could easily have prevented. The *Tribune* thinks they were simply "too confiding." So it thought about "HANK" SMITH a year ago, but if the management of the Atlantic Bank does not develop a little more conscience than the *Tribune's* Bowling-green friend, the directors may expect their conduct to be stamped with a much stronger epithet than that with which their apologist has been sympathetic enough to furnish them.

The Flushing and North-side Railroad, and the new Central Railroad of Long Island, can adopt the plan of heating their cars from the locomotive with less expense than any line in the State. These cars are already provided with steam-pipes, which are filled by steam generated in boilers placed in each car. These boilers are heated by coal fires, and the passengers are thus exposed to the same danger that they are in cars heated by old-fashioned stoves. If, however, the two railway companies who own these roads were to remove their dangerous and costly heating apparatus, and connect their pipes directly with the locomotive, they would entirely avoid all expense of fuel for heating purposes. Mr. STEWART is understood to control the Central Railroad of Long Island. Will he not see that this change is made at once, and his passengers saved from the danger of burning to death?

Our impression of Saturday contained a reference to the sadly impecunious condition of Rutgers College. At the recent session of the New-Brunswick Classis, Dr. CAMPBELL, the President, said that he intended to ask the trustees to cut down his salary by $1,000. This is very handsome behavior on the part of the President, but all friends to education must regret the necessity for it. The fact is that we have too many colleges. It was only the other day that Harvard came, hat in hand, begging, and although the poverty pleaded was largely incidental to the Boston fire, yet, at this time of day, it seems to us that so great a foundation as Harvard—the darling of the American Athenians—ought to be in a position placing her above alms-seeking. Yale again is poor, and needs much further endowment. Sixty years ago there was good reason for the multiplication of colleges, inasmuch as traveling was so tedious; but now distance is almost annihilated, and one college can do the work of many. Able Professors naturally require good pay, and, at the same time, a Professor may just as well lecture to 200 as to twenty pupils. One large university can thus give its Alumni advantages which a dozen smaller ones cannot offer. The same observations apply to libraries, museums, &c. Imagine the Bodleian, the University Library at Cambridge, the Fitzwilliam Museum, cut up in a dozen portions and distributed over England; what value would such morsels have? We are very glad to see such a shower of good things falling on Cornell University, for the reasons above indicated.

On the death of Mr. PADWICK'S protégé, the last Marquis of Hastings, the Marquisate, created in the person of the well-known Governor-General of India, who largely sacrificed his fortune to the desperate difficulties of GEORGE IV., became extinct, but his Scotch Earldom of Loudoun, which he had derived from his grandmother, a descendant of the Earl once familiar to New-Yorkers, devolved on his eldest sister. The honor could not have passed to better hands. Lady LOUDOUN had inherited an estate of £10,000 a year from the descendant of a natural son of one of her ancestors, and, coming events, perhaps, casting their shadows before, had been very careful. It was her foresight which induced her unhappy brother to make a post-nuptial settlement on the wife with whom he had eloped on the eve of her marriage with another man, and it was this same prudence which, when her brother died penniless, enabled her to re-establish on a solid basis a ruined historic name. Her cousin, Lord BUTE, had very kindly bought Loudoun Castle, the ancient family seat in Scotland, from Lord HASTINGS, with the assurance that the family should have it back at cost price when they chose. Lady LOUDOUN not only contrived to buy in the English ancestral mansion and estates of the Marquis, and to pay in full every penny her brother owed, but has repurchased Loudoun Castle. Lord HASTINGS was one of the three peers—the Duke of ABERCORN and Lord VERULAM being the others—who enjoyed distinct honors in the peerage of England, Ireland, and Scotland, and a marvelous concentration of titles devolved on his sister, who, however, seems still to hunger for them, having lately deposited a petition to the Queen, praying that the abeyance in the baronies of Montacute, (of 1299,) Monthermer Montacute, (of [illegible],) and Montagu may be terminated in her favor. The Countess is already acknowledged to be the senior coheiress to the following baronies: Hastings, Hungerford, Newmarch, Botreaux, Molins, Moels, another Hastings, and Grey de Ruthyn, and is besides Baroness Campbell, Farrinyeane, and Mauchline in the Scots peerage. If the claim to the Montacute barony be established it will carry with it the representation of at least as many more.

The Pay of Legislators in Michigan.

From the Detroit Post, April [illegible].

We think that the salaries of members of the Legislature should be increased, partly as a matter of justice under the principle of paying fair wages for labor, and partly as a matter of economy. We believe that better pay will actually cost the State less than present rates, by encouraging the best men to accept seats in the Legislature when they can do so without too great loss, by making legislators feel that they are fairly paid, and so disposing them to pay close attention to their work, and to look carefully after the interests of the State, and by emancipating them from the constant pressure of narrow and pinching ideas of the State business. If all be true that is suspected of frauds practiced in the State Land Office, and of frauds practiced upon the State by parties outside of the office, and if it be true that the State has suffered losses in connection with other lands, contracts, &c., since the adoption of the present constitution, without official frauds, but because a too narrow economy has not provided sufficient safeguards, nor paid officers to devote their whole time and energy to watching and protecting the interests of the State, or provided means to detect and punish offenders, then, certainly, the policy of parsimonious salaries and pinching frugality has not proved true economy, but the very reverse. In private business, long experience has demonstrated that paying fair wages is the only way to secure good work in responsible positions; and public business is pretty sure to suffer unless it follows the same rule. The "cheap and shoddy" plan is always poor economy on the farm, in the shop, and everywhere else; and it is fully as costly as extravagance, and often more so.

President Grant in Virginia.

From the Manassas Gazette (Conservative.)

While many of us differ with Gen. Grant, few will say that the people of Virginia have cause to complain of his treatment. While the State has presented continually since [illegible] a solid front against the Republican Party, President Grant has shown a friendly disposition toward Virginia. We are led to these remarks by seeing the attempts to saddle the troubles now afflicting some of the Southern States upon "Grant's policy." If "Grant's policy" has given those States their trouble, why has not his policy given Virginia trouble? That a portion of the South is sorely afflicted, none will deny, and all good people must sincerely regret, but we do not see the justice of blaming either President Grant or his Administration for the afflictions of the South. Were we called upon for an opinion as to the cause of the trouble with our Southern brethren, we should say it was too much "local self-government," *i. e.* that sort of government for which the lamented Greeley so zealously labored, and which was established before Gen. Grant held his present position. As there is no Presidential election pending we will not be accused of trying to influence anybody's vote. Gen. Grant is to be our President for the present or the next three and a half years, and whatever of good or evil Virginia is to receive at the hands of the General Government is to be received through Grant and his administration. Taking the past as a criterion, we think we need have no fears for the future. He has said that he was not President of the party that elected him, but of the whole country. We think we know enough of him to believe he means to deal justly with all, without regard to politics.

NOTES FROM ALBANY.

Consideration of the Supply Bill—The Boards of Aldermen—A Salt-Water Joke—Miscellaneous Matters.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Tuesday, April 29, 1873.

The Supply bill was taken up this morning. It was not easy to do it, because a two-thirds vote was required to set aside the regular business of third reading of bills, and it seems to be the custom for a large number of members to depart in peace when this bill is passed. Other members, who do not do this, were not disposed to afford them the opportunity by disposing of the bill at this time, so they opposed its consideration. Two counts were taken, but they were not satisfactory, and the yeas and nays were called, which resulted in giving the necessary two-thirds vote. The Speaker called Mr. Lincoln, of Ontario, to the chair, much to the amusement of the House, as it was known that gentleman had a handful of amendments to offer, which would now miss his influential advocacy. A great rustling of papers, hurried consultations, and general searching of desks, evidenced the interest which this bill excited, and even the page boys were seen, each with a copy of the bill in his hand. The House settled down for regular turn-to, while the lobbies immediately swarmed with all the employes of the Capitol. About two hours were spent in discussion, and the bill was progressed, when the fifth page of it had been completed. The journal clerks and some others had extra compensation given them, aggregating in all about $5,000. Mr. Hendee tried to get the item paying the late Canal Commissioner [illegible] for making up his report, stricken out, and nearly succeeded, but the votes of the New-York members defeated him. Six thousand eight hundred dollars was inserted to pay the members of the last Legislature for the fourteen days' extra service, during which they sat as a court of impeachment. It has been decided by the courts that they could claim this. Gen. Ward Burnett, who appeared in the bill for the sum of $2,456 65 for services in 1865, "in perfecting various regimental organizations in the City of New-York," was totally extinguished. Speaker Cornell offered an amendment to the section that nothing be paid the General but what the State Controller should, after examination, decide what was due to him. This brought out some expression of opinions on the claim not at all favorable to it, including the Speaker's, the temper of the House being favorable, Mr. C. G. Cornell got the whole section struck out, and so settled the General and his claim as well. The next section was one appropriating $8,000 to pay Francis C. Upton, inspector-in-chief of steam boilers, his salary, clerk hire, traveling expenses, &c., for the fiscal year ending next October. This provoked a debate, during which some exposures were made of this boiler inspecting business which would undoubtedly have killed the whole thing, but for the explanation that the appropriation was to cover expenses in large part already incurred under the existing law. Mr. Abbott attacked the whole system of inspection, as now carried on, in a lively manner. He said it was the custom for a couple of them to travel about, armed with an old pump, wherewith they pumped water into boilers presumably to test their existing powers, but really, only as an excuse to get fees. If the owner of the boiler was willing to pay, all right; if not, they did not seem to care much, or at least did not press the matter at the risk of raising a row. Five dollars, or anything they could get, would purchase a certificate for any boiler, if it wasn't fit for a wash boiler even. His, Mr. Abbot's way, when these officials called at his establishment, was to pump them full of whisky, give them $5, and send them off without delay. Then Mr. Smith Weed related his experience of the inspectors. In his opinion they were a highly dangerous class of persons. He related how two of them went into an establishment in Clinton County (presumably after calling at Mr. Abbot's) and pumped water into its boiler till they cracked it. The alarmed owner remonstrated, but they assured him it was all right, and, to settle all doubts about it, gave a certificate to that effect. They then went off, and thirty minutes after the boiler did the same, killed two men, and destroyed $10,000 worth of property. Mr. Weed gave other instances of the operations of the inspectors, from which it might seem that their attacks on the boilers of Clinton County had been peculiarly aggravating and disastrous. He moved that an amendment be added to the section abolishing the office. The House seemed to agree with him that it could not allow officials to go round bursting men's boilers in the way indicated; and, after several other members had denounced the inspecting system, the amendment was agreed to, and the official inspection of boilers was abolished. The bill was then progressed.

THE BOARDS OF ALDERMEN.

The following bill, also supplemental to the charter, was introduced by Mr. Patterson, this morning. He asked unanimous consent to put it on its third reading, but objections were immediately made, and it was referred to the Committee on Cities:

SECTION 1. Any vacancy now existing, or which may hereafter occur, in either the Board of Aldermen or Board of Assistant Aldermen in the City of New-York by reason of the death or resignation, or of any other cause, of any member of either of said boards, shall be filled by election by the board in which such vacancy shall arise, by a majority of all the members elected to said board, and the person so elected to fill any such vacancy shall serve during the unexpired term of his predecessor.

SEC. 2. At every election hereafter held at which Aldermen may be chosen, the name or names of the person or persons to be voted for as Aldermen at large, or such of them as any voter may desire to vote for, shall be upon the ballot known and designated as "General number two;" and the name or names of the persons to be voted for as Aldermen in Senate districts shall be upon a separate ballot, which upon the face thereof shall contain a designation of the office and the district for which the officer is to be elected, and which when folded shall be indorsed or shown upon the outside thereof the words "City number six."

SEC. 3. All provisions of law which provide for any other or different mode of electing Aldermen or Assistant Aldermen, or any other form of ballot, are hereby repealed.

A SALT-WATER JOKE.

A bill was introduced this morning to incorporate a company for introducing salt-water into the City of New-York. Among the corporators Henry G. Stebbins, Jonas P. Levy, Rufus F. Andrews, and Henry Clews are named. The company are to lay pipes in the streets for the conveyance of water, erect reservoirs, &c., the object being to extinguish fires, flush the sewers, &c. The sixteenth section of the bill is a remarkable one. It provides that the company shall levy on every freeholder of the City, at the rate of twenty cents a foot, annually, for each foot of land owned by him fronting on the streets; from every fire-insurance company, or branch of one, $200 a year; on every marine company, $100; from every public institution twenty cents for each foot of land held by it fronting on the streets; from every foreign-going steamer or vessel of over 100 tons burden, $5 for every voyage made by them, and from every coastwise vessel $10 per year. Evidently intended as an excuse for these cool provisions, another section makes some flimsy provision for giving the surplus funds of the company to the city. Mr. Blumenthal introduced the bill without knowledge of what it contained. When the remarkable clauses mentioned were pointed out to him, he briefly summarized his opinion of the bill in the single word "humbug." As the bill has not the remotest chance for passing, no one need be alarmed about it.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Directly the House assembled this morning the Swaine, or Three-tier, Railroad bill was taken up, the question being on Mr. Husted's motion to order the bill to a third reading. It was lost, and the further consideration of it was, on motion of Mr. C. G. Cornell, indefinitely postponed. "That settles it," remarked Mr. Husted. "Swaine is a constituent of mine, and I did my best for him, but the bill's gone up."

The bill to make the office of District-Attorney in the various counties of the State a salaried office was also indefinitely postponed, as the best way of getting rid of the troublesome affair. The Counties of New-York and Kings were excepted from the provisions of the act; but the apathy of City members was fully made up by the lively wrangling of the remainder. The matter is now set at rest temporarily, but not decided.

The supplemental bill to the charter was sent from the Senate and passed at once by the House. To clinch the vote, a reconsideration was moved by Mr. Husted, and defeated.

The same was done with the bill to give Commissioner Van Nort his salary.

The Professional Thieves act came down from the Senate for concurrence in a small amendment made to the first section, which, being at once agreed to, the bill will now go to the Governor for his signature.

Several petitions were presented in the Senate against the passage of the Assembly bill increasing the head-money on emigrants from $1 50 to $2 50. Also, petitions in favor of the Local Prohibition bill.

The Assembly bill to lay out a public place in New-York, introduced by Mr. Deering, has been killed, on an adverse report, in the Senate.

PUBLIC PRINTING.

The Senate Committee on Printing, through its Chairman, Mr. Bowen, presented a report this morning adverse to the resolution for the printing of red books, and the several reports of State societies, for the use of members, officers, and reporters. A debate of some length followed on the motion to agree with the report of the committee. Mr. Murphy was glad that the printing of red books, at least, had been reported against. It was not, in his opinion, such a manual as the Legislature demanded, and its only use was to lay upon a centre-table. Mr. Lord seriously assured Mr. Murphy that in the rural districts at least, this book was never seen on the farmers' tables; only the Bible was admitted to that honorable place. Mr. Lewis opposed the committee's report, but he stood almost alone, while Johnson, D. P. Wood, Madden, and Benedict advocated it. Mr. James Wood was inclined to favor the printing of the State societies' reports, but did not urge his opinions very strenuously, and the adverse report was agreed to by a vote of 15 to 11. Mr. Winslow then moved a reconsideration to lay the whole thing at rest, and the motion being defeated the report is agreed to without possibility of reversal.

NEW-YORK ARMORY BILL.

The Senate Subcommittee of the Whole reported the New York Armory bill to-day, with an important amendment. In addition to the exception made in the bill to selecting Central Park as a site for an armory, the Committee add Reservoir-square, Madison-square, and Union-square.

The Police Justices Bill—Board of Emigration—Local Option.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, April 29.—The hearing before the Senate Judiciary Committee, this afternoon, on the Police Justices bill, was distinguished by special brilliancy of argument on the part of the two gentlemen who appeared to advocate and oppose it. The fact that Mr. Dorman B. Eaton and ex-Speaker Henry Smith were to meet each other had drawn together a number of lawyers both from Albany and New-York. Mr. Smith appeared with his assistant and Gen. Spinola, Police Justice Hogan, and a number of old Tammany men, were also in attendance. The argument was entirely on the constitutional questions involved in the bill, and little new ground was broken on either side. Mr. Eaton, however, was generally acknowledged to have borne off the palm. Since the argument was made on the same subject before the Assembly Committee, Mr. Eaton has had opportunity to examine the points advanced by his opponent, and to-day was fully prepared to reply to them. Mr. Smith had no new matter to advance, and found himself at a serious disadvantage. All his arguments were met, his precedents matched, and his authorities overridden by better ones. He presented nothing that Mr. Eaton had not already examined and was prepared to refute, and the brilliant, scathing sarcasm of his peroration, in which he spoke of his learned friend as having "stooped to take a fee of the tools of the rabble," touched Mr. Smith to the quick. The reply of that gentleman was in a strain which showed how intense was the excitement which he vainly labored to suppress. As the result of the contest, Mr. James Wood, Mr. Bowen and Mr. Robertson agreed to report the bill just as it stands. Mr. Murphy, the other member of the committee, was absent. The bill was so reported to the Senate this evening, and was made the special order for to-morrow morning.

Nothing positive as to the names of the new Commissioners of Emigration can yet be ascertained, but it is generally expected that the Governor will send them to the Senate to-morrow. A whole host of small politicians are here, anxiously looking after the matter.

The Local Prohibition bill was up again in the Senate, and, after more discussion, was put over till Thursday morning. The final passage of this bill begins to look rather doubtful. After this the bill to annex certain portions of Westchester County to New-York was warmly discussed. Mr. Tiemann and Mr. Benedict opposed it, unless a clause was put in submitting the question to the vote of the people interested. When the bill was reported to the Senate, Mr. Benedict made a motion to that effect, which was carried. Mr. Robertson procured a reconsideration, and laid it on the table. There the bill remains.

The special order in the House was Mr. Winslow's Usury bill. The debate was long, and centered on the amendment limiting the operation of the bill to one year, which Speaker Cornell offered. The strength which this measure has developed seems to have surprised its friends. It was anticipated that every member who had opposed exempting bonds and mortgages from taxation would also oppose this bill. The sentiment in the rural districts is largely in favor of the usury laws, and but that this is a compromise measure, it probably would have found little support. As it now stands, its passage is almost beyond question.

The House Committee on Trade and Manufactures are going to the City to investigate the New-York Gas Company's affairs, and to inquire into the feasibility of the City making its own gas. This is in accordance with the resolutions introduced on the subject by Peter Woods, and passed last week.

The Senate Committee on Commerce and Navigation had a hearing this afternoon on the bill increasing the head money on emigrants. This evening they reported the bill adversely. The report is not yet agreed to, but it is thought the bill is killed.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

[For the day proceedings of the Legislature see ninth page.]

EVENING SESSION OF THE SENATE.

The Senate went into Committee of the Whole on the Local Prohibition bill. After being read through, Senator Cook moved to add an additional section providing that

"Nothing in this act shall be so construed as to prohibit the sale or giving away of lager-beer or cider." Adopted. Affirmatives 12; negatives 6.

Mr. Allen moved a further amendment by adding to the section just adopted the words, "or any other intoxicating drink."

Mr. James Wood said he had hoped the Senate was about to pass the Local Prohibition bill, and was not a little surprised to find this amendment adopted. Every drunkard and rascal in the land will congregate at these lager-beer saloons, and under the name of lager-beer, partake of the vile stuffs that are dragging down the brightest and fairest of the land to drunkards' graves.

Mr. Lord, interrupting, said that the Republican Party only pass temperance laws when in convention.

Mr. Wood replied it was not true that temperance resolutions were passed at State conventions merely for the purpose of catching the votes of temperance men. He hoped the bill would pass as presented, or the enacting clause be stricken out.

Mr. Lord, in reply, read the resolution relative to prohibition, adopted by the late Republican Convention, and added that the temperance men all went over to the Republican Party some few years ago. He quoted from the late returns of several States to show how few comparatively were now temperance men. He would cheerfully go hand in hand with any Senator for alleviating the evils which arise from smoking, drinking, &c., but it was not to be reached in this way. This movement should commence at Washington, which now leads off in selling licenses to liquor-dealers. This movement should be general throughout the State, and not confined to isolated towns and villages as suggested by the bill under consideration.

Mr. Allen's amendment was lost.

Mr. James Wood moved to reconsider the vote adopting Mr. Cook's amendment relative to cider and lager-beer. Lost—9 in the affirmative to 11 in the negative.

On motion of Mr. James Wood the committee arose and reported progress. He moved to make the bill a special order for Thursday night.

Senator Johnson hoped the bill would be allowed to take the course of bills generally on general orders, and not be made a special order for any day. This proposition was up here last year, and failed, though a prominent gentleman was here lobbying for it. This year that man is connected with the Legislature, and is giving his time to the measure. Ever since Myron H. Clark was elected Governor of the State by the temperance people, ambitious men have sought to ride this temperance hobby in order to obtain popularity and bring themselves before the public.

Mr. James Wood spurned the thought that he advocated this bill for the purpose of making political capital. He was not a candidate for Governor, but he supported this proposition because his conscience told him it was right.

The bill was made the special order for Thursday morning.

The Senate then went into Committee of the Whole on the bill to annex Morrisania, West Farms, and King's Bridge to New-York City.

Senator Tiemann was opposed to the bill, and as he was personally interested, he asked and received leave to retire from the Senate during the consideration of the bill.

Senator James Wood, from the Judiciary Committee, reported favorably the bill relative to Police Justices in the City of New-York. On motion of Mr. Wood, the bill was made a special order for Wednesday morning.

In the Senate Mr. Benedict moved to recommit the bill with instructions to insert a clause providing that the question of annexation shall be submitted to the people of the villages, and the city sought to be annexed for their approval or rejection. The motion was adopted, but was reconsidered on motion of Senator Robertson, and was laid on the table.

Senator Palmer offered a resolution requesting Gov. Dix to appoint an architect as an expert to examine into the work done by the managers of the Hudson River Insane Asylum, at Poughkeepsie; the methods employed in doing it, the expenditures incurred in labor and material, &c. Adopted.

Senator Robertson, from the Committee on Commerce and Navigation, reported adversely the bill providing for an increase of emigrant head-money.

On motion of Senator James Wood, the First New-York Dragoons were allowed the use of the flags now in the Bureau of Military Statistics, on the occasions of their annual reunions.

Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY—EVENING SESSION.

The House reassembled at 7 P. M., and went into committee on the bill to regulate the rate of interest on money, and to prevent usury, being the Senate bill passed last week, allowing in case of usury the collection of only the lawful rate of seven per cent. interest, together with the principal.

Mr. Burns moved an amendment prohibiting the defense of usury in actions growing out of loans in New-York courts.

After some discussion, in which it was stated that the Senate would never agree to such a provision, Mr. Burns withdrew the amendment.

Mr. Beebe moved an amendment, providing that the provisions of the bill should not apply to contracts made prior to the passage of this act. Lost.

Mr. A. B. Cornell moved an amendment, the effect of which was to continue the act in force only one year from August next, when, if the Legislature does not re-enact it, the existing law shall come in force again. His object was to try the proposition as an experiment, and if the good results anticipated are realized, a future Legislature can re-enact the law if not existing.

After discussion on the motion, the committee rose and reported progress.

Before taking the question on Mr. A. B. Cornell's motion in the House, Mr. Lincoln renewed the motion.

Mr. Weed opposed the motion for the reason that one year was not time enough to try this experiment. He was in favor of the bill.

Mr. Lincoln, though willing to try this experiment for a year, was opposed to a repeal of the Usury law. He did not believe the hard-working, honest people of the State wanted the Usury law repealed. It was his opinion that the Wall-street gamblers sought this repeal, in order that they might go on, unrestrained by law, in their nefarious business.

After further discussion, Mr. Fort moved the previous question on Mr. Lincoln's motion, but the House refused to order it.

Mr. Beebe addressed the House at length in denunciation of this act, which he regarded as a cowardly, skulking way of repealing the Usury law. It was, moreover, a farce, and in gravely enacting it here as a law was to insult the intelligence of the people of the State. Your bill provides that usurious rates of interest are prohibited, but there is no penalty inflicted in case they are taken. You pass a law prohibiting its violation, and yet invite everybody to violate it. It was a disgrace to a Legislature to even propose such a law as it. He would, however, if this bill was to pass, vote for the amendment, in order that a restriction shall be placed upon it. This bill was called a modification of the Usury law. It was a sham modification. It was, in effect, a repeal of the Usury law.

Mr. Husted believed in free trade in money as well as in anything else. He was satisfied that the people of his district were in favor of the abrogation of the Usury law. It would benefit all commercial communities. But while it benefited them it would ruin the people in the country—small farmers and others; and thus the question presented itself to him, whether the Republican Party could afford to do this. He did not believe that it could, and he would therefore vote for the amendment, putting a limit upon the law if it was to be enacted.

Mr. Alberger spoke of the services of the Republican Party in the past, and said that the moment that party stood in the way of the interests or welfare of the people, he hoped to see it scattered and destroyed. He then proceeded to denounce the present Usury law as a disgrace to our statute book, and injurious, beyond computation, to the business interests and industrial prosperity of the State.

Mr. Sylvester called attention to the fact that the House is told it must pass this bill without amendment, for it cannot be passed again in the Senate. How is that? he asked. Why is it? Why, it was simply this: Under an extraordinary pressure, the Senate, while in a state of easy virtue, passed the bill, and it is learned that that body will not repeal their action. This, said Mr. Sylvester, was a new feature in legislation to him. We are told, said he, that the repeal of the Usury law was wanted because money was worth more at one time than at another. Well, said he, suppose it is; do we not then pay more for it? If we give a bushel of wheat for any given quantity of wheat when it is worth $1 per bushel, and wheat becomes worth $2 per bushel, do we not still give more in value by giving the one bushel? It is the same with money. If money is worth more, the borrower pays more. The value of his interest keeps even pace with that of the principal.

After further debate the previous question was ordered, and the question was taken on the amendment, limiting the operation of the bill to one year. The amendment was lost—50 to 59.

The question was then taken on granting leave to sit again, and it was granted—71 to 39.

Mr. Alberger then moved that the bill be ordered to a third reading, which was carried, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Abbott, Alberger, Babcock, Badger, Baltz, Bigler, Blackie, Blessing, Blumenthal, Brewer, Brown, J. H., Burns, Burritt, Campbell, Clapp, Clarke, Coggeshall, Cope, Cornell, C. G., Couchman, Crandall, Crary, Crawford, Cummings, Denniston, Dexter, Donohue, Foote, Ford, Fowler, Griffin, Hayes, Healey, Hendee, Herrick, Herring, Higgins, Hillyer, J. B., Jacobs, Landfield, Manley, Nice, Oakley, O'Brien, Opdyke, Patterson, Phillips, Philpot, Pierson, Porteous, Prince, Roche, Rose, Smith, Snyder, Stewart, Swain, Tobey, Tompkins, Van Cott, Van Demark, Van Dusen, W. J., Van Valkenburgh, Vedder, Watt, Weed, West, Wight, A., Waite, N. A., Woods, Worth—71.

NAYS—Messrs. Batcheller, Beebe, E. E. Brown, Cook, Davidson, Furbeck, Gere, Hardy, Heacock, Hill, J. D. Heller, Hollister, Husted, Johnson, Kennedy, Knettles, Lewis, Lincoln, Lynde, Mackin, McGuire, Norton, Persons, Ray, Raynor, Rice, Ryan, Schoonmaker, the Speaker, Suydam, Sylvester, Tefft, Townsend, A. L., Van Dusen, Walker, Wells, Yeomans, Young—38.

Mr. Patterson introduced a bill providing that vacancies in the Board of Aldermen, in New-York, may be filled by a majority vote of the members of the respective Boards.

The House then adjourned.

Laying the Corner-Stone of Harlem Presbyterian Church.

The corner-stone of the Harlem Presbyterian Church was laid yesterday afternoon. The ceremonies commenced by an invocation by Rev. John Spaulding, D. D., and singing the 137th Psalm, S. M., after which a prayer was offered by Rev. Edwin S. Hatfield, D. D. The corner-stone was laid by the pastor, and an address was then delivered by Rev. Howard Crosby, D. D. The proceedings closed by singing the Doxology, and Rev. Thomas S. Hastings pronounced the benediction.

The Stock Market.

The stock market recovered considerably yesterday from the depressing influence of the Atlantic Bank failure. Prices rose on the entire list, and a much better feeling was apparent in the street. The "bears" bought in large quantities of stocks at the low figures of Monday, and, changing their tactics, began to work for a rise. Toward the close of the day a falling off in prices ensued, owing partly to the rumors concerning the Continental Bank, which the investigation of the evening proved to be unfounded.

OBITUARY.

William Charles Macready.

A cable telegram announces the death of William Charles Macready, the eminent tragedian, at the age of eighty years. Wherever the English language is spoken, and there are few places where it is not, this announcement will be received with regret, and will give rise to a flood of genial reminiscences. Though since 1851 he had steadfastly refused to appear upon the stage, Mr. Macready was so identified with the best part of dramatic art as to be an acknowledged standard of critical comparison. Even those critics who did not love him, measured other men by him. This one was less dignified than Macready, but more impassioned; that one excelled him in the character of *Coriolanus*; a third had been pronounced by him the best *Othello* on the English stage.

Now that all which remains of him is a tender memory, the prejudices and the partialities which his greatness created will vanish with the echo of the cruel clods of earth falling on his grave. He was a man whose constant thought was to elevate his profession, and to make it worthy of the position of public instructor, which for good or for evil is essentially and necessarily must have. He had received the benefit of a classical education in one of the finest of England's magnificent public schools, and, moreover, his nature was naturally refined, and all his instincts pure and lofty. It may well be conceived that such a disposition must have been greatly revolted by the license which he found in the dramatic profession, and that his efforts at reform, and the purity of his example, made him many enemies. But his work was not without fruition, and the present position of the stage is mainly due to the efforts of himself, the Kembles, and our own Forrest and Hackett.

William Charles Macready was born in London, March 3, 1793. His father, who was by birth an Irishman, was at the time an actor in Covent Garden Theatre, and a dramatic author of some repute. He wrote the farce of "The Irishman in London" and the comedy of "The Bank Note," which occasionally make their appearance on the boards. He was a man of talent, and shortly after the birth of the future star became a provincial manager. In this position he prospered so exceedingly that he was able to send his son, who gave promise of high talent, to the great school of Rugby, where he greatly distinguished himself. Indeed, in classic literature he was *facile princeps*, and when he attained the age of sixteen, his father, who was then manager of the Birmingham Theatre, resolved to send him to Oxford to give a fair field to abilities which by the common confession of all were of no ordinary kind. Had this intention been carried out, it is hard to say whether some learned profession would have counted another bright luminary; but it is certain that the stage would have lost one of its chiefest ornaments. But it was not to be *l'homme propose et Dieu dispose*. The bright prospects of the Birmingham manager became overcast, and he was plunged into such a sea of pecuniary difficulties that, so far from sending him to Oxford, he was compelled to use his talents to help the household. At the early age of seventeen, young Macready made his first appearance before the public on the stage of his father's theatre in Birmingham. He sustained the difficult and not entirely satisfactory rôle of *Romeo* with such power, that he won not only the applause of the unthinking, who were charmed by his blooming youth and delicate portrayal of passion, but also the encomiums of the judicious, who perceived that the young tyro had a style of his own, and also one of the first essentials of histrionic genius—an extraordinary vivacity of conception. This one appearance settled his future career. He gave himself up to severe study of the profession which he was determined to adopt as his own, and performed with the same public favor at Liverpool, Dublin, Bath, and Newcastle. This was in 1810, and for six years he was the acknowledged hero of the provincial boards, before he found an opportunity of displaying his powers before a metropolitan audience.

In September, 1816, the old play of "Orestes, or the Distressed Mother," a tragedy which had forced tears from the eyes of the belles who flourished in the time of Addison and Steele, was reproduced at Covent Garden. The rôle was a peculiar one, replete with a sad dignity and a melancholy pride which were completely within the capacity of Macready, and though the character did not appeal strongly to the sympathy of the audience, yet he invested it with such charms that all the town flocked to see the madness of *Orestes* and the sorrows of *Andromache*. And the popular verdict was fully indorsed by the great critic Hazlitt, who pronounced the young man "by far the best actor that had come out in his remembrance, save Edmund Kean." With all this recognition the rising star had many difficulties to contend with. There was Kean and Kemble and Young, all great men and all firmly established in the public favor. But Macready kept his place with the best of them. It is true his appearances on the London stage were only occasional, but he maintained his hold on the public, and when he opened in Drury Lane, in 1823, he was welcomed with universal plaudits. It was acknowledged by all that his interpretations of character were not only original, but they were scholarly, and what is more, the scholarship was of a high type of intellect. That he was most successful in the delineation of Shakespearean characters was the result of his own superior mind, which comprehended most perfectly those rôles which were both broad and lofty. The public, accustomed to the somewhat conventional *Hamlet* of Kemble and only half satisfied with the burning glow and frenzy of the elder Kean, welcomed in the rendering of Macready a *Hamlet* which united the excellencies of both, carried them to a height which they could not achieve, and avoided the stilt of the former and the want of polish of the latter. Macready's *Hamlet* has been for many years the standard of histrionic excellence, and the gray-haired sires, who know the past, refer to it with a melancholy pride as something which they have seen, but which the world is not likely to see approached. Besides Shakespearean rôles, Macready played *Virginius*, *Caius Gracchus*, *William Tell*, *Rob Roy*, *Pierre*, in "Venice Preserved," and a host of other characters. There is a tendency to rant in some of these which revolted the mind of the performer, and hence his renderings of them seemed sometimes tame and cold. But in the melancholy grace, the tenderness, the hesitating remorse with which he invested the part of *Pierre*, he has never been equaled, and the rôle has seldom been attempted since he relinquished the sock and buskin.

In 1826, Macready visited this country and opened at the Old Park Theatre, in the character of *Virginius*. It is needless to say that he at once received the applause of those whose opinion was worth recording, though at the same time there was an impression among some that his style was too polished, too academic, and that like the orations of Demosthenes, his performances smelt of the lamp. His success, however, was undoubted, and he was engaged for St. Louis, Cincinnati, and New-Orleans, by the famous old manager, Sol Smith, who felt for him the greatest admiration. He came back to New-York in the beginning of 1827, and opened in Philadelphia shortly afterward, meeting the same success. He returned to England the same year, and opened at Drury Lane in the character of *Macbeth*, which he made memorable by the improvements he introduced in the *diablerie* incantation apparitions, &c., which up to this time had been more laughable than awe-inspiring. The next year he visited Paris, where the French critics placed him on a par with their great Talma, ranking him far higher than Kean or Kemble. For his mingled dignity and sweetness of delivery, and the essential nobility of soul which shone through all his performances, greatly charmed the Parisians, who had found Kemble *respectable*, and Kean *sauvage*.

Macready was now a prosperous and, indeed, a wealthy man, and continued to add fresh laurels to his chaplet whenever an opportunity was afforded. He lived on terms of absolute equality with the best men of England. Talfourd, the great lawyer and judge, was devoted to him, and with Bulwer Lytton and many others of equal celebrity he was the most honored of friends. Prompted probably by their encouragement, but influenced still more by his sincere desire to effect certain reforms on the stage, he essayed the management of Covent Garden in 1837. Under his auspices began that intelligent attention to the surroundings of a play which, in our day, has sometimes been all of a play that was worth the seeing. His scholarship enabled him to reproduce the sceneries, the costumes, and the accessories of the Shakespearean plays which he so loved with delightful accuracy. He comprehended how perfectly the great master had developed the minor characters even to trivial persons who say but a few words and then retire. It was part of his scheme of reform to make these men play their parts, and his battles with the utilities and supers have given rise to many amusing anecdotes for which there is no space in the brief columns of an obituary. His first season was a great success. By his second he lost money, and relinquished the effort. In 1841 he made a second attempt at Drury Lane, with precisely the same results, having to abandon the management at the close of the second season. His losses amounted to $60,000, a large sum in those days, and he determined to replenish his bank-book by another visit to the United States, which was even then the treasury of foreign artists of real genius. He remained here for two seasons, making money very fast, again playing in the principal cities under Sol Smith's management, winning immense plaudits from the Westerners, who appreciated his quality, but, getting hated by the supers, whom he sought to teach against the grain of their wills. For he was so attached to his profession that he never had a particle of envy or jealousy in his composition; and, so far from attempting to keep down rising talent, it was his invariable practice to seek it out and bring it forward. If a man wanted to learn, Macready was only too eager to teach, but the immense majority did not want any new lights, and were very angry and sulky at his endeavors to improve them. The profession abounds with smart stories of supers who had been worried by the great English star at rehearsals, and who paid him off before the foot-lights, but these are mostly apocryphal. It must be confessed that, to those performers who loved only the license of the stage, Macready must have seemed a harsh tyrant. At rehearsals his desire for perfection prompted him so far that the same scene sometimes was rehearsed fifteen times, and even then he was not satisfied. When he was performing in Buffalo "Macbeth" was cast. The manager, Edwin Dean, had a daughter of whom he hoped great things, and who had the rôle of the third apparition, the crowned child who rises from the witches' cauldron bearing a tree in his hand. Macready had been in despair over the ladies who spoke the lines of the two preceding apparitions. Eleven times the heads had to come up, and eleven times he told the manager he thought he would like them to come up just once more. At last he feigned satisfaction, though he did not feel it, and the trembling Julia Dean was permitted to rise. She spoke the lines:

> Be lion-mettled, proud; and take no care
> Who chafes, who frets, or where conspirers are;
> Macbeth shall never vanquished be, until
> Great Birnam Wood to high Dunsinane Hill
> Shall come against him.

So excellent was her intonation, so pure her accent, so in accordance with the position the expression of her beautiful young face, that Macready was enraptured. Taking her in his arms, he kissed her forehead in a kind, fatherly manner, and exclaimed, "My dear little girl, well done, well done. Gentlemen, (looking around,) mark me, this girl will make an actress." The record of Julia Dean will show that he was not mistaken.

In 1844, Macready returned to England. Forest, who had won great triumphs in our own land, went over there the next year, and appeared as *Macbeth*, at the Princess' Theatre. He was hissed, and, unfortunately, believed that this was at the instigation of Macready, which suspicion brought about a coldness between them that had lamentable consequences. For when Macready returned to our land in 1848, the friends of his rival vowed openly that he should not be permitted to act. He opened, however, at the Park Theatre with his usual success, but when he commenced his farewell engagement in May, 1849, at the Astor-place Opera-house, in the character of *Macbeth*, the theatre was filled with shouting men, who prevented the performance from being concluded. Mr. Macready at once proposed to resign all advantages he might expect from the engagement and to cancel it, but there was a strong feeling on the part of many citizens that to permit him to do so would be a cowardly yielding to mob law. He was, therefore, publicly petitioned in the papers to continue his performance, and assured of protection. The house was filled with friends of order, and when the rioters attacked the building they were repulsed by the militia, who fired into them, killing twenty-two persons and wounding thirty-six. Macready now refused to appear again, and left shortly after for England. There, in the Winter of 1850 and beginning of 1851, he performed in a series of his favorite characters at Drury Lane, taking a farewell leave of the stage at the conclusion. A complimentary banquet was then tendered him, which was attended by the most eminent literary men of all England. Bulwer Lytton presided, and paid the veteran actor a warm compliment upon the beneficial effect which his whole life had had upon the profession. From that time he lived in retirement, principally at Bath and Cheltenham, nor could the greatest inducements prevail upon him to appear again. The telegram has given no particulars of his death beyond the mere announcement, so that its immediate cause cannot now be given. But he was eighty years of age and full of honors, and fell from the world as falls a ripe fruit from the tree. He outlived Forrest some four months, and the two great rivals are now united in death. The memory of one will be indissolubly associated with the other, and the Hazlitt of the future will delight to point out the excellencies of both, and wherein they differed from each other, with advantage to the world. It may be said, perhaps, with truth, that the metal of Forrest was a richer ore, but that of Macready had received a polish which has never been equaled.

Ex-Gov. William L. Sharkey.

WILLIAM L. SHARKEY, Ex-Provisional Governor of Mississippi, died yesterday in Washington, aged eighty-three years. His chief prominence was attained in connection with the reconstruction of the State of Mississippi after the war. In June, 1865 he was appointed by President Johnson Provisional Governor, and in October surrendered the office to ex-Confederate Gen. Humphreys, who was elected Governor. Sharkey was soon afterward elected United States Senator, but the "reconstruction" of Mississippi was not satisfactory to Congress, and he was not admitted to a seat.

Inspection of the Sixty-Ninth Regiment, N. Y. S. N. G.

The Sixty-ninth Regiment, State National Guard, under the command of Col. James Kavanagh, assembled at the State Arsenal for full-dress drill and inspection last evening. The regiment mustered 500 men, and presented a fine, soldierly appearance. On the arrival of Brigadier-General Morris and staff, Col. Kavanagh put his regiment through the usual regimental drill and evolutions. Brigadier-General Morris expressed himself much pleased at the appearance of the men and the great improvement in the discipline of the regiment, and complimented Col. Kavanagh on the efficiency of his command.

Holly Tree Coffee-Houses for Brooklyn.

The effort to establish in Brooklyn the class of restaurants known as dairies or holly tree coffee-houses, appears to be in a fair way of being abandoned, at least for the present. A meeting of those interested in the movement was held in the Presbyterian Rooms, on Fulton-street, last evening, and although it had been well advertised, the attendance did not exceed a score of persons. Rev. Mr. Gallaher presided, and Mr. Steele, the Secretary, submitted a report of the progress of the movement, in which it was set forth that a holly tree coffee-house company, with a capital of $10,000 had been incorporated, but after four months of hard work, only $3,500 had been obtained in subscriptions to the stock. Eligible places for coffee-houses were now obtainable, but until the whole capital was subscribed, it would be unadvisable to start. Owing to the difficulty so far experienced in enlisting public interest, the Secretary doubted the practicability of starting the enterprise for the present. After considerable debate, a soliciting committee of five, with power to add to their number, was appointed. On their report probably depends a decision as to whether the movement shall be abandoned or further prosecuted.

FIRES.

Destruction of a Round-House, Machine-Shops, and Three Engines—Other Losses.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 29.—A fire, this morning, burned the round-house of the Sheboygan and Fon-Du-Lac Railroad, and also the wood and machine-shops adjoining. Three engines were also burned. Loss, $50,000.

ST. LOUIS, April 29.—A fire in Iola, Kansas, night before last, destroyed five small stores. The loss is $15,000; insurance small.

CONCORD, N. H., April 29.—The tin and stove establishment of W. E. Cogswell, at Henniker, was burned last night. The loss is $3,500; insurance, $1,600.

PATERSON, N. J., April 29.—Thomas Ryan's dwelling, in Grand-street, was destroyed by fire, at 2 o'clock, this morning. Ryan, his wife, and seven children narrowly escaped with their lives. The loss on the building is $10,000; no insurance.

ST. LOUIS, April 29.—The round-house, paint-shop, and oil-house of the St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern Railway, in this city, were burned this morning. All the buildings were wood, and of no great value. Three locomotives in the round-house were very badly damaged. One Pullman coach was destroyed. The loss is estimated at $45,000 to $50,000. The amount of the insurance is not stated.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., April 29.—A fire at Como, Miss., forty miles south of this place, yesterday, destroyed property to the value of $35,000, including the dry goods stores of Greenwald, Bryant, Gammon & Co., L. C. Bass, and Blackburn & Co. The losses are covered by insurance.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., April 29.—A fire at Augusta this morning occasioned the following losses: R. J. Price, dry goods, $23,000, partially covered by an insurance of $12,500; John Starrell, loss $8,000, insured for $4,000; J. M. McCardy, loss $5,000, insured for $2,500; J. M. Pollard, loss $5,000; Hamblett & Penn, loss $1,200.

Fire in Sullivan-Street.

At 8 o'clock last evening a fire occurred in a brick stable in the rear of No. 136 Sullivan-street, owned by Louis Klemm, and occupied by Frederick O. Lewis, of No. 199 Prince-street. The flames spread so rapidly that two horses, valued at $600, were suffocated before aid could reach them. The building was partially destroyed. Loss, $750; insured.

Minor Crimes and Casualties.

Peter Alston, seaman, arrested for deserting from the American ship Washington, was yesterday committed by United States Commissioner Shields, for examination in default of $100 bail.

City Marshal Charles V. Lyon was arrested yesterday, on an order issued by Judge Shea, of the Marine Court, at the suit of J. H. Hillier, also a City Marshal, who charges that Lyon broke into a storehouse and took out property which he (Hillier) had locked up under an execution. Bail was fixed at $1,200.

Charles Hyde, alias Charles Lawrence, of No. 349 Eighty-sixth-street, was arrested yesterday morning by a deputy United States Marshal, on a charge of having offered himself, under fraudulent representations, as surety on the bail bond of Simon Donell, in the case of the United States against the Spring Valley Distillery. United States Commissioner Shields committed him in default of bail in the sum of $5,000, to await examination.

Eliza Nolan, aged twenty, no home, gave birth to a male child, in the hallway of the tenement-house No. 312 Mott-street, yesterday morning.

At 9 o'clock, yesterday morning, Patrick Bowers, aged twenty-three, of No. 447 West Thirty-sixth-street, while driving a horse and wagon across the Hudson River Railroad track, at Thirty-seventh-street and Eleventh-avenue, was run into by the Yonkers train. The horse was instantly killed, and Bowers was thrown from the wagon and seriously injured.

John Kenly, aged forty-eight, of No. 149 Bank-street, while at work at the foot of Twenty-first-street, North River, was struck on the head by the crank of a derrick, and sustained a fracture of the skull, which it is feared will result in death.

Godfrey Von Helfern, aged fifty-one, of No. 169 Eldridge-street, employed as a porter at No. 111 New Church-street, fell through the skylight from the first floor to the cellar, yesterday, and sustained serious injuries.

An unknown woman was found, yesterday afternoon, insensible at the corner of Market and Cherry streets, and was cared for at Bellevue Hospital.

Fanny Oates, of No. 128 Chrystie-street, took an overdose of laudanum, yesterday afternoon. She was attended by Police Surgeon Saville, who administered the usual antidotes, and the girl was soon pronounced out of danger.

An old man named Wm. B. Clark, was charged with passing a false check for $100 on James Wilkoski, of No. 1,444 Broadway, and obtaining on the strength of it $90 worth of broad-cloth. The goods were returned to the complainant, and Clark, who is seventy-eight years of age, and a native of Connecticut, was committed for trial. It is thought he is insane.

Wm. Maher, aged forty-eight, of Fifty-fifth-street and Seventh-avenue, fell from the third story of the building at Thirty-sixth-street and First-avenue, where he was at work, yesterday afternoon, and was seriously injured.

The Metropolitan Insurance Company Respectfully requests its patrons and the public to give early notice of intended removal at its office, No. 108 Broadway, in order that policies may be issued, or transferred, to cover in both places while the furniture, &c., is being moved.

Dwelling-house and household furniture risks are especially sought after by this old and reliable corporation.—*Commercial Advertiser.*

Just after Christmas of 1870, I was laid up with a obstinate cough, together with spitting of blood, accompanied with some fever—from the joint effects of which I was greatly weakened, and became rapidly reduced. Following the best advice I could get, I tried various medicines, but none apparently done much good, leaving me low-spirited enough. I made up my mind at last to try DR. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, and procured some. I used it carefully as directed, and gradually got rid of my complaint. —WM. A. C. PYLE, Tamaron, Perry County, Wis.—*World.*

The Tender Skin of Infants.

Mothers, if you knew the worth of BURNETT'S KALLISTON, you would never be without it.—*Advertisement.*

Persons giving up housekeeping, or going abroad can procure storage for silver-plate, pictures, libraries, and trunks of other valuables, at the STUYVESANT SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY, corner 3d-av. and 7th-st., opposite Cooper Institute.—*Advertisement.*

THE WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES, issued this day, contains:

The LATEST NEWS from HOME and ABROAD.
SUMMARY of TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.
INTERNAL REVENUE REGULATIONS from Washington.
LATEST FROM THE INDIAN TRIBES.
The AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT at WASHINGTON.
The HOLY FATHER.
BETHLEHEM—Account of an Ancient Town.
A TRIP ACROSS the PLAINS in MODERN TIMES.
The POSTAL LAWS.
MINES and MANUFACTURES—A carefully prepared summary of the latest discoveries and constructions.
CURRENT LITERATURE—A story of the Cotton Country.
HORTICULTURAL—Apples and Apple Orchards. A Farmer's Garden.
AGRICULTURAL—A full page of matter, original and selected.
The AMERICAN INSTITUTE FARMERS' CLUB.
For sale at counter in TIMES Office. Price FIVE CENTS, in wrappers.

What is Vitality?

Science has not yet answered this conundrum. The principle of life, in spite of the researches of chemists, doctors, and metaphysicians, remains unknown. We know, however, that when the blood is impure, the stomach inert, the bowels irregular, the liver disordered, or the nerves relaxed, this life-sustaining principle, whatever it may be, is shorn of its active power, and that the body it animates languishes. We know, too—such of us as are capable of deriving knowledge from authenticated facts—that HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS correct impurities of the blood, invigorate the stomach, regulate the bowels, tone the liver, and brace the nerves, thereby combating and subduing the leading morbid conditions which tend to shorten life. The average time of human existence might unquestionably be greatly lengthened by judicious stimulation, especially in the decline of life, and this famous preparation is undoubtedly the most wholesome stimulant at present known.

Shirts, Collars, Cuffs, and Drawers
Made to order and warranted.
Inclose stamps for circular.
UNION ADAMS & CO., No. 637 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye is the Best in the world—the only safe, true and perfect hair dye. No ridiculous tints—no disappointment—harmless, reliable, instantaneous black or brown. At all druggists and No. 16 Bond-st.

A.—Furniture, Spring Styles, New Goods and cheap. G. L. KELTY & CO., No. 724 Broadway.

New-York Stencil Works, No. 87 Nassau-st., New-York.

For Elegant and Stylish Hats go Direct to the manufacturer, ESPENSCHEID, 118 Nassau-st.

MARRIED.

BATTIN—SCRYMSER.—At the American Legation, Vienna, on April 10, LAMBERT B. BATTIN, of Elizabeth, N. J., to JENNIE, eldest daughter of D. A. Scrymser, of Brooklyn.

ISOLA—FARRAR.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, April 29, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, PIETRO ISOLA, of Massa Carrara, Italy, to HELEN, daughter of Charles Farrar.

ROBIE—NAUDAIN.—On Monday, 28th inst., at the Madison-avenue Presbyterian Church, JOHN W. ROBIE, M. D., to ELLEN S., daughter of the late Dr. Andrew Naudain, of West Farms.

SMITH—KNAPP.—At the residence of the bride's mother, Hackensack, N. J., on Tuesday, April 29, by Rev. James Demarest, Jr., of Peekskill, JOHN GALT SMITH to NELLIE, daughter of the late Cyrus Knapp, Esq.

DIED.

BELL.—On Tuesday, April 29, ANN M. BELL, aged 66 years, widow of Joseph T. Bell.
The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Thursday, May 1, at 10½ o'clock A. M., from the residence of Mr. Henry Stephenson, No. [illegible] East 53d-st.

BODINE.—On Tuesday morning, April 29, JOHN M. BODINE, in the 54th year of his age.
Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 546 Greene-av., near Marcy-av., Brooklyn, on Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

BOWRON.—At Bloomfield, April 29, ALLIE, daughter of William L. and Mary M. Bowron.
Friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of her sister, Mrs. A. E. Hardcastle, Bloomfield, N. J., on Friday, May 2, at 1 P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at the Ridgewood Station on the arrival of the [illegible] train from Barclay-st., via Morris and Essex Railroad. Returning, leave Ridgewood at 3¼.

CRANE.—At Newark, N. J., on the 28th inst., [illegible], son of Edward A. and Amanda [illegible] Crane, in the 23d year of his age.
Funeral on Thursday, May 1, at 3 P. M., from his late residence, No. 45 Walnut-st. The relatives and friends are invited to attend without further notice.

GRAVES.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, 28th inst., LUCY M., widow of Erastus Graves, aged 81 years.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services from No. 167 Remsen-st., on Wednesday, at 4 P. M.

HINMAN.—Relatives and friends of OLIVER B. HINMAN are invited to attend his funeral Wednesday, April 30, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his late residence, No. 349 West 25th-st. His interment will take place at Tarrytown, on Thursday, May 1.

HORNER.—Tuesday, April 29, Mrs. C. A. HORNER.
Funeral from residence, No. 465 West 23d-st., Thursday, May 1, at 2 P. M. Friends are invited to attend without further notice.

HASTINGS.—In Hoboken, N. J., on Tuesday, April 29, after a short illness, HELEN H., wife of Geo. S. Hastings, of this City.
Funeral services at No. 106 River-street, Hoboken, on Wednesday, 30th April, at 3 P. M.

HARRISON.—GEORGE, only son of George and G. Kip Harrison, on Sunday afternoon, April 27, at No. 19 Elm-street, Newark, N. J.
Service at 11 o'clock A. M. Wednesday; cars foot of Liberty-street at 9:50 A. M.

KAYSER.—At White Plains, on Sunday, April 27, JAMES BACH KAYSER.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from Grace Church, White Plains, on Wednesday morning, the 30th inst., at 11 o'clock. Train leaves Grand Central Depot at 9¼ A. M.

KERRIGAN.—On Tuesday morning, April 29, JAMES, infant son of Dr. Joseph A. and the late Maggie D. Kerrigan.

LYON.—At Waterford, Conn., Sunday, April 27, of pneumonia, in the 50th year of her age, Mrs. [illegible] LYON, wife of Eliphalet Lyon, of Brooklyn, E. D.
Funeral at their country home, Waterford, Wednesday, the 30th inst., at 1 P. M. Trains leave Grand Central Depot by Shore line, at 8 A. M., for New-London, where carriages will be in waiting. Friends are respectfully invited to attend.

MALL.—On Tuesday morning, MARIA CUTLER, wife of William Weyman Mall, and youngest daughter of the late Oswald and Sarah B. Cammann, in the [illegible] year of her age.
Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from St. [illegible] Church, Bloomingdale, on Friday, May 2, at 4 P. M.

MITCHELL.—On Tuesday, April 29, JANE H. MITCHELL, in the 87th year of her age.
The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral Thursday, May 1, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her nephew, Charles W. Mitchell, at Port Washington, Long Island. Carriages at Great Neck meet the 11:5 train from Hunter's Point.

NOYES.—April 28, in the 31st year of her age, SOPHIA A., wife of Steven B. Noyes, daughter of the late Edward Anthony.
Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 135 State-st., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, 30th inst., at 2½ P. M.
☞ Providence, R. I., papers please copy.

PENISTON.—At Beallwood, near Columbus, Ga., at the residence of his uncle, W. H. Young, April 27, ANTHONY JAMES PENISTON, Jr., youngest son of Anthony James and Maria S. Peniston, of New-Brighton, Staten Island.

PETERS.—At Little Rock, Ark., April 24, 1873, Mrs. EMILY G. PETERS, wife of Surgeon Dewitt C. Peters, U. S. A., and daughter of Wm. Stoutenborough, Brooklyn, Long Island.
Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral services at Church of the Holy Trinity, Brooklyn, Long Island, on Thursday, May 1, 1873, at 3 P. M., without further notice. Remains will be taken to Green-Wood for interment.

PINTO.—On Tuesday, April 29, 1873, JESSIE, wife of Francis E. Pinto, aged 42 years and 6 months.
The funeral will take place from her late residence, No. 235 President-st., Brooklyn, on Thursday, May 1, at 3 o'clock P. M. The friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

REYNOLDS.—At Poughkeepsie, on Sunday, April 27, of paralysis, WILLIAM W. REYNOLDS, in the 66th year of his age.
Funeral on Wednesday, at 3 o'clock P. M.

STONE.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, April 27, WM. M. STONE, in the 50th year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 236 Bergen-st., on Wednesday, 30th inst., at 2 P. M.

STODDARD.—On Tuesday, April 29, 1873, Capt. MORTIMER L. STODDARD, aged 73 years.
The remains will be taken to Fairhaven, Mass., for interment.

SIMPSON.—At Kingston, Canada, April 21, Lieut.-Col. JOHN SIMPSON, in the 85th year of his age.

TIETJEN.—On Monday, the 28th inst., after a short illness, CHRISTINA M., only daughter of Catharina and the late Christian Tietjen, aged 21 years, 5 months and 3 days, at the residence of her mother, No. 347 West 36th-st.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral service, on Thursday, May 1, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the Chapel of the Broadway Tabernacle, corner of 34th-st. and 6th-av.

WICKS.—In Brooklyn, Thursday, April 24, 1873, ALFRED WICKS, in the 82d year of his age.
The funeral services will be held at his late residence, No. 11 Lefferts-place, on Thursday, at 2 o'clock P. M.

WINTHROP.—On Monday, April 28, CLARENCE WINTHROP, son of Thomas Charles Winthrop, in the 25th year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Church of the Annunciation, West 14th-st., on Thursday morning, May 1, at 9½ o'clock, without further notice.

MISCELLANEOUS.

EXTRAORDINARY
ART SALE.
THIS
WEDNESDAY
EVENING,
At the CLINTON HALL SALE-ROOMS.
The SECOND and the last evening's sale of the SHERWOOD GALLERY.
The Messrs. LEAVITT, Auctioneers.

THE PAINTINGS.
Collection of S. P. AVERY,
now on view day and evening, at
No. 625 Broadway.
Exhibition WILL CLOSE
on SATURDAY NEXT.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.
The mails for Europe during the week ending SATURDAY, March 3, 1873, will close at this office on WEDNESDAY at 12 M., on THURSDAY at 11 A. M., and on SATURDAY at 6½ and 11 A. M.
THOS. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

TREES AND PLANTS.
Apply to S. B. PARSONS & SONS,
KISSENA NURSERIES, FLUSHING, N. Y.
By Central Railroad, from
Hunter's Point to Kissena Station, 9¼ and 12.

GOLD PENS.
FOLEY'S CELEBRATED GOLD PENS,
NO. 2 ASTOR HOUSE,
Opposite Herald Office.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF PILOTS,
No. 40 BURLING-SLIP, NEW-YORK, April 29.

NOTICE TO FISHERMEN.—ALL SHAD poles in the Harbor of New-York must be removed before MONDAY, May 5, 1873, or they will be removed by this board and penalties enforced where the owners can be found.
By order of the board,
GEORGE W. BLUNT, Secretary.

DR. REINE HAS REMOVED TO NO. 203 West 34th-st., first house west of 7th-av.

NEW PUBLICATIONS

READY SATURDAY:
A NEW POEM OF GREAT POWER.
BETSY LEE.
A FO'C'S'LE YARN.
18mo, cloth, gilt,
75 cents.
MACMILLAN & CO.,
No. 38 Bleecker-st., New-York.

POLITICAL.

TWELFTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Regular monthly meeting THIS EVENING, April 30, corner 3d-st. and Avenue C, at 8 o'clock.
JOSEPH ARCHBOLD, President.
CHAS. McCOLLEY, Secretary.

EIGHTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Regular meeting THIS EVENING, at Rauh's Hotel, No. 274 Grand-st., at 7½ o'clock. SOLON B. SMITH, President. JOSEPH McCABE, Secretary.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

From the following review of the business transacted at the Exchange yesterday, Tuesday, April 29, it will be seen that the sales proposed for the day were not attended with that success which the real merits of the property offered should have commanded.

Muller, Wilkins & Co., at public auction, by order of David M. Clarkson and others, offered an extensive line of up-town building lots, fifty-six in number, of which only sixteen were disposed of, viz.: One lot Eleventh-avenue, north-west corner of Ninety-fifth-street, 25.2 by about 52, sold to A. Jacobs for $4,300; two lots Eleventh-avenue, west side, 75.6 feet north of Ninety-fifth-street, each 25.2 by about 65, sold to Samuel Martin for $4,250 each; two lots Eleventh-avenue, south-west corner of Ninety-sixth-street, each 25.2 by about 80, sold to Samuel Martin, the corner lot for $7,700, and the lot adjoining for $5,000; one lot 25.1 by 100, Tenth-avenue, south-east corner of One Hundred and Fifty-first-street, sold to J. L. West for $6,000; one lot, 21.9 by 100, Tenth-avenue, adjoining above, sold to Mr. West for $3,900; one lot Tenth-avenue, adjoining above, same size, sold to A. Blum for $3,650; two lots Tenth-avenue, adjoining, each same size, sold to A. Blum for $3,525 each; two lots adjoining, each same size, sold to Mr. Blum for $3,600 each; two lots, each 25 by 99.11, on One Hundred and Thirty-eighth-street, south side, 525 feet west of Fifth-avenue, sold to L. Friedman for $3,225 each, and two similar lots adjoining sold to same buyer for $3,250 each. None of the other lots offered were sold, although bids were received as follows, which will convey some idea of their estimated value: For two lots on Fifth-avenue, between One Hundredth and One Hundred and First streets, $30,000 each; for one lot on Fifth-avenue, between Ninety-third and Ninety-fourth streets, $31,250; for twelve gore lots on Eighty-second-street, north side, 200 feet east of Tenth-avenue, $3,300 each; for one lot on One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street, south-east corner of St. Nicholas-avenue, $7,750; for seven lots on One Hundred and Thirty-eighth-street, south side, 350 feet west of Fifth-avenue, from $3,100 to $3,150 each; for four lots on One Hundred and Thirty-seventh-street, north side, 175 feet east of Twelfth-avenue, $2,500 each; for three lots on the Grand Boulevard, east side, twenty-five feet north of One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, $6,550 each; for seven lots on Boulevard, west side, between One Hundred and Twenty-seventh-street and Manhattan-street, corner lots $8,100 and $7,100, inside lots $4,100 and $4,400, each; two lots on One Hundred and Fifty-first-street, south side, 100 feet east of Tenth-avenue, $3,000 each, and for one lot on Eleventh-avenue, east side, between Ninety-fifth and Ninety-sixth streets, $5,000. At an executor's sale, by order of the executors of the estate of F. C. Lighte, deceased, Messrs. Muller & Co. sold two lots, together forming a plot in size 50 by 156 by 66.4 by 112.5, located on the north side of One Hundred and Thirty-ninth-street, 350 feet east of Eighth-avenue, for $2,650 each; purchaser, S. Walton.

At the Corporation sale in charge of Hugh N. Camp, Nicholas R. Connor, auctioneer, at which real estate owned by the City was offered, only one sale was effected, namely, one two-story brick house with lot, 23.9 by 75, No. 160 Wooster-street, east side, 71.5 feet south of Houston-street, sold to Martin Blumn for $15,500. For other property offered the following bids were made, but not accepted: For premises No. 49 Leonard-street, east of West Broadway, a lot with two buildings, $19,750, (up-set price $22,500;) for premises No. 53 Spring-street, west of Mulberry-street, a lot with two buildings, $17,725, (up-set price $22,500,) and for premises No. 352 West Thirty-fifth-street, west of Eighth-avenue, a three-story brick house and lot, $12,550, (up-set price $14,000.) The Eighteenth Ward Market property was next offered. The auction was subsequently postponed to May 26, when the market and the other realty not sold yesterday will be again offered. Persons meanwhile desiring to inspect the property billed for sale will receive permits by applying to the Controller.

A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., at an executor's sale, disposed of one lot, 31.9 by 101, with a two-story and basement frame-house thereon, renting for $800 per year, located on the Bloomingdale-road, south-east corner of One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, for $7,810; purchaser, Morris Littman; also at same sale, a plot, 32.11 by 65 by 80 by 101, with three old frame-houses thereon, renting for $750 per year, situate on the Bloomingdale-road, adjoining above, sold to Alfred David for $6,500. The sale of Brooklyn property by the same firm, noticed for to-day, was postponed for two weeks.

The legal sales in charge of James M. Miller of a house and lot on West Twenty-eighth-street, west of Ninth-avenue, and of property on West Broadway and White-street, were both adjourned to Tuesday of next week. The property located at Morrisania, Westchester County, advertised for sale by Dingee, Porter & Co., was not offered, the auctioneer not putting in an appearance; and in reference to the country sales held yesterday, namely, at Throgg's Neck, Westchester County, by Col. Miller, and at Newark, N. J., by O. H. Pierson & Co., reports as to result will be made to-morrow.

TO-DAY'S PROPOSED SALES.

For to-day, auctions as follows are noticed, of which those in charge of Wm. Kennelly, at which the Roche property will be offered, is of interest. The sale, we understand, will be made to-day, and not again adjourned:

By Wm. Kennelly, adjourned trustees' sale of City real estate owned by Walter Roche, as follows: Four five-story brown-stone-front stores, dwellings, and lots, Nos. 930, 932, 934, and 936 Eighth-avenue, north-east corner of Fifty-fifth-street; one four-story French-roof brown-stone-front house and lot, No. 257 West Fifty-fifth-street, in rear the above; four houses and lots, Nos. 68, 70, 72, and 74 Mott-street, east side, between Bayard and Canal streets; one three-story frame house and lot, No. 27 Mulberry-street, west side, 25 feet south of Park-street; one lot, with buildings thereon, No. 121 Baxter-street, east side, 125.5 feet south of Hester, and an undivided half interest in seven and a half lots on West Sixty-eighth-street, north side, 100 feet west of Ninth-avenue. Also, public auction sale of the four-story high-stoop brown-stone-front house and lease of lot, No. 65 West Forty-eighth-street, north side, 798.6 feet west of Fifth-avenue. Also, sale on account of former purchaser of two lots on West Sixty-eighth-street, south side, 100 feet west of Eleventh-avenue. Also, adjourned foreclosure sale of plot of lots, in size 115 by 100.5, on West Sixty-eighth-street, north side, 100 feet west of Eleventh-avenue, with one lot in rear fronting on Sixty-ninth-street.

By Muller, Wilkins & Co., public auction sales of the following property: The two lots, with the frame buildings on the front and the brick factory buildings on the rear thereof, situate on the north side of Christopher-street, between Bleecker and Hudson streets, known as Nos. 111 and 113. The two lots of land on north side of Sixth-street, commencing 83 feet west of Avenue C, Nos. 639 and 641. Two lots south side of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth-street, commencing 125 feet east of Twelfth-avenue; and one lot north side of One Hundred and Fiftieth-street, 475 feet east of Tenth-avenue. Also, foreclosure sale of a house and lot on Broome-street, north side, 25 feet west of Sheriff-street.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., public auction sale of two lots on West Sixty-fourth-street, south side, 300 feet west of Eighth-avenue, and about the same distance east of the Grand Boulevard.

By James M. Miller, foreclosure sale of a house and lot on East Seventeenth-street, south side, 200.8 feet east of Fourth-avenue, lot 25.3 by 92. Also, similar sale of a house and lot on West Twenty-fourth-street, north side, 295.6 feet west of Eighth-avenue, lot 18.6 by 98.9.

Exchange Sales, Tuesday, April 29.

NEW-YORK.

By Muller, Wilkins & Co.

1 lot, 11th-av., n. w. corner 95th-st., 25.2x50.5x 25.6x54.2	$4,300
2 lots, 11th-av., w. s., 75.6 ft. n. of 95th-st., together forming plot, 50.4x61.8x51.2x70.8, $4,250 each	8,500
1 lot, 11th-av., s. w. corner 96th-st., 25.2x86.7x 25.9x81.3	7,700
1 lot, 11th-av., w. s., 25.2 ft. s. of 96th-st., adjoining above, 25.2x81.3x25.8x76	5,000
1 lot, 10th-av., s. e. corner 151st-st., 25.1x100	6,000
1 lot, 10th-av., e. s., 25.1 ft. s. of 151st-st., adjoining above, 21.9x100	3,900
1 lot, 10th-av., e. s., adjoining above, same size	3,650
2 lots, 10th-av., e. s., adjoining above, each same size, $3,525 each	7,050
2 lots, 10th-av., e. s., adjoining above, each same size, $3,600 each	7,200
2 lots, West 138th-st., s. s., 525 ft. w. of 5th-av., each 25x99.11, $3,225 each	6,450
2 lots, West 138th-st., s. s., 550 ft. w. of 5th-av., adjoining above, each same size, $3,250 each	6,500
2 lots, West 139th-st., n. s., 350 ft. e. of 8th-av., together forming plot, 50x156x66.4x112.5, $2,650 each	5,300

By A. J. Bleecker Son & Co.

1 two-story frame h. and l., Bloomingdale road, s. e. corner 130th-st., lot 31.9x101.1x26.7x101.4	7,810
3 frame hs. and plot, Bloomingdale Road, e. s., 31.9 ft. s. of 130th-st., adjoining above plot, 32.11x65x80x101.4	6,500

By Nicholas R. Conner.

1 two-story and attic brick h. and l., No. 160 Wooster-st., e. s., 71.5 ft. s. of Houston-st., lot 23.9x75, house 38.4 ft. deep	15,500

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

NEW-YORK.

Monday, April 28.

Delancey-st., n. s., 25 ft. e. of Cannon-st., 25x100	$26,500
Prospect-place, w. s., 17.1 ft. s. of 42d-st., 16.5x54	15,000
7th-st., s. s., 229.4 ft. w. of Avenue D, 22.8x90	14,000
11th-st., s. s., 225 ft. w. of 1st-av., 25x94.10; 11th-st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of 1st-av., 25x94.10	59,000
16th-st., s. s., 185 ft. e. of 8th-av., 20x103.3	24,500
18th-st., s. s., 272.8 ft. w. of 9th-av., 20.5x92	11,750
19th-st., n. s., 160 ft. w. of 3d-av., 22x75	16,000
27th-st., n. s., 175 ft. e. of 2d-av., 25x98.9	16,000
31st-st., s. s., 182 ft. w. of 7th-av., 17.6x49.6	11,800
32d-st., s. s., 155 ft. e. of Lexington-av., 15x62.2	10,000
38th-st., n. s., 260 ft. e. of 9th-av., 25x98.9	17,050
38th-st., n. s., [illegible] ft. e. of 8th-av., 17.1x98	18,500
39th-st., n. s., 80 ft. e. of 4th-av., 16.8x98.9	32,500
49th-st., s. s., 171.4 ft. e. of 7th-av., 21.5x104	21,250
53d-st., s. s., 116.8 ft. w. of 2d-av., 16.8x100.5	9,750
60th-st., s. s., 175 ft. w. of 3d-av., 20x100.5	22,500
60th-st., n. s., 150 ft. e. of Madison-av., 22x100.5	44,000
77th-st., n. s., 25.6 ft. w. of 1st-av., 78.8x56.7	4,250
79th-st., n. s., 25 ft. e. of 4th-av., 20x102.2	31,000
83d-st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of 10th-av., 25x102.2	5,108
83d-st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of 10th-av., 25x102.2	5,850
112th-st., n. s., 175 ft. e. of 4th-av., widened 40x100.10	7,500
113th-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of 2d-av., 60x100.11	15,000
119th-st., s. s., 177.6 ft. e. of Avenue A, 20.6x100.10	20,000
127th-st., n. s., 290 ft. e. of 4th-av., 25x99.11	11,500
2d-av., e. s., 40 ft. [illegible] of 53d-st., 20x95	20,000
2d-av., e. s., 37 ft. n. of 18th-st., 17x80	22,000
3d-av., w. s., 75 ft. n. of 2d-st., 25x100	53,000
3d-av., e. s., 85.4 ft. n. of 59th-st., 20x105	27,000
11th-av., e. s., 25.4 ft. n. of 25th-st., 25x80	16,000

LEASES.

William-st., No. 159, 5 years, per year	2,850

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FURNISHED HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO Let.—Size of house, 25x73; lot, 25x100; situation, No. 41 West 124th-st., fronting on Mount Morris Park and Morris-av.; location one of the finest in Harlem; house is new, three stories, brown-stone front, built in very best manner; has all the modern conveniences and improvements; heated by steam; is in complete order and newly furnished throughout; lot adjoining also for sale. Apply to M. G. LANE, No. 100 5th-av., from 10 A. M. to 12 M.

FOR SALE—NO. 56 NEW CHURCH-ST., near Thames-st., and adjoining the Trinity School buildings; one five-story brick, lot about 25 by 100. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., or G. A. KISSAN, No. 6 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY high-stoop brown-stone house, 21.6x60x100, on 34th-st., near Park-av.; a bargain. HOLMES BROS., No. 46 East 23d-st.

FOR SALE—ON LENOX HILL, FURNISHED and painted throughout, No. 153 East 71st-st.; three-story high-stoop brown-stone house; terms easy. T. E. POWERS, No. 5½ Pine-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

15 EAST 49TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.

For sale, in 49th-st., just east of 5th-av., a beautiful four-story brown-stone house, 17x60 feet. Has been recently overhauled in the most thorough manner; the plumbing-work, mantels, &c., being all new and of the best quality, and is tastefully decorated; lot 100.5 feet in depth.

The owner will sell the house with the handsome fixtures and furniture, or the house and lot can be bought without the furniture. We would recommend it to the attention of any one desiring to purchase an attractive house in the best location in New-York, at a very reasonable price. To a professional man it would be especially desirable. A comparatively small amount of cash to be paid down.

For further particulars and permits apply to

E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine-st. and No. 35 East 17th-st.

AT A BARGAIN—THREE-STORY BROWN stone house, 36th-st., near Broadway; in fine order; possession. S. EDDY & CO., No. 1 Park-place.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—ELEGANT and commodious first-class brown-stone front houses, on Willoughby-av., between Marcy and Nostrand avs., containing all modern improvements, and built in the most substantial manner; location excellent; accessible by three lines of cars; prices moderate, and terms easy. Persons desirous of securing a pleasant home should call and examine for themselves. For photographs and full particulars apply to DE LANCEY W. KNEVELS, No. 58 Wall-st., office of Rutgers Fire Insurance Company, No. 496 Willoughby-av., near Marcy-av., or HUNTINGTON & RICHARDS, Nos. 8 and 10 Pine-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

THE SPECIAL ATTENTION OF CAPitalists and others is directed to the following advertisement. The property mentioned would be an admirable site for a large hotel, church, or other public building, especially in view of the approaching Centennial Celebration.

FOR SALE:

VERY VALUABLE BROAD-ST. PROPERTY.

All that valuable lot or piece of ground, with the handsome residence, stables, hot-house, and other improvements thereon erected, situate at the south-west corner of Broad and Poplar sts., in the XVth Ward of the City of Philadelphia. Containing in front on Broad-st. 240 feet, and in depth westward along Poplar-st. 160 feet to Carlisle-st.

For particulars as to price and terms apply to

HENRY K. FOX,
No. 508 Walnut-st., Philadelphia.

N. B.—The above is offered for sale by direction of the executors of the estate of Barnabas Hammett, deceased.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—AT RHINEbeck, the elegant country-seat of Gen. C. S. Wainwright, lying on the Hudson, between Rhinebeck and Barrytown, consisting of a large stone mansion, 55x34 feet, with kitchen extension; contains about twenty rooms in all, all modern conveniences, and is in fine order. There are 337 acres of land, which can be divided into three plots, with handsome building site on each one. Fine out-buildings; extensive accommodation for over 100 head of cattle. For price, rent, and permits, apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

Rapid Transit

ALREADY ESTABLISHED.

For homes on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, apply to A. D. HOPE or ELSTON MARSH, No. 119 Liberty-st., New-York.

FOR RENT AT STOCKBRIDGE, MASS.

The country-seat known as the Judge Byington estate; house is large and commodious, and in perfect order, having just been refitted inside and outside; grounds extensive, and location unsurpassed; will be leased with a portion or the whole of grounds attached, or with cottages for servants if required; two trains daily, to and from New-York. Address HENRY D. CONE, Stockbridge, Mass.

DESIRABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE AT STAMFORD, CONN.

Residence of the late George W. Elder, consisting of a large house, with all the modern improvements for a first-class residence, gas, bath, hot and cold water, &c., in perfect order, stable, barn, gardener's house, &c., about six acres of improved land, abundance of fruit, situated on Richmond Hill, about half a mile from depot; situation high, with a commanding view. This is one of the finest places in the vicinity.

If not sold will be leased for a term of years, furnished. Apply to

N. L. McCREADY,
No. 187 Greenwich-st., New-York,
or to GEO. ELDER, Stamford, Conn., Executors.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF ABOUT 800 ACRES, in Montgomery County, Md., twenty-two miles from Washington City, and about twenty-eight miles from Baltimore; on the premises is a large dwelling-house of brick and stone, out-buildings, and abundance of fruit; also, a saw and grist mill and foundry; the place is well suited for a gentleman's residence, or for a farmer on a large scale; price $50,000.

Also a farm of 290 acres, with merchant and bone-mill, near Roxbury, same State; price $22,000.

Also, a farm of 450 acres, two miles from Rockville, same State; price $15,000.

Apply to R. S. WILLIS, Esq., No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

ONLY $30 PER MONTH, AND $400 down, will buy a pretty house, six rooms and cellar, lot 150 feet deep, in Garden Park, eight minutes from depot, at Whitestone, L. I., twenty-six minutes from Hunter's Point; forty-two trains daily—6 A. M. till midnight—by elegant F. and N. S. Railroad; one year's commutation free; beautiful scenery, high ground, healthy; churches, schools, and more convenient to business than 60th-st., New-York. Why pay rent for part of a house when your rent will buy you a beautiful home? Call on H. K. VAN SICLEN, No. 133 Nassau-st., and get free pass and visit it.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR good City income paying property, on east bank of the Hudson, one hour from New-York, a country-seat of about forty acres, and large river front; in completeness mansion, outbuildings, lawn, shade, fruit, (out and under glass,) unsurpassed anywhere. This property, built and perfected by the owner and occupant, is valued at $350,000, and will be sold on fair terms, with early possession; or will be exchanged for good warehouse or store property; well located, and with attractive rent roll. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT FRANKLIN, ESSEX County, N. J., on Patterson and Newark Railroad, four minutes' walk from depot, and forty-five minutes from New-York, a beautiful new house, built by days' work; contains all the modern improvements; twelve finished rooms, including bath-room; plenty of closets; marble mantles, &c.; plot contains eight lots; price, $12,000; one-fourth down, balance on mortgage. Also, a new English cottage, price, $8,000. Inquire of J. W. STITT, Franklin, or No. 138 Chambers-st., New-York.

NEW-JERSEY REAL ESTATE.

Descriptive lists furnished free of charge, being books of 200 pages, handsomely illustrated, complete, with maps, time-tables, commutation rates, and complete description of all the New-Jersey railroads towns, and villages. Sent free on receipt of six cents postage.

A. D. MELLICK, JR. & BRO.,
No. 6 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE AT POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—A very desirable residence, on high ground, in one of the finest locations in the City. The house is new, built expressly for the owner's use, and is in very nice condition, with all modern improvements—furnace, range, bath-room, gas, &c.; terms liberal; possession given immediately. Apply to W. B. COLLINS, No. 87 South Hamilton-st., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

FOR SALE—AT RICHMOND HILL, LONG Island, on South-side Railroad, only thirty minutes (seven miles) from ferry, a number and variety of neat Dwellings; also Lots and beautiful Villa Sites. Place high, well drained, healthy, and restricted against nuisances. Apply to J. W. FIELDER, No. 231 Broadway, Room No. 13; R. R. HAZARD, No. 110 Broadway, or O. S. FOWLER, on the premises.

BRISTOL, R. I.—FOR SALE, IN THE beautiful and healthy town of Bristol, a gentleman's residence, consisting of fine house, and about twelve lots of ground; it is situated on the waters of the Bristol Bay, and commands a beautiful view of the bay, islands, &c.; splendid boating, fishing, and bathing. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE WELL-KNOWN AND beautiful residence of the late Wm. Smith, at Rye, Westchester County, three minutes' walk from the Rye station; large house, fine cellar, new outbuildings, and fences; splendid garden and orchard, with nearly four acres of land. Price and terms very reasonable. R. S. HAYWARD, No. 644 Broadway, in the bank.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—THE VALUAble mill, water-power, tenant houses, &c., at Bennington Falls, Vt., 30 miles from Troy, N. Y.; suitable for any business requiring a large and permanent water-power; will exchange for property in or near New-York City. Apply to the American Standard Flax Spinning Company, No. 88 Gold-st., New-York.

WHITESTONE, LONG ISLAND.—FOR sale or to let, three new cottages, splendidly located on the shore, near landing, just west of hotel; eleven rooms, all modern improvements; one hour from Wall-st. by forty-one trains over Flushing and North-side Railroad, or four boats daily. C. B. WILLIAMS, No. 268 Canal-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A NEW HOUSE and lot, 100x150 feet, containing six rooms, besides attic, within a few minutes' walk of the Arlington station, on the Montclair Railroad. Apply to SCHUYLER & ADAMS, No. 43 Jay-st., New-York; or, of H. K. SCHUYLER, Belleville, N. J.

ORANGE, N. J.—A SHORT DISTANCE from depot, a fine residence and suitable outbuildings, all in good order, with four, five, or seven acres of land; neighborhood unexceptionable; street macadamized and lighted with gas. Inquire of EDWARD AUSTEN, No. 287 Pearl-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.—BEAUTIFUL RESIdences, with modern improvements, near depot, for sale and to let in this healthy and growing city, one hour by New-Jersey Central. P. P. VAN ZANDT, No. 81 Cedar-st., Room No. 2.

FOR SALE CHEAP—IF APPLIED FOR at once, farm thirty acres, Westfield, N. J.; mile from depot; high ground; good buildings. No. 2 Burling-slip.

ORANGE, N. J., AND VICINITY, SPECIALTY.—Great variety property to rent, sell, and exchange. Call for rent and sale catalogues. L. H. GERRY, No. 90 Nassau, corner Liberty-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.

The homestead of the late A. G. Hazard, in the centre of the beautiful town of Enfield, Conn., about nine miles from Springfield, and seventeen miles from Hartford. It comprises about forty-five acres of land, fronting on Enfield-st., and all the buildings desirable for a gentleman's residence; is situated near churches, schools, and post-office, and about a mile from the Springfield and Hartford Railroad Depot. The location is healthful and pleasant, and only a half mile distant from the "Enfield Rapids," on the Connecticut River. The grounds are handsomely laid out and well supplied with fruit and ornamental trees, hedges, and greenhouses. The land is in a high state of cultivation. The house is of brick, stuccoed; has foundations, underpinning, and trimmings; is comparatively new, and in perfect repair; built in the most thorough and substantial manner; elegantly finished; has all the modern conveniences and improvements; contains twenty-five good-sized rooms, two furnaces, bath-rooms, &c., and hot and cold water are carried into every part of the house. It has but few equals as a desirable country residence for a gentleman's family.

The out-buildings are abundant and complete. The furniture of the house, stock, &c., will be sold if desired. More than $100,000 cash has been expended on this property, and it will be sold at a very great sacrifice on easy terms, or will exchange for satisfactory securities. For further information apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., New-York, or ALEX. S. PORTER, No. 27 State-st., Boston.

A GREAT BARGAIN IS OFFERED by a gentleman who desires to sell his country house, with five and six-tenths acres of land, situated in one of the pleasantest villages in New-Jersey, one hour by rail, where there are first-class school and church privileges; will be sold low for cash and mortgage, or exchanged for City property. Address M., Box No. 119 *Times* Office.

CRANFORD, N. J.—CENTRAL RAILroad, seventeen miles from City; new house, eleven rooms, conveniences; three minutes from depot; good location; half acre ground; trade for mortgages or furniture; $7,500; part can remain. Apply in stationery-store of H. B. GARDNER, No. 76 Cedar-st., from 10 till 2 o'clock.

AT INWOOD, ON THE HUDSON, SIX minutes' walk from depot, a beautiful villa on the Heights; ten rooms; every modern improvement; fine view and grounds. Inquire of

B. R. DREW & CO.,
NO. 3 WEST 23D-ST.

LAKE MAHOPAC.—FOR SALE—A splendid ten-acre site on turnpike to Peekskill, with barn, carriage-house, garden, and orchard, $3,500. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE IN PASSAIC CITY—FIVE acres of ground, with house and barn, on the corner of Lexington-av. and Madison-st. L. W. BARTLETT.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN, TWO LOTS, 50 BY 100, at Chatham, N. J.; price $250; only $70 cash wanted. Address O. H. PIERSON, No. 5 Pine-st., or C, Box 132 *Times* Office.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON CHRISTOPHER AND 6TH STS.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, April 30, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of executors:

CHRISTOPHER-STREET—The two lots, with the frame buildings on the front and brick factory buildings on the rear thereof, situate on the north side of Christopher, between Bleecker and Hudson sts., and known as Nos. 111 and 113.

SIXTH-STREET—The two lots of land, situate on the north side of 6th-st., commencing 83 feet west of Avenue C, and known as Nos. 639 and 641. The lots are leased to March 4, 1874, and the buildings now thereon belong to the present tenant, and will be removed at the expiration of the lease.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE LOTS ON 134TH AND 150TH STS., near Boulevard and St. Nicholas-av. ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, April 30, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FOURTH STREET.—Two lots, south side, 125 feet east of 12th-av.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTIETH-STREET.—One lot, north side, 475 feet east of 10th-av., and near St. Nicholas-av.

WILLIAM KENNELLY Sheriff's Auctioneer,

WILL SELL AT AUCTION, ON WEDNESDAY, April 30,

At 12 o'clock M., at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.

TRUSTEES' SALE.

(By order of the undersigned, Trustees of Walter Roche.)

EIGHTH-AVENUE (north-east corner of 55th-st.)—Four five-story brown-stone houses, with stores, Nos. 930, 932, 934, and 936 8th-av.; good buildings; fine location.

FIFTY-FIFTH-STREET—Four-story French-roof brown-stone, No. 257 West 55th-st., in the rear of the above.

SIXTY-EIGHTH-STREET—The undivided half interest of seven lots and part of lot, north side 68th-st., 100 feet west of 9th-av., each lot 25x100.4.

ONE HUNDREDTH-STREET—Full lot, south side of 100th-st., 200 feet east of 10th-av.

MULBERRY-STREET—No. 27, house and lot, 25x74.

MOTT-STREET—Nos. 68, 70, 72, and 74 Mott-st., houses and lots, each lot 25x94.

BAXTER-STREET—No. 121, front and rear houses.

Maps and particulars at Auctioneer's office, No. 4 Pine-st.

JEREMIAH QUINLAN,
JAMES LYNCH,
JOHN E. DEVELIN, } Trustees.

FORTY-EIGHTH-STREET—The valuable four-story brown-stone first-class house, (Columbia College lease,) No. 65 West 48th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; lot 22.3x100.5.

On SAME DAY, on account of a former purchaser:

SIXTY-EIGHTH-STREET—Two lots, south side, 100 feet west of 11th-av., 25x100.5 each.

Maps at Auctioneer's office, No. 4 Pine-st.

TWO MILLION DOLLARS.

GREAT CLOSING OUT TRUSTEES' SALE OF REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY,
Belonging to the
CHICAGO LAND COMPANY,
AT PUBLIC AUCTION,
ON WEDNESDAY,
THE 18TH DAY OF JUNE, 1873.

By the articles of the association of said company, it is provided that all the property in the hands of the trustees in the month of June, 1873, must be sold at auction for cash, to close the trust.

The realty is centrally located in the CITY OF CHICAGO, and is valued at $1,300,000, and composed largely of river and canal frontage, docked and ready for immediate use. Also, a large number of vacant lots in the immediate vicinity of the docks, all well adapted for business purposes.

The title to this property is unquestioned, having been held and owned by the association for twenty years.

The personal property consists of notes bearing seven per cent. interest, having from one to five years to run, and amounting to about $700,000. These notes were received for deferred payments on land bought from the company by the makers thereof, and their payment is secured by mortgage on the same. TERMS OF SALE CASH. The personal property will be ready for transfer and delivery immediately after the sale. Purchasers of realty will be required to make a deposit on the day of sale of ten per cent. on the amount of their purchases, the balance to be paid within thirty days, or as soon after the sale as deeds can be made out and delivered.

MAHLON D. OGDEN,
L. S. BEECHER,
GEORGE WATSON, } Trustees.

H. B. BOGUE, Secretary.
CHICAGO, March 12, 1873.
Office with Ogden, Sheldon & Co., Room No. 24, No. 172 La Salle-st.

SALE OF THE UNITED STATES ARSENAL AT ROME, N. Y.

ORDNANCE OFFICE,
WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 20, 1873. }

In pursuance of law, and by direction of the Secretary of War, the lands and buildings of the United States, at Rome, N. Y., known as Rome Arsenal, will be sold by public auction on the grounds, on MONDAY, June 2, 1873, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M.

The terms of sale, as prescribed by law, are one-fourth cash at the time of sale, and the remainder on a credit of one, two, and three years, with interest at six per centum per annum, secured by bond and surety from the purchaser.

Circulars giving detailed description of the property may be had upon application to this office, or to the Commanding Officer of Watervliet Arsenal, West Troy, N. Y., or to Col. S. Crispin, Army Buildings, New-York City.

The property may be inspected upon applying to the non-commissioned officer in charge.

A. B. DYER,
Chief of Ordnance, United States Army.

SALE OF THE UNITED STATES ARSENAL AT VERGENNES, VT.

ORDNANCE OFFICE WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D.C., March 20, 1873. }

In pursuance of law, and by direction of the Secretary of War, the lands and buildings of the United States at Vergennes, Vt., known as the Champlain Arsenal, will be sold by public auction on the grounds on FRIDAY, June 6, 1873, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M.

The terms of sale, as prescribed by law, are one-fourth cash at the time of sale, and the remainder on a credit of one, two, and three years, with interest at six per centum per annum, secured by bond and surety from the purchaser.

Circulars giving detailed description of the property may be had upon application to this office, or to the commanding officer at Watervliet Arsenal, West Troy, N. Y., or to Col. S. CRISPIN, Army Buildings, New-York City.

The property may be inspected upon applying to the non-commissioned officer in charge.

A. B. DYER,
Chief of Ordnance, United States Army.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FULLY FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED.

To let, for six or twelve months, with privilege of purchase, a tasty and modern-built suburban cottage residence, forty-five minutes from Wall-st. by Central Railroad of New-Jersey; travel unsurpassed at all seasons; house has twelve rooms, wide halls, heater, gas, bath, hot and cold water, closets, &c.; ample lawn, garden, fruit and shade trees; paved streets; healthy location; two minutes from depot; use of stable, pasture lot, with cow, and transfer of servants if desired; rent moderate. For further particulars and permit address Post-office Box No. 483 Elizabeth, N. J.

LONG BRANCH COTTAGES TO RENT furnished; printed catalogues with full descriptions and special survey maps to be had at our offices. F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway, corner Wall-st., and Branch Office, opposite depot, Long Branch.

TO LET—A SUBURBAN RESIDENCE WITH barn and out-buildings, and three-quarters of an acre of ground; commands an unsurpassed view of the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn; will be let very low. Inquire of F. E. ROGERS, Real Estate Agent, No. 480 Grand-st., Brooklyn, E. D., or on the premises, corner of Meeker and Stewart avs., Brooklyn.

TO LET, AT YONKERS—NEW HOUSE, French roof, with tower, 15 rooms, all improvements, ample grounds; three minutes from boat, five minutes from cars; extended river view; very desirable location. Apply to JAMES S. FITCH, No. 10 South Broadway, Yonkers, or to OTIS BROTHERS & CO., No. 348 Broadway, New-York.

TO LET—AT ROSSVILLE, STATEN Island, a house and 20 acres of land, pleasantly situated on Staten Island Sound. Apply at Nos. 98 and 100 Franklin-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO RENT AT TARRYTOWN.—THE furnished house of the subscriber, on the heights above the village. The house is first-class, built of stone, with large piazza, and has all the city conveniences of water and gas; four-stalled stable and large carriage-house, with gas in both.

The garden is a very large one, and well stocked with fruit-trees.

Apply to FRANCIS BROWN, on the premises, or at No. 139 Front-st., New-York.

TO RENT—FULLY FURNISHED, AT BERgen Point, N. J., a house containing ten rooms, with bath-room, hot and cold water, &c.; pleasant grounds, with shade and fruit trees; situation directly on the water, and convenient to steam-boat landing and railroad depot; time from New-York about thirty minutes, and communication hourly from sunrise to midnight. Apply to HENRY PARET, Nos. 376 and 378 Broadway.

$62.50 PER MONTH—TO LET UNfurnished, for a fine house containing twelve rooms, in good order; has carriage-house with apartments for coachman, nine acres of ground; plenty of fruit and vegetables; place but twenty-five minutes from Forty-second-street Depot. Apply to REED & HOYT, No. 229 Broadway, Room No. 19.

THORNTON M. RODMAN,

Real Estate Agent, No. 696 Broadway, offers for rent, the first-class brown-stone front four-story high-stoop dwelling-house No. 322 West 14th-st.; rent $2,500 per annum.

TO RENT—FULLY AND ELEGANTLY FURnished for the Summer, a first-class and complete brown-stone high-stoop house, in West 49th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; to be rented to a small private family only. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—THE RESIDENCE OF THE LATE J. W. Benedict, in the Audubon Park, Washington Heights, New-York City, with two acres ground, stable, &c. Apply to COLEMAN BENEDICT, No. 14 Broad-st., or PETER CARTER, No. 530 Broadway.

$350 RENT—COTTAGE ON STATEN Island; twelve rooms, half acre ground, good water; ten minutes from Vanderbilt Landing by horse cars. Address W. B. TOWNSEND, No. 40 Broadway, or No. 10 Bible House.

TO LET—UNFURNISHED, A VERY DEsirable wide house, on Lexington-av., near 35th-st.; four story, high stoop, brown stone. Apply to

HOLMES BROS.,
No. 46 East 23d-st.

TO RENT—AT FORDHAM, NEAR DEPOT, elegant dwelling, stable and grounds. Rent $700. Large cottage on grounds—rent $350. Apply to B. F. HASKIN, at Depot, or JOHN B. HASKIN, No. 119 Broadway.

WEST 38TH-ST., NORTH SIDE, NEAR 5TH-AV.—Four-story high-stoop brown-stone house for rent, fully and elegantly furnished, or unfurnished; in complete order. For permits apply to ROWLAND R. HAZARD, JR., No. 110 Broadway.

A SECOND FLOOR TO LET—OF three rooms, unfurnished, in a small American family of adults; location central; no objection to a dress-maker or milliner; bath and gas. No. 110 East 11th-st., near 4th-av.

TO LET—AT FLUSHING, FURNISHED residence, complete in all requirements; furnace, gas, every convenience; attractive grounds; location excellent, near depot.

JAMES B. PARSONS, No. 34 Pine-st.

ELIZABETH.—A BEAUTIFUL, MODERate-sized house, new; all City conveniences; South Broad-st.; elegant surroundings; will be let low. Apply to ROBERT M. FERRIS, No. 62 South-st., or corner South Broad and Grove-st., Elizabeth.

TO LET—TO COLORED PEOPLE, A NO. 1 houses, floors, and rooms; the houses and floors have gas, bath, stationary wash-tubs, &c.; good references required. R. W. MORRIS & BRO., No. 52 South 5th-av., corner Bleecker-st.

AT ASTORIA.—TO LET—HOUSE WITH eleven rooms; gas, water, and garden with fruit, shrubbery, &c.; situated on Remsen-st. Apply to JACOB F. WRIGHT.

A FURNISHED HOUSE ON MADISON-avenue, below the Park, to let for six months or one year to a private family. JACOB SHARPE, No. 38 Pine-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED, FOR SIX MONTHS, an English basement house, on Murray Hill, to a small private family of adults, at $200 per month. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

HANDSOME HOUSE TO RENT FOR Season or Year.—Eleven rooms, near depot, one mile and a quarter from New-York, $400. C. H. OLIVER, No. 1 Park-place.

NYACK.—COTTAGE ON AND OVERLOOKing the river; nine to twelve rooms, furnished, part furnished, or without; rent, $500 to $600; stable. W. AMBLER, No. 487 Broadway.

TO RENT—THREE-STORY AND BASEment brick house, in good order, all improvements, at $1,200 a year; No. 234 Clermont-av., Brooklyn. Can be seen from 9 to 12 A. M.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY DWELLING-house No. 151 West 12th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Apply to B. RICHARDS, Jr., No. 8 Pine-st.

A 1—TO ONE OR MORE TENANTS, NO. 6 Lafayette-place, near Great Jones-st.; rent low. C. C. PINCKNEY, No. 42 Pine-st.

SEVENTEENTH-ST.—TO LET, UNFURnished, a three-story house; rent low to a desirable tenant. Apply at No. 104 East 17th-st., from 12 to 4.

TO LET, FURNISHED—PRIVATE family only. No. 15 Park-av.; rent $300 per month. Apply on premises.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES

IN THE

DREXEL BUILDING,

S. E. corner Broad and Wall sts.,

FOR

Corporations, Bankers, Lawyers, &c.,
NOW OPEN FOR EXAMINATION
AND READY FOR OCCUPANCY
On or before May 1.

TWO ELEVATORS, TWO STAIRCASES, FIRE PROOF, well ventilated and lighted, heated by steam; every modern convenience on each floor. Apply to JOS. W. DREXEL, No. 53 Exchange-place; HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., or on the premises.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.

Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

THORNTON M. RODMAN,

Real Estate Agent, No. 696 Broadway, offers for rent, store and dwelling, No. 131 Waverley-place; will rent altogether or separately; rent $1,200 per annum; also entire dwelling part of No. 76 6th-av.; six rooms and bath-room; now being put in perfect order; rent $700 per annum.

LARGE STORE TO LET—25X107, 100 feet west of Broadway, in Grand-st., adjoining Lord & Taylor's. Apply to AARON HARDMAN, No. 446 Broome-st., 100 feet west of Broadway, north side.

TO LET OR LEASE—FOR ONE OR FIVE years, fourth loft in building No. 93 East 4th-st., 25 feet front, 96 feet deep; water and water-closet, with hoist wheel; very light. Also, a loft in No. 8 Extra-place. Inquire of C. MYERS, No. 26 2d-av.

CARPENTER-SHOP TO LET—AT NO. 45 Thomas-st.; two floors and good cellar; rent $600. Apply to THORNTON M. RODMAN, Real Estate Agent, No. 696 Broadway.

OFFICES TO LET, IN BIBLE HOUSE, 4th-av., 8th and 9th sts. Desirable rooms, having steam heat, can be secured on second or third stories. Apply at Treasurer's Office of American Bible Society.

TO LET—SECOND STORY OF THE double marble building, Nos. 594 and 596 Broadway, 50x200, running through to Crosby-st. WM. FOWLER, No. 96 Nassau-st.

TO LET—TWO LARGE OFFICES ON SECOND floor, No. 5 Beekman-st. Inquire in Room No. 3.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—A FARM OF TWENTY OR thirty acres, on the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, this side of Plainfield, in exchange for a first-class three-story brick house, 24 feet front, in Tompkins-place, Brooklyn; location first class. Apply to owner, N. W. RIKER, No. 5 Pine-st.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

AT A SURROGATE'S COURT, HELD in and for the County of New-York, at the Surrogate's office, in the City of New-York, on the 4th day of March, 1873, present Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate.—In the matter of the application to mortgage, lease, or sell the real estate of THOMAS MONTAGUE, deceased.—On reading and filing the petition of Catharine Kennedy, Administratrix of all and singular the goods, chattels and credits of Thomas Montague, late of the City of New-York, deceased, for authority to mortgage, lease, or sell the real estate of the said Thomas Montague for the payment of his debts, it is ordered that all persons interested in the estate of the said deceased appear before the Surrogate of the County of New-York, at his office in the City of New-York, on the 26th day of May, 1873, next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, and there to show cause why authority should not be given to the said administratrix to mortgage, lease, or sell so much of the real estate of the said Thomas Montague, deceased, as shall be necessary to pay his debts.

ROBT. C. HUTCHINGS, Surrogate.
ap9-law6wW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID S. JACKSON, Jr., late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 23 Thomas-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 15th day of April, 1873.

G. K. SHERIDAN, Executor.
ap16-law6mW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES KELLY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the residence of Morris Kelly, No. 827 2d-avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 11th day of November, 1872.

MARGARET HAMILTON, Executrix.
MORRIS KELLY, Executor.
n20-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN J. DORTIC, late of the City of New-York, merchant, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office and place of business, No. 90 Water-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 7th day of January, 1873.

SEBASTIAN C. DORTIC, Executor.
ja8-law6mW*

AUCTION SALES.

SALE BY AUCTION OF THE NEW-ORLEANS, MOBILE, AND TEXAS RAILROAD—Circuit Court of the United States, District of Louisiana—Henry J. Gardner and Peter Butler vs. New-Orleans, Mobile, and Texas Railroad Company, —No. 6,958.—Pursuant to a decree rendered in the Circuit Court aforesaid, at the term of said court commencing the first Monday of November last and under the authority of said court, and to carry into execution the terms of a deed of trust or mortgage executed by the said corporation, bearing date on the 8th of March, A. D. 1869, to the plaintiffs in said cause and filed in the proceedings in the suit aforesaid to secure by the terms of the same four thousand bonds of one thousand dollars each, of a uniform series, with coupons attached of forty dollars each, payable the first day of April and of October of each year, and upon which mortgage or deed there is due the sum of four million three hundred and twenty thousand dollars, as declared in the decree in said cause: The undersigned trustees, under the supervision and direction of the undersigned masters appointed in the decree, will, on Friday, the sixth day of June, 1873, in the City of New-Orleans, in front of the post-office of the said city, between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M., proceed to sell the following property described in the said mortgage or deed in four separate parcels, as hereinafter described, at public auction for cash to the highest bidder: First, all that portion of the main line of the railroad of the said New-Orleans, Mobile and Texas Railroad Company, located or to be located between the cities of New-Orleans and Mobile, and within the said cities and upon the lands, buildings, machinery, rolling stock, and other real and personal property, and the franchises, tolls, rights, and privileges pertaining and exclusively belonging separately used with the same and branches and to said portion of the main line of the said railroad, and roads connecting thereunto, including all the depots, station-houses, engine houses, car-houses, freight-houses, store-houses, wharves, warehouses, wood-houses, machine shops, repair shops, business offices, and other shops, offices and buildings now owned or possessed by said corporation, together with the superstructure and iron rails and its appurtenances, rolling stock, engines, cars, tenders, tools, machinery, steamboats, tugboats and their tackle, apparel and furniture, and other personal property and stock in connecting roads used as aforesaid, and the ferry rights across the Mississippi River. Second, all that portion of the road commencing at the point Westwego opposite to the city of New-Orleans, on the west bank of the Mississippi River, and extending along the track of road for a distance of seventy miles, with all the rights of the said corporation in the said portion of the main line; together with the lands, buildings, machinery, stock, and other real and personal property, and the franchises, tolls, rights, privileges pertaining and exclusively belonging to the said portion of the said road, and separately used with the same, and including depots, station-houses, engine-houses, car-houses, freight-houses, store-houses, wharves, warehouses, sheds, machine-shops, offices, and buildings, in connection with the said portion of road west of Mississippi River, together with the superstructure, iron rails, and appurtenances; also, the rolling stock, engines, cars, tenders, tools, steam-boats, machinery and other boats and vessels, and their tackle, apparel, and furniture, fuel, materials, and other personal property appertaining to and used with the constructing, repairing, or carrying on the business of this portion of the road separately and exclusively. Third, all that portion of the main line of said road located or to be located from the point on the road seventy miles from Westwego, and extending westerly through the State of Louisiana to the Sabine River, with all the lands, buildings, rights of way, superstructures, franchises, tolls, privileges, depots, stations, or other rights of way of the said corporation, or which may be held or conveyed by the said trustees or under this decree with the connecting roads, either located or surveyed, or to be located and surveyed, in the State of Louisiana, and which appertains to the said road or connecting roads or branch roads of that portion of the said road within the said State. Fourth, all of the road from the Sabine River to the City of Houston, in the State of Texas, with all the lands, right of way, superstructures, buildings, depots, stations, station-houses, shops, rolling stock, machinery, materials, appertaining or belonging to the line of road from the Sabine River aforesaid to the City of Houston, and exclusively belonging to the same, and any other real and personal property, franchises, rights of way, tolls, grants of privileges not herein described, and which are included in the said deed; and it is to be understood that the sale under this deed of trust, and the decree herein mentioned, is to be subject to a deed of trust bearing date the 1st day of January, 1869, by the said corporation to Oakes Ames and Edwin D. Morgan, trustees, and which affects that portion of the said road and property before mentioned lying within the cities of New-Orleans and Mobile and between the said cities, and is not to impair in any manner the incumbrance aforesaid or the rights under the said deed, the said mortgage or deed to said parties being made to secure a uniform series of bonds of four thousand in number, and each for one thousand dollars, with interest, coupons attached of forty dollars each, payable semi-annually on the 1st of January and July of each year, and bearing even date with the mortgage, and which is referred to in the said mortgage or deed of trust to the plaintiff in this suit. And it is further understood that the property included in the second and third or other parcels above described, being the property lying westerly of the City of New-Orleans and the Mississippi River, in the States of Louisiana and Texas, shall be subject to the mortgages or deeds of trust executed by the said corporation under the power reserved in the deed of mortgage or trust described in the proceedings in this cause to issue bonds to an amount in the aggregate not exceeding twenty-five thousand dollars per mile for each mile of the railroad or railroads constructed west of the Mississippi River, which power has been executed by the said corporation by the execution of a mortgage executed to Oakes Ames and Edwin D. Morgan, dated the 15th day of March, 1870, whereby an issue of bonds to the amount of twelve thousand five hundred dollars per mile was provided for upon all the tract of road in the State of Louisiana, and the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars for all of the track west of the Louisiana line and lying in the State of Texas, which mortgage was modified by an act of mortgage dated 1st January, 1872, but does not increase the amount of the incumbrances; and also a further mortgage, bearing date 1st July, 1870, securing the payment of the second mortgage bonds guaranteed by the State of Louisiana, and which mortgage is an incumbrance on the railroad of said corporation to the west of the river Mississippi and extending to the Sabine River, and all other mortgages existing under said power. There will be prepared twenty days before the day of sale an inventory of the property to be sold in the different parcels, and copies of the mortgages will be in the hands of the Masters for exhibition to any person desiring to purchase. The power to the Trustees to bid for the bondholders is reserved in the decree. The Trustees and the Masters will give information of the matter intrusted to them prior to the sale.

(Signed) HENRY J. GARDNER,
PETER BUTLER,
Trustees.
ROBERT H. SHANNON,
J. W. GURLEY,
Masters.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE IN BANKRUPTCY.—Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of an order of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New-York, made April 17, 1873, in the matter of the NEW-YORK AND TROY STEAM-BOAT COMPANY, bankrupt, I will sell at public auction, at the Real Estate Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, on the 30th day of April, 1873, at 12½ P. M., by E. H. Ludlow & Co., Auctioneers, the following assets:

1. Five promissory notes made by the Venezuela Steam Transportation Company to the order of the New-York and Troy Steam-boat Company, all dated New-York, May 1, 1872, four for $10,000 each and one for $13,266 49-100, payable with interest at twelve, eighteen, twenty-four, thirty, and thirty-six months after date respectively.

2. The claim of the New-York and Troy Steam-boat Company against Gerold & Ulrich, of Trinidad, on three protested drafts each for $5,200, gold, drawn by Gerold & Ulrich on and accepted by said company, and due June 22, July 22, and July 1, 1872, respectively, and on one protested draft of J. N. Harriman, Secretary, on and accepted by said Company, for $5,200, gold, in favor of Gerold & Ulrich, indorsed and negotiated by them and due Sept. 26, 1872.

3. Said Company's claim against Clement D. Hancox, arising on the sale by or for him of two drafts drawn on said Company by J. N. Harriman, Secretary, the first accepted, and being for $5,300, gold, payable Sept. 20, 1872, and the second for $5,400, gold, dated May 31, 1872, and payable ninety days after sight; also of one promissory note of said Company for $10,400, payable Aug. 9, 1872.

4. Disputed claims of said Company for money loaned, against J. W. Hancox, Greenville, N. J., for $15,916 70; M. D. Hancox, Belleville, N. J., for $20,145 14-100, and J. N. Harriman, Bergen, N. J., for $11,175 46.

Dated NEW-YORK, April 18, 1873.

JACOB MYERS,
Assignee of the New-York and Troy Steam-boat Company, Bankrupt, No. 371 West-st.

SALE OF SMALL-ARMS AND ACCOUTREMENTS.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE,
NAVY DEPARTMENT, April 17, 1873. }

There will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder, at 12 M., on WEDNESDAY, May 14, 1873, in the office of the Inspector of Ordnance, Navy-yard, New-York, a quantity of small-arms and accoutrements, as follows, viz.:

6,752 Plymouth rifles, cal. .69, serviceable.
174 Plymouth rifles, cal. .69, needing repairs.
6,601 Plymouth rifle sabre-bayonets.
6,355 Plymouth rifle sabre-bayonet scabbards.
4,344 Sharps & Hankins carbines, cal. .52, serviceable.
417 Sharps & Hankins carbines, cal. .52, needing repairs.
278 Sharps & Hankins rifles, cal. .56, serviceable.
26 Sharps & Hankins rifles, cal. .56, needing repairs.
278 Sharps & Hankins rifle sabre-bayonets and scabbards.

Terms: One-half cash in Government funds on the conclusion of the sale, and the remainder within ten (10) days afterward, during which time the articles must be removed from the yard, otherwise they will revert to the Government.

It is to be distinctly understood that no guarantee will be given to purchasers of articles offered for sale and noted in the catalogue, as regards their exact condition or quality; but it is believed, however, that everything offered for sale is as represented.

WILLIAM N. JEFFERS,
Chief of Bureau.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MARCUS SIMON, against whom a petition for adjudication in bankruptcy was filed on the 5th day of April, A. D. 1873.—Pursuant to an order of this court made by the Register of this court in charge of the above-entitled proceeding, by authority of an order of this court made in the said proceeding on the 25th day of April, 1873, I will sell at public auction, at the store lately occupied by Marcus Simon above-named, at No. 8 Maiden-lane, in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 30th day of April, 1873, at 12 o'clock noon, the following described property of the said Marcus Simon; that is to say, all the jewelry, stock in trade, fixtures, cases, boxes, iron safe, office furniture, and property of said Marcus Simon, now in said store.—Dated April 26, 1873.

OLIVER FISKE, Marshal.

ART AUCTION

THIS EVENING, (Thursday,)
at Rockwood Gallery, No. 845 Broadway.
George Harvey's collection fine paintings and water-colors, &c.
ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT on Feb. 17, 1873, at 12 M., at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, I will sell at auction, by MULLER, WILKINS & CO., Auctioneers, forty-nine mortgage bonds of the Decatur, Sullivan, and Mattoon Railroad Company, $1,000 each; and thirty-three mortgage bonds of the Chicago and Illinois Southern Railroad Company, $1,000 each. For further particulars apply to

THEODORE M. DAVIS,
Receiver of the Ocean National Bank,
No. 19 Nassau-st., New-York City.

The above sale is adjourned to May 5, 1873, at 12 M., when it will take place.

DRY GOODS. DRY GOODS.

DRESS GOODS! DRESS GOODS!!

SILKS! SILKS!!

HAVING TAKEN ADVANTAGE of the STRINGENCY of the MONEY MARKET, and PURCHASED EXTENSIVELY at the AUCTION-ROOMS FOR CASH, we continue to offer during the week, in addition to our own stock of IMPORTED DRESS GOODS, the following grades of SILKS and DRESS GOODS, at the subjoined POSITIVE BARGAINS:

JAPANESE SILKS, 37½c., 50c., and 60c. per yard.
SILK LYONS POPLINS, $1 per yard.
SILK AND WOOL PONGEES, all colors, $1 per yard.
IMITATION CAMEL'S HAIR SERGES, 45c. per yard.
FANCY GRENADINES, from 25c. per yard.
STRIPED SILKS, grey grounds, with black stripes, and white grounds with colored stripes, at $1, $1 10, $1 25, and $1 50 per yard.
Together with OTHER GRADES OF GOODS, EQUALLY CHEAP, ATTRACTIVE and TASTY.

CARPETS! CARPETS!!

Our Carpet Department, recently opened, being successful beyond our most sanguine expectations, we have been encouraged to enlarge our facilities and increase our stock. We now invite the attention of our customers to an assortment of Carpets unsurpassed for uniqueness of patterns, variety of choice, and richness of colorings. The department being new, we have no old stock to dispose of. Our lines of French Moquettes are unusually large, and among the finest in the City.

UPHOLSTERY! UPHOLSTERY!!

In Upholstery Goods we offer the following: Damask and Lace Curtains, Reps, Brocatelles, Satins, Tapestries, Cretonnes, Chintzes, Lambrequins, &c., &c. Also, Pier Glasses, Mantel Mirrors, Mirrors with connecting cornices, Cornices, Shades, &c., &c.

Also, beds of every description, in large or small quantities; Spring Beds, Spring Mattresses, Hair Mattresses, Husk and Straw Mattresses, together with an unusually large variety of Bedding, Pillows, Bolsters, Blankets, Counterpanes, Comfortables, &c., &c.

Also, Druggets, Druggeting, Crumb-cloths, Oil-cloths, Matting, Mats, Stair Crashes, Stair Rods, &c., &c.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!

We are prepared to offer a superb stock of Furniture, and ladies can, from our assortment, select all that is requisite to furnish any class of dwelling-house complete. They can obtain suites of the newest designs and most approved styles for Drawing-rooms, Reception-rooms, Dining-rooms, Bedrooms, &c., together with a large stock of Jardinieres, Music-stands, Easels, Shaving-stands, Brackets, &c., very much below usual prices.

Special attention given to Furnishing, Carpeting, and Upholstering Hotels and Steam-boats.

LORD & TAYLOR,
BROADWAY AND TWENTIETH-ST.,
GRAND-ST. AND CHRYSTIE.

TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STORE-KEEPERS.
AT E. RIDLEY'S & SON
WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT,
SILKS, RIBBONS, LACES, FLOWERS, AND STRAW GOODS.
Cheap. Call.
KID GLOVES,
MONOGRAM and EDWARD
NEW SPRING SHADES by various STEAMERS.
Office in Spellmont Building.
NO. 369 BROADWAY,
For the convenience of buyers.
OUR STOCK IN GRAND-ST. comprises over Twenty Thousand Dozens. Acknowledged to be the best
LOW-PRICED KID GLOVES IN AMERICA.
E. RIDLEY & SON,
Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand-st.: Nos. 62, 64, 66, 68, and 70 Allen-st., New-York.
Fifth block east from the Bowery.
Desbrosses-street cars from corner Broadway and Grand-st. bring you to the door in four minutes.

PARIS.
AU PETIT ST. THOMAS,
RUE DE BAC, Nos. 27, 29, 31, 33, 35,
No. 25 RUE DE L'UNIVERSITE.
This house, established upward of fifty years, is universally known and famed as one of the first establishments in Paris, in which thorough confidence may be placed. In its immense premises, which all foreigners should visit, will be found at the lowest prices, the most complete assortment of
SILKS, FIRST NOVELTIES,
INDIA AND FRENCH CASHMERE SHAWLS,
WOOLENS, LACE, LINGERIE,
READY-MADE ARTICLES FOR LADIES,
MANTLES, CLOAKS, FURS,
COTTON AND THREAD STUFFS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, RIBBONS, TRIMMINGS, CARPETS, ARTICLES OF FURNITURE, WEDDING OUTFITS. ENGLISH ASSISTANTS. FIXED PRICES.

PARIS.—AU COIN DE RUE.
NO. 8 RUE MONTESQUIEU.
NOS. 16, 18, 20, AND 22 RUE DES BONS ENFANTS,
near the Palais Royal.
GREAT EMPORIUM OF FASHION.
Known for nearly thirty years for the excellence, good taste, and modest price of each article.
INDIA AND FRENCH CASHMERE SHAWLS,
Silks, Lace Goods, Mantles, Costumes, Party Dresses,
Ready-made Underclothing, Wedding Outfits,
Baby Linen, Gloves, Perfumery, Fancy Articles.
THE LARGEST, MOST VARIED, AND CHEAPEST STOCK IN PARIS.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN DESIRES TO RENT a furnished house for the Summer months, situated either at Tarrytown, Irvington, or Nyack. Any person wishing a careful tenant, at a reasonable price, may address J., Box No. 4,494 Post-office.

AUCTION SALES.

SALE OF OBSOLETE AND UNSERVICEABLE ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES.

UNITED STATES ORDNANCE AGENCY,
CORNER OF HOUSTON AND GREENE STS.,
ENTRANCE ON GREENE-ST., (POST-OFFICE BOX 1,811.)
NEW-YORK, April 17, 1873. }

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office, for the purchase of ordnance and ordnance stores, embracing cannon, small arms, leather-work, lead, &c., at the various arsenals, forts, and depots in the United States.

Bids will be opened at 12 o'clock M., on WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of May, 1873, for stores located at Posts in the following named States, to wit: Connecticut, Delaware, Indiana, Illinois, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, New-Hampshire, New-Jersey, New-York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Virginia, and the District of Columbia.

Bids will be opened at 12 o'clock, M., on Thursday, the 12th day of June, 1873, for stores located at Posts in the following named States and Territories, to wit: Alabama, California, Florida, Georgia, Kansas, Louisiana, Minnesota, Nebraska, Nevada, North Carolina, Oregon, South Carolina, Texas, Arizona, Colorado, Dakota, Idaho, Indian, Montana, New-Mexico, Washington, and Wyoming.

For list of stores in detail, location, terms, &c., see catalogues, which can be procured on application at the Ordnance Office, War Department, Washington, D. C., at this Agency, or at any of the Arsenals or Depots, and Commanding Officers of other posts will furnish, on application, information as to what stores on hand at their respective posts are for sale.

The Department reserves the right to reject all bids which are not deemed satisfactory. Prior to the acceptance of any bid, it will have to be approved by the War Department.

Terms cash: Ten per cent. at the time of the award, and the remainder when the property is delivered. Thirty days will be allowed for the removal of the stores. Packing boxes will be charged at prices to be determined by the Department.

Bidders will state explicitly the Post where the stores are located which they bid for, and will give the kinds and quantities they propose to purchase.

Deliveries will only be made at the various Posts where stored.

Proposals will be addressed to the United States Ordnance Agency, New-York, (Post-office Box No. 1,811,) and should be indorsed "Proposals for Purchasing Obsolete and Unserviceable Ordnance and Ordnance Stores," with the names of the Arsenals, Forts, or Depots where stored, and the names of States or Territories in which the stores proposed to be purchased are located.

By authority of the Chief of Ordnance.

S. CRISPIN,
Brevet-Colonel United States Army,
Major of Ordnance.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY BROWN & SECCOMB, THIS DAY (Wednesday) April 30, at 11 o'clock, within their store, 350 frails prime new crop Dates, 500 boxes loose Muscatel Raisins, in good order.

At 11½ o'clock, within their store, fresh Messina Oranges and Lemons, cargo Cambria, and can be seen on Pier No. 12 East River. Also, fresh Palermo Oranges and Lemons, ex steam-ship Wisconsin; fresh Valencia Oranges, ex Celtic; fresh Naples Oranges and Lemons, ex Tyrian.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE.—BY ORDER OF D. H. Olmstead, Executor of Noah T. Pike, by A. J. Bleecker & Co., at No. 435 4th-av., on WEDNESDAY, April 30, at 10 A. M., all the furniture in said house, consisting of carpets, furniture, parlor suites, gas fixtures, and general household furniture, in excellent order.

JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers.

THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY will sell 30,000 tons Scranton Coal at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, April 30, at 12 o'clock noon, at No. 26 Exchange-place. SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

BARGAINS IN FANCY SILKS.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

Will exhibit, on CENTRE COUNTER of ROTUNDA, an immense stock of perfectly FRESH AND PRETTY

Fancy Silks,

Just received, at $1 25 per yard, reduced from $1 50 and $1 60.

Also, on 4TH-AV. SECTION, a large choice of BLACK AND WHITE GRISAILLE AND COLORED SILKS, at $1 per yard, reduced from $1 25 and $1 50.

BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

REAL OXYDIZED GOODS,
JUST RECEIVED PER VILLE DE PARIS.
OXYDIZED CLASPS,
BUTTONS, VAIL-PINS,
CHATELAINES, EAR-RINGS,
JEWEL-CASES, &c., &c.
EGYPTIAN, ROMAN, AND VENETIAN DESIGNS.
MILLER & GRANT,
NO. 879 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

SMITH'S PATTERN BAZAAR, NO. 914 Broadway, near 20th-st.—Spring and Summer styles JUST IMPORTED. Beautiful costumes, patterns with cloth models now ready. Patterns fitted to the form warranted perfect. Cutting and basting. Come EARLY in the day.

18½ CENTS FINE WHITE MATTINGS, Red Check, Fancy and Coir Mattings, Woolens, Cloths, Cassimeres Robes, &c. ANDREW LESTER & CO., No. 102 Chambers-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE.

NOTICE TO SPECIAL-TAX PAYERS.

The law of Dec. 24, 1872, requires every person engaged in any business, avocation, or employment, which renders him liable to a

SPECIAL TAX,

to procure and place conspicuously in his establishment or place of business

A STAMP

denoting the payment of said special tax before commencing business.

The taxes embraced within the provisions of law above quoted are the following, viz.:

Rectifiers	$200 00
Dealers, retail liquor	25 00
Dealers, wholesale liquor	100 00
Dealers in malt liquors, wholesale	50 00
Dealers in malt liquors, retail	20 00
Dealers in leaf tobacco	25 00
Retail dealers in leaf tobacco	500 00
And on sales of over $1,000, fifty cents for every dollar in excess of $1,000.	
Dealers in manufactured tobacco	5 00
Manufacturers of stills	50 00
And for each still or worm manufactured	20 00
Manufacturers of tobacco	10 00
Manufacturers of cigars	10 00
Peddlers of tobacco, first-class, (more than two horses)	50 00
Peddlers of tobacco, second class, (two horses.)	25 00
Peddlers of tobacco, third class, (one horse.)	15 00
Peddlers of tobacco, fourth class, (on foot or public conveyance.)	10 00
Brewers of less than 500 barrels	50 00
Brewers of 500 barrels or more	100 00

Any person who shall fail to comply with the foregoing requirements will be subject to severe penalties.

Special-tax payers [illegible] are reminded [illegible] Collector [illegible] districts, and procure the proper stamp for the special tax year, commencing May 1, 1873, without waiting for further notice.

[illegible]

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Brewers of less than 500 barrels	50 00
Brewers of 500 barrels or more	100 00

Any person who shall fail to comply with the foregoing requirements will be subject to severe penalties.

Special-tax payers throughout the United States are reminded that they must make application to the Collector (or Deputy Collector) of their respective districts, and procure the proper stamp for the Special-tax year, commencing May 1, 1873, without waiting for further notice.

CHARLES R. COSTER,
Collector Internal Revenue,
Eighth District, New-York.
Office, No. 927 Broadway.

ICE CREAM.

ICE-CREAM,
MADE FROM PURE CREAM ONLY.
Unequaled in richness and flavor, while the price is much below all others. Families, boarding-houses, hotels, restaurants, and the trade supplied.
J. M. HORTON & CO.,
LATE DUNNINGTON & HEIGH.
Depots—No. 305 4th-av., and No. 1,264 Broadway.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

How City Repairs Are Done.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

There is an engine-house in Leonard-street, between Broadway and Elm. Recently the same has needed repairing. Two able-bodied men have been on the roof for several days, occasionally tinkering away, then smoking, then laying themselves out at full length—absolutely not working more than one to two hours per day. Their indolence has attracted the attention of the neighboring residents. Such laziness I never witnessed before. Does the City have to pay for full time, or only when they work? If the City pays for full time, then it would pay the City to have an inspector go the rounds and look after such jobs the same as an individual would.

If they are members of the Fire Department and are doing this work gratuitously, then I won't complain, otherwise I consider it perfect robbery to have such loafers laying around and drawing pay. Yours, A TAX-PAYER.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, April 23, 1873.

Spurgeon.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

May I be allowed to express my admiration of your article of yesterday on Rev. Mr. Spurgeon? It is admirably calculated to disabuse the public mind of the idea that this person is no more a representative Englishman than was the late James Fisk, Jr., the ideal of an American gentleman.

It is perhaps to be regretted that on both sides of the Atlantic the individual whose name most frequently appears in the papers is too often deemed a celebrity of no common order. In New-York, nowadays, (thanks to you,) the men of Fisk's class are thoroughly understood and despised. In like manner, let me say, for the information of your readers, that, beyond his natural oratorical powers, Mr. Spurgeon is a man utterly devoid of gentlemanly instincts, having no more idea of Art than a Modoc has of the sixth commandment. Hence his lecture on Italy. In spite of the reputation he seemingly enjoys, you can not find among the members of his congregation any of those refined and cultivated people we so constantly meet with in the prominent churches of New-York and Brooklyn. BAPTIST.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, April 26, 1873.

The Felicity of an "Epigram."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The *Herald*, in its anxiety to obtain the "latest news," occasionally favors the public with reports of events which have never taken place, and not unfrequently indulges in news several years old. This morning it was more than usually unfortunate. It published as "Gladstone's only *epigram*"—I suppose it means epitaph, but then the genius of the *Herald* is much too lofty to be shackled by etymology—the following lines, which it states are now circulating in London:

Here lie the bones of Robert Lowe,
A faithless friend, a bitter foe
Whither his restless spirit's fled
Cannot be thought of—much less said.
If to the realms of peace and love,
Farewell to happiness above;
And if he's gone to a lower level,
All must commiserate the devil.

This, of course, is all very well in its way; but, nearly six years ago, a now defunct London comic journal, the *Owl*, published an epitaph on Robert Lowe, part of which I will quote:

Here lie the bones of Robert Low,
A faithless friend, a bitter foe.

His soul is gone, but where 'tis fled
Can't be imagined—much less said.
If to the realms above and share,
No more will peace and love reign there;
But if he's gone to lower level—
Why, let's commiserate the devil.

Some of your readers may think that the *Herald* has not improved the above lines. Certainly, the time it has chosen for publishing them is most unfortunate. Mr. Lowe is now one of the first Ministers of the Crown. At the time of the publication of the *Owl's* epitaph, he was believed to be politically dead. J. W. B.

Another Chapter from Real Life.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your paper of the 23d inst. you give an interesting article under the head of "Scenes from Real Life." Will you give place to another statement under the same head, of two brothers and a sister, saved from ruin through the agency of a Christian gentleman of Brooklyn and the Children's Aid Society of New-York, so efficiently conducted by Mr. Brace?

Johnny and Willie were brothers, and Mary was their only sister. They were children of bright minds, and when their tender years demanded counsel and support from their parents, the intoxicating cup, to which both were addicted, deprived them of that support, and gave them in its stead daily neglect and a sad example of discord and suffering. The promises of reform and a better life, on the part of the father and mother, were not kept; the liquid fire furnished by so many under the plea of supporting their wives and children was easily obtained, and maddened by its influence the husband, with his own hands, took the life of his own wife and the mother of his three helpless children. The miserable murderer soon went into the war and was killed.

The Brooklyn friend now took charge of the children, and after a few temporary changes the Children's Aid Society, which is doing so much to save the youth of New-York and Brooklyn, furnished the passage for the two boys, and obtained a home for them in the West, where they took the name of their foster father. Some eleven or twelve Summers and Winters passed away, when Johnny and Willie, well dressed, presented themselves last October at the store of their benefactor in Brooklyn, to thank him for what he had done, and said: "We have come to see Mary." Here was a difficulty! A kind gentleman and his wife in New-Jersey had adopted Mary at the age of about three years, and did not wish her to know any father and mother but themselves. The boys must see their sister, and it was arranged with those who had adopted Mary that the brothers should meet her in their presence and have a loving talk, but the words brother and sister must not be uttered. She was now about fifteen years old and dressed as a young lady. They met, talked with her as friends, and parted! After parting, Johnny said: "Willie, wasn't she pretty? I could hardly keep my hands from her!" The older boy is married, and all of them have the prospect of a good future, by being helped to help themselves. A. M.

The Doomed Italian Lusignani.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A single and very simple proposition usually forms the basis of criminal trials, and the only question arises whether the party charged is or is not guilty of the offense imputed to him. The proposition may be complicated, and then the precise application of the law is difficult. The mere appearance of premeditation is certainly not sufficient to induce a jury to establish the degree of crime, as seems to have been done in the case of the unhappy Lusignani, who has been lately convicted and sentenced in Morristown, N. J., for the murder of his dissolute wife. From the evidence which is given in the public journals, it would certainly seem that the culprit was not guilty of murder in the first degree, as the sentence implies, and that the jury found in their verdict. By the law of the State, the killing must have been willful, deliberate, and premeditated. How this could be gathered by a jury from the circumstances of the case, and in the absence of an official record of the testimony, we are at a loss to conjecture, and while any opinion expressed except with an examination of the proofs is premature. All the circumstances of the case justify a most rigid inquiry into the proceedings of the trial on the part of the friends of the unfortunate man. Particularly is the verdict most surprising, because it is known in this City that the prisoner visited New-Jersey in order to reclaim his truant wife, to whom he was ardently attached. It seems hardly possible that a brief interview for the purpose of inducing her to return should have resulted in instant murder. It is understood here that Lusignani's plan was to return was to return to New-York and start for New-Orleans, for the purpose of removing his wife, as he did once before, from those criminally intruding into his household.

Another peculiar feature of the case as given to the public is, that the guilty party who eloped with the woman some months since must have been near by, if not in close proximity to the parties when the fatal altercation ensued. From this point of view it might seem that the man with whom she lived must have been an abettor, to say the least, in exasperating the excited woman and her husband. From the pronounced excitability of the Italian nature it required but an instant to transform a loving husband, seeking to reclaim his misguided wife, into a jealous and frenzied avenger of his marital rights. We trust that the counsel, who we are informed so devotedly performed the task assigned them by the court of defending this poor stranger in a strange land, did all that it was possible to enlighten the jury, and arrest the attention of the court as to the necessity of establishing beyond the shadow of doubt that the killing became murder in the first degree, and justifying a sentence of death only when accomplished in the "commission of an unlawful act against the peace of the State of which the probable consequence may be bloodshed." As this homicide was not perpetrated "by means of poison, or by lying in wait, or by any other kind of willful, deliberate and premeditated killing," we cannot see how any jury could find the offense a murder of the first degree, or how any court, than which none are more just and rigid than those of New-Jersey, should have adjudged a sentence for the highest grade of crime. The thousands of Italians in this City will still hope that the sympathy created by previous good character and simplicity of the condemned, not only in Morristown but throughout the entire county, will lead to some steps of awakening the attention of Gov. Parker to a rigid re-examination of the case, than whom no one is better qualified to judge of its merits by reason of his large experience in criminal laws, his high sense of justice, and his elevated character as an official and as a citizen. It is asserted, that never before in the history of this country has a native Italian been condemned to death. Whatever may be his fate, it will afford the Italian residents some consolation that our countryman committed his offense under a misconception of his sacred marital rights, burning with the sense of wrongs inflicted on him by others, and not while incited by a low greed for gain, or by spirit of wanton revenge. R. P.

Adams on Seward and Lincoln.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your admirable critique in THE TIMES of the 22d upon Mr. Adams' eulogy on Mr. Seward, recalled the impressions made upon my own mind upon its perusal. The closing remark of your editorial expresses, I believe, the sentiments of a very large majority of the people of the United States: "Mr. Seward, we believe, was nearly everything that Mr. Adams describes. But Mr. Lincoln was much more than Mr. Adams, in his eulogy on Mr. Seward, would have us to imagine."

Having known Mr. Seward personally from his first entrance into public life until he became the master spirit of Mr. Lincoln's Administration, I was devotedly attached to him as the greatest of American statesmen. His failure to receive the nomination of the Republican Party at Chicago was the cause of unfeigned grief to his numerous friends, while his noble conduct in favor of Mr. Lincoln, in securing the election of his great rival, made him still more the object of their love and veneration.

One position in Mr. Adams' eulogy, and which seems recognized by yourself in your critique, I desire to controvert: Mr. Adams speaks of Mr. Seward's doctrine of the "Higher Law," and you refer to it as one of the causes of his failure to get the Chicago nomination. Now, the truth is, Mr. Seward never held any such doctrine, nor ever uttered any such sentiment as the "higher law doctrine" imputed to him.

His political enemies rung a thousand changes upon a noble utterance of his in Congress March 11, 1850, during the memorable debate upon the admission of California into the Union. In his great speech upon that occasion, Mr. Seward said: "The Constitution regulates our stewardship, the Constitution devotes the domain to union, to justice, to defense, to welfare, and to liberty; but there is a higher law than the Constitution, which regulates our authority over the domain, and devotes it to the same noble purposes."

This grand utterance, alike honorable to his patriotism and his statesmanship—this eloquent avowal of harmony between the Divine Law and the Federal Constitution in promoting the great ends of Government—was distorted by political malevolence into a declaration that, private opinions conscientiously entertained were paramount to our obligations of obedience to the Constitution and laws of our country.

Mr. Seward, so far as I recollect, never condescended to notice this miserable misrepresentation of his meaning in the extract above given, and I exceedingly regret that Mr. Adams in his eulogy should have mentioned this vile slander, and thus saved it from oblivion, to which it was rapidly sinking. P. CLARK.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, April 23, 1873.

Useful Hints for Ocean Travelers.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

This being the season for crossing the ocean, an old *voyageur* takes the liberty of offering a few hints which may be found of service to those who never before have undertaken a voyage of such length and importance. Most persons, particularly those who have recently come into money, fancy that the captain and officers of a steam-ship are a set of sea-going hotel proprietors and clerks, and are apt to suppose that all persons who cater to their wants and wishes should be first-class seamen. This is all wrong. The steward is the proper person to attend to all that relates to the wants of passengers, and he is very rarely a first-class seaman. Very rarely, indeed; in fact, hardly ever. He does not require to be a first-class seaman, as his duties are mostly below deck. Now, from this it will be seen that any complaint, say of the quality of the pickles, or of the coffee, or of the ship's rolling at breakfast time, should be made to the steward and not to the captain or first officer. A lady, once, when the captain was taking the sun off of a lee shore, and had hard work to do it, touched his elbow and complained that her bath was half an inch too short for her. She should have told the steward all about it, and he would have sent the ship's carpenter to attend to it. The idea of bothering the captain just as he had the sun where he wanted it was too absurd.

Passengers frequently fall into error in supposing that the captain is posted on all things, as if a man could navigate a ship and yet not know what the Tycoon of Japan wears next his skin. First officers are also supposed to know more than they really do, and questions relating to molecular condition of water is often put to them in a perfectly absurd way. Another absurd thing is the supposition that there is any great waste of steam when the fog whistle is blown, or that the heat from the funnel could be utilized in the cook's galley so as to entirely do away with the use of coal for cooking.

Of course people travel to obtain information, as a rule, and may be excused if they are a little troublesome in trying to get it, yet, for the sake of our common humanity, let the following questions for the present season be omitted in case when any executive officer is the possible victim:

How far is Queenstown from Sandy Hook?

How long is this ship? This is the most frequent inquiry.

Who built her? Very common question.

What did she cost? Merchant's inquiry.

Shall we see any icebergs? Young bride's question.

Is Fastnet Light a revolver? Party from Ohio asks this.

Is the ocean always blue here? Young lady's question.

Is it always foggy here? (This has been answered frequently.)

When did the bosen learn to play the piccolo?

Can the captain go to bed when he likes?

What is the name of the man with the white hat?

If the captain should choose, could he put all the passengers except infants in arms, in irons?

Is the captain married? Ladies' maid's question.

Is his wife pretty? Ladies' maid's question.

Has she many children? Ladies' maid's question.

How much pay does he get? Ladies' maid's question.

Would the stewardess go to sea unless she liked it?

Has she any husband? Aunt Maria's question.

How broad is this ship? Very frequently asked.

When will we reach Queenstown? Everybody's question.

How deep is the ship? Very frequent question.

Will we have omelets for breakfast?

Do you know the young lady with the big panier?

Will we arrive in Liverpool in time for the 5 P. M. train to London? Drummer's question.

Do dog-fish bark? Little boy's inquiry.

Would this ship run over a whale? Little boy's inquiry.

Are you a church member? Missionary's question.

Is your mother pious? Missionary's question.

Who is that man with blonde whiskers? Young lady's question.

When do the Mother Cary chickens sleep? Old lady's question.

How deep is the water here? Dyspeptic's question.

Did you ever go ashore on the Banks? Old lady's question.

If two bells mean 1 o'clock, why not have twenty-four bells for 12 o'clock? Boy's question.

Is this ship Clyde built? Banker's question.

Do you like baked apples? French bonne's question.

How much is a dollar in sterling? Very general question.

How many knots are we making? Musing question, and so on, without end.

The captain, though he may be a powerful man, cannot prevent the ship from rolling and pitching. Blaming him when the dishes slide into your lap is very unjust. It has been found impossible to deodorize bilge-water. It is not true that even ships which carry no passengers who are worth less than millions have had Cologne water substituted. It would ruin any company. The ship's doctor, however often he may read the service on Sunday, is not a regularly ordained minister, and could not legally marry people. The captain, however, is properly appointed and authorized to solemnize matrimony on board, but the ceremony would not be binding unless the ship's course is completely altered until it is over. Why this is so I cannot say. The steward never could tell me, nor the boy who breaks dishes in the steward's pantry. I never thought of asking the quartermaster.

The custom of chalking the shoes of passengers who visit the forecastle is very old, and signifies that the freedom of the ship is thereby conferred. Why chalk, instead of tar, is used is a mystery, particularly as a supply of chalk has to be laid in especially, while tar is always to be had. There is no use in asking the doctor, or the agent in Liverpool about it. They do not know. There are many more very curious things which excite one's attention on board ship, but they must be passed over at this time. Quite a book could be written on the subject. G. G. W.

Extending the Jurisdiction of the Court of Common Pleas and Like Courts.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I send you a copy of a very important act which has just become a law. Many, perhaps I may say most, of the judges and leading lawyers of this City have regretted that the new judiciary article of the Constitution continued the existence of our two great local courts, the Common Pleas and the Superior Court. In their opinion, these courts should have been abolished, and the judges thereof made judges of the Supreme Court, so that we would have only one court of general jurisdiction, with sufficient judicial force to transact all the business which would come before it. The same considerations probably prevail in Brooklyn, with respect to the City Court, and in Buffalo, with respect to the Superior Court of that city, although I cannot speak with so much confidence of the sentiments of the profession in those two cities. But the judiciary article of 1867, although it continued the four courts mentioned, with their existing jurisdiction, permitted the Legislature to expand their jurisdiction indefinitely.

The majority report of the Commissioners to revise the statutes, which was submitted to the Legislature at the session of 1872, recommended the passage of an act giving these four courts and their judges the same jurisdiction and powers, as those possessed by the Supreme Court and the justices thereof. The controversy, which arose respecting the general work of the commission, prevented action upon this and other recommendations of the majority. This year the causes which paralyzed the action of the commission are no longer in operation, and accordingly, the statute in question, which was prepared by us, has received the sanction of the Legislature.

Its importance will be apparent by a statement of the fact that six printed pages of the proposed revision, as drafted by the Commissioners, are occupied with a condensation of the existing statutes specifying the cases in which those courts now have jurisdiction. The new act sweeps these away in the six lines composing the first sentence of its first section. Hereafter the puzzling questions of jurisdiction, which have driven so many suitors into the Supreme Court, in cases which could be more satisfactorily disposed of in our local courts, will no longer arise. The relief to the Supreme Court will, it is believed, be immediately felt; and the expansion of the jurisdiction of our local courts will give them an increase of dignity to which the character, abilities, and learning of their judges eminently entitle them. The power conferred upon the Supreme Court to remove an action to that tribunal, for the purpose of changing its place of trial, will prevent parties from abusing this increase of jurisdiction, by bringing actions in our local courts, which are properly triable elsewhere; while the provisions for that purpose have been so prepared as to settle in the negative the question, for which the existing statute leaves room, whether the Supreme Court can take a cause out of the local courts for any other purpose than to change the place of trial.

Respectfully yours,
MONTGOMERY H. THROOP.

NEW-YORK, Monday, April 28, 1873.

CHAPTER 239.

AN ACT extending and defining the civil jurisdiction of the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York, the Superior Court of the City of New-York, the Superior Court of Buffalo, and the City Court of Brooklyn, and relating to civil proceedings in those courts.

Passed April 17, 1873, three-fifths being present.

The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Each of the following courts, which are designated in this act as "superior city courts," namely, the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York, the Superior Court of the City of New-York, the Superior Court of Buffalo, and the City Court of Brooklyn, has henceforth original jurisdiction, at law and in equity, concurrent and coextensive with the Supreme Court, of all civil actions, and of all special proceedings of a civil nature. And each of the judges of the said superior city courts has henceforth, in court and out of court, power, authority, and jurisdiction, coextensive and concurrent with that of a justice of the Supreme Court, in court or out of court, as the case may be, in all actions and special proceedings of a civil nature, except those pending in the Supreme Court. But neither of said courts shall hold any session without the city in which it is now situated by law; nor, except in cases where the contrary is specially provided for by law, shall any judge thereof act as a judge without said city.

SEC. 2. The jurisdiction of each of the said courts in any civil action, or special proceeding of a civil nature, must always be presumed; and it can be questioned only in like manner, and in like cases, as the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court.

SEC. 3. The Supreme Court may, by order, remove to itself and change the place of trial or hearing of any civil action or special proceeding of a civil nature pending in either of said superior city courts, and commenced after this act takes effect. A certified copy of such order must be filed in the office of the clerk of the court in which such action or special proceeding was commenced, and, thereupon, it shall be removed into the Supreme Court, and all subsequent proceedings therein shall be the same as if it had originally been commenced in the Supreme Court.

SEC. 4. An order for the removal of any action or special proceeding, according to the last section, can be made only upon notice by a special term of the Supreme Court, sitting at a place where the motion might be made, if the action or special proceeding was in the Supreme Court, and brought in the county where the city court is situated, and in a case where an order, changing in like manner the place of trial or hearing, would be granted, if the action or special proceeding was pending in the Supreme Court.

SEC. 5. An appeal from any order made upon such a motion brings up to the general term, and thence to the Court of Appeals, (if the order is appealable to that court,) all questions which were before the special term, and the appellate tribunal must dispose of the same as if they were originally presented to it.

SEC. 6. An order to stay proceedings for the purpose of affording an opportunity to make the application for removal and a change of place of trial as aforesaid, may be made by any judge authorized to make an order to stay proceedings, either in the court where the action is pending or in the Supreme Court, and with like effect and under like circumstances.

SEC. 7. Wherever any civil action or special proceeding is pending in either of said superior city courts or before any judge thereof, in which all of the judges of said court are, for any reason, incapable of acting; or wherever any appeal in any action or special proceeding is pending in either of said superior city courts, in which no two of the judges thereof are capable of acting, the judges of said court, or a majority of them, must make and file in the office of the clerk of such court a certificate of the fact, and thereupon such action or special proceeding shall be removed to the Supreme Court, and the subsequent proceedings therein shall be the same as if such action or special proceeding had been originally commenced in the Supreme Court.

SEC. 8. The Supreme Court, were the parties consent, must make an order that any civil action or special proceeding of a civil nature, pending in the said Supreme Court, and triable in the county where either of said superior city courts is situated, be removed to said superior city court, or in the City of New-York, to either of the said courts therein, as the parties may agree. A certified copy of such order must be filed in the office of the clerk of the court to which the action or special proceeding is ordered to be removed, and thereupon it shall be removed accordingly, and all subsequent proceedings shall be the same as if such action or special proceeding had been commenced therein.

SEC. 9. Whenever an action or special proceeding removed from one court to another, pursuant to any of the foregoing sections, the clerk of the court from which it is removed must forthwith deliver to the clerk of the court to which it is removed all process, pleadings, and other papers, and certified copies of all minutes, entries, and orders relating thereto, which must be filed, entered or recorded, as the case may require, in the office of the last-named clerk. If the action or special proceeding is removed to the Supreme Court, and the place of trial or hearing changed, such delivery must be made to the clerk of the county in which the order of removal directs the trial or hearing to be had.

SEC. 10. No removal of an action or special proceeding, made under the provisions of this act, shall invalidate or in any manner impair any process, provisional remedy or other proceeding, or any bond, undertaking or recognizance, made or entered into in any action or special proceeding so removed; but the same has the like validity and effect as if such removal had not been made. Where bail has been given, the surrender of the defendant in the court to which the action or proceeding was removed, has the like effect as a surrender in the court from which it was removed would have had, if such action or proceeding had remained therein.

SEC. 11. Each of said superior city courts has power to send its writs, process, summons, provisional remedies, precepts, executions, and mandates of every kind into any county of the State for service or execution, and to enforce obedience thereto with like power and authority as the Supreme Court.

SEC. 12. Any order which might be made at Chambers without notice, by a judge of either said superior city courts, before or after judgment, in any civil action brought therein; and any order to stay proceedings which might be made at chambers upon notice, by a judge thereof in any such action, or in any special proceeding of a civil nature brought in such court, may be made, in like cases and with like effect, by the county judge of the county where the court is situated, or of the county where the attorney for the applicant resides.

SEC. 13. Any act, or part of an act, inconsistent with any provision of this act, or the subject-matter of which is fully provided for by any provision of this act, is hereby repealed; but the first section of this act is not to be construed as affecting the jurisdiction of either of said courts upon appeal, or in any case not therein specially mentioned, or as conferring additional jurisdiction in any action or special proceeding pending in either of said courts at the time when it takes effect.

SEC. 14. This act shall take effect immediately.

State of New-York, Office of the Secretary of State, ss. I have compared the preceding with the original law on file in this office, and do hereby certify that the same is a correct transcript therefrom and of the whole of said original law.

G. HILTON SCRIBNER,
Secretary of State.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—April 29.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

1200	Western Union..	83	200	Lake Shore.....c.	91½
400	do.	83⅛	500	do.	91⅝
3400	do.	83⅛	300	do.	91⅝
500	do.....s3.	83⅛	500	do.	91⅝
1000	do.	83⅛	500	do.	91⅝
200	do.	83¼	200	do.....s3.	91⅝
200	do.....c.	83⅛	200	do.....c.	91⅝
500	do.	83⅛	400	do.	91⅝
800	do.	83⅛	400	do.	91⅝
1600	do.	83⅛	100	do.	91⅝
2000	do.	83	400	do.	91⅝
100	do.	82⅞	300	do.	91
900	do.	82⅞	400	Union Pacific....	31
400	do.	82⅞	100	do.	30⅞
300	do.	83	300	do.	30⅞
900	do.	82⅞	500	do.....s3.	30⅞
1000	do.	82⅞	100	do.....c.	30⅞
1500	N. Y. C. & Hud..	100⅞	100	do.	30⅞
700	do.	100⅞	1300	do.	30⅞
600	do.....c.	100⅞	300	Rock Island....	107¾
1300	do.	100⅞	200	do.	107¾
500	do.....c.	100⅞	500	do.	107¾
800	do.	100⅞	200	do.	107¾
200	do.	100⅞	100	do.	107½
200	do.	100	100	do.	107¾
300	Pacific Mail....	56⅛	300	do.	107¾
200	do.	55⅞	100	C., C. & I. C.	37¾
600	do.	56⅛	100	do.	37¾
10	do.	56⅛	100	do.....c.	37¾
100	do.	56	100	do.	37¾
200	do.	56	200	do.	37¾
800	do.	55⅞	300	do.	37¾
1400	do.	55⅞	400	do.	37
400	do.	55⅞	300	do.	38
500	do.	55⅞	500	do.	38
100	do.	55⅞	900	do.	38
200	do.	55⅞	200	do.	35¾
100	do.	55⅞	100	do.	35¾
500	do.	55⅞	100	do.	35¾
300	Erie Railroad....	64⅞	100	do.	35⅞
1000	do.	64⅞	100	do.	36⅛
100	do.	64⅞	300	do.	36⅛
200	do.	64⅞	600	Ohio & Miss.	43⅜
100	St. Paul....	57⅞	200	do.....s3.	43⅜
600	do.	57⅜	100	do.	43⅜
400	do.	57⅜	200	do.....c.	43⅜
400	do.	57¼	300	do.	43
400	do.	57⅛	500	do.	43
900	do.	57⅛	200	do.....s3.	42⅞
1000	do.	57	100	do.	42⅞
100	do.	57	1200	Tol. & Wab.	69
300	do.	56⅞	100	do.	68⅞
100	do.	56⅞			

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10¼ A. M.

$4,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '62.c.118⅜	$5,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67. ....s3.119⅜
1,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65.120⅛		....119⅜
2,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '64.c.118⅜	11,500	do. 119⅜
1,000	do. 118⅜	50,000	do. 119⅜
20,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65.n.117⅜	100,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67.c.119⅜
500	do. c.117⅜	40,000	U. S. 6s, Cur..b3.115⅜
52,500	do. s3.117⅜		

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$5,000	Georgia 7s....	90	200	L. S. & M. S. b. c.	91⅜
1,000	Ala. 8s, '93....	83	100	do.	91⅝
2,000	H. R. 2d S. F....	104	600	do.	91⅝
2,000	Mich. So. 2d....c.	99⅞	100	do.	91⅝
500	do.	99	300	do.....s3.	91⅝
1,000	U. P. R. R. 1st.	88⅝	100	do.	91⅝
1,000	U. P. 7s, L. G.	74⅞	500	do.	91⅝
2,000	do.	75	100	do.	91⅝
4,000	U. P. 10s Inc.	72⅞	200	do.	91⅝
2,000	H. & St. Jo. 8s, C.	87	200	do.	91⅝
2,000	Del., L. & W. 1st.	104⅝	200	Chic. & R. I...b. c.	107⅜
5,000	C., R. I. & P. 7s.	103⅛	200	do.	108
4,000	St. L. & I. M. 1st.	98	400	do.	108
1,000	Chi. & Alt. Inc.	95	100	do.....c.	107⅞
2,000	C. F. & Min. 1st.	81	100	do.	108
1,000	Can. So. 1st.	92⅞	100	Pac. M. S. S. Co.	55⅞
1,000	P. R. of Mo. 1st.	96⅞	200	do...bet. call.	55⅞
40	Merchants' Bank.	116	400	do.	55⅞
25	Phenix Bank.	100	1200	do.	55⅞
50	Ninth Nat. Bank.	103	1000	do.	55⅞
20	Am. Ex. Bank.	107⅜	100	do.	55⅞
55	Continental Bank.	75	300	do.	55⅞
10	Park Bank.	147⅜	300	do.	55⅞
200	Consol. Coal.	58	900	do.	56
400	do...bet. call.	58	500	do.	56
100	Bruns. C. Land.	5	1300	do.	56
100	Well-Fargo Ex. b. c.	80	300	do.	56
100	N. Y. C. & Hud.	100⅞	100	do.....c.	56
2500	do...bet. call.	100⅞	1000	do.	56
2200	do.	100⅞	800	do.	56
200	do.....s3.	100⅞	100	do.	56
200	do.	100⅞	100	do.....b3.	56⅛
1400	do.....c.	100⅞	300	do.	56⅛
900	do.	100⅞	100	do.	56
100	Panama R. R. b. c.	107⅞	100	do.	56
1200	W. U. Tel.	82⅞	500	do.	56
200	do.	82⅞	300	do.	56
100	do.	82⅞	300	do.	56
800	do.	82⅞	200	do.	56
200	do.	82⅞	100	do.	56
100	do.	82⅞	100	Un. Pac.....b. c.	30⅞
700	do.	82⅞	100	do.....s3.	30⅞
300	do.	82⅞	1100	do.	30⅞
800	do.	82⅞	100	do.	30⅞
1000	do.	82⅞	100	do.....b3.	30⅞
400	do.	82⅞	100	do.	31
1000	do.	82⅞	200	do.	31
4000	do.	83	100	do.	30⅞
1000	do.	83	100	do.	30⅞
200	do.	83	100	do.....b3.	31
100	do.	83⅛	300	do.....c.	30⅞
500	do.	83⅛	100	do.	31
1600	do.	83⅛	100	Morris & Es..b. c.	92
200	do.....s3.	83⅛	700	Ohio & Miss..b. c.	43⅜
700	do.	83⅛	1200	do.	43⅜
200	do.	83⅛	300	do.	43⅜
1300	do.	83⅛	300	do.....s3.	43⅜
100	do.	83⅛	100	do.	43⅜
600	do.	83⅛	200	C., C. & I. C...b. c.	35⅞
100	do.	83⅛	100	do.	35⅞
500	do.	83⅛	200	do.....c.	35⅞
500	do.	83⅛	500	do.	35⅞
900	do.	83⅛	300	do.	35⅞
100	do.	83⅛	800	Mil. & St. P..b. c.	56⅞
800	do.	83⅛	500	do.	56⅞
100	do.	83⅛	100	do.....c.	56⅞
200	Erie Railroad. b. c.	64⅞	900	do.	57
200	do.	64⅞	600	do.	57⅛
200	do.	64⅞	500	do.	57⅛
100	do.....b3.	65	900	do.	57⅛
100	Harlem Railroad.	123	100	do.	57⅛
200	do...bet. call.	124	200	do.	57⅛
10	N. J. Cen.....b. c.	101	100	do.	57⅛
100	T., W. & W. b. c.	69	100	do.	57⅛
100	do.	69⅛	100	do.....s3.	57⅛
100	do.	69⅛	100	do.....c.	57⅛
200	Del., L. & W.	99⅞	200	do.	57⅛
20	do.	100	300	do.	57⅛
10	N. Y., N. H. & H.	138	200	do.	57⅛
51	do...bet. call.	138	200	do.	57⅛
300	H. & St. Jos.. b. c.	41	400	do.	57⅛

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—12¼ AND 2¼ P. M.

$14,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '64.118⅜	$16,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67.119⅜
10,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65.120⅛	3,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '63.c.117⅜
50,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65.n.117⅜		

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12½ P. M.

200	Western Union.c.	83⅜	100	Rock Island....	107⅞
2100	do.	83⅜	100	St. Paul....	57⅜
300	do.....c.	83⅜	100	do.	57⅜
300	do.	83⅜	300	do.....c.	57⅜
600	do.	83⅜	200	do.	57⅜
500	Erie Railroad....	65	100	do.	57⅜
200	Pacific Mail....	56⅛	100	Tol. & Wab.	69⅛
500	do.	56⅛	100	do.	69⅛
100	do.....b3.	56⅛	100	do.	69⅛
1000	do.	56⅛	200	Pacific R. of Mo.	49
100	do.....c.	56⅛	300	Ohio & Miss.....b3.	43⅜
100	do.	56⅛	100	do.	43⅜
300	do.	56⅛	100	do.....c.	43⅜
100	N. Y. C. & Hud.	100⅞	100	do.	43⅜
200	do.....c.	100⅞	100	do.	43⅜
1000	do.	100⅞	100	C., C. & I. C.	37⅛
300	Lake Shore....	91⅜	100	do.	37⅛
100	do.	91⅜	100	do.	37⅛
500	do.....c.	91⅜	100	do.....s3.	37⅛
100	Union Pacific....	31⅛	200	do.....s3.	37⅛
300	do.	31⅛	200	do.	37⅛
100	do.	31	600	do.	37⅛
100	do.	30⅞	100	do.....s3.	37

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$3,000	S. C. 6s, N., A. & O.	27	100	N. Y. C. & H...b. c.	100⅞
11,000	U. P. R. R. 1 May	88⅜	100	do.	100⅞
10,000	U. P. 7s, L. G't.	75⅛	50	do.	101
10,000	do.	75⅛	1150	do.	100⅞
5,000	E. T. Va. & Ga. 1st	90	100	do.....s3.	100⅞
5,000	Tol. & Wab. 1st.	95⅜	600	do.	100⅞
5,000	C. C. & I. C. 2d M.	72⅛	100	do.	100⅞
1,000	C. S. 1st May..c.	92⅜	100	Erie R.....b. c.	64⅜
3,000	do.	92⅜	200	Harlem R....b. c.	124
100	W. U. Tel.	83⅜	100	L. S. & M. So...b. c.	91⅜
200	do...bet. call.	83⅜	100	do.	91⅜
200	do.	83⅜	100	do.	91⅜
100	do.	83⅜	100	do.....b3.	91⅜
600	do.....s3.	83⅜	100	do.	91⅜
300	do.	83⅜	300	do.	91⅜
1300	do.	83⅜	100	do.....s3.	91⅜
300	do.	83⅜	100	do.	91⅜
200	do.....b3.	84	100	U. P. R.....b. c.	31
1400	do.	83⅜	200	do.	31⅛
100	do.	83⅜	100	do.	31⅛
1000	do.	83⅜	100	do.	31⅛
100	do.	83⅜	5	N. J. C. R.	101
500	do.	83⅜	200	C. & P. Guart'd.	88
500	Pacific Mail..b. c.	55⅞	10	do.	88⅛
100	do.	56⅛	100	C. & R. I. R..b. c.	107⅜
100	do.	56⅛	100	do.	107⅜
100	do.	56⅛	100	do.....c.	108⅛
500	do.	56⅛	100	do.	108
100	do.	56⅛	200	M. & St. P....b. c.	57⅜
200	do.	56⅛	300	do.	58
100	do.	56⅛	300	do.	58
800	do.	56⅛	200	do.	58
100	do.	56⅛	100	D., L. & W....b. c.	99⅜
300	do.....c.	56⅛	200	Tol., W. & W...b. c.	69⅜
1600	do.	56⅛	300	do.	69⅜
1300	do.	57	300	do.	69⅜
100	do.	56⅞	100	do.	69⅜
400	do.	56⅞	100	N. J. S. R.....b. c.	38
5	Adams Express.	95⅛	100	O. & M. R.....b. c.	43⅜
100	H. & St. J.....b. c.	40⅜	100	do.	43⅜
100	C., C. & I. C. b. c.	37⅛			

SALES FROM 2¼ TO 4 P. M.

200	Western Union...	83⅜	1620	N. Y. C. & Hud..	100⅞
300	do.	83⅜	1300	do.	100⅞
900	do.	83⅜	800	do.	100⅞
300	do.	83⅜	200	do.	100⅞
100	do.	83⅜	100	do.	100⅞
100	do.	83⅜	200	Harlem....	124
400	do.	83⅜	200	Lake Shore....	91⅜
200	do.	83⅜	800	do.	91⅜
400	do.....b3.	83⅞	100	do.	91⅜
100	do.	84	100	do.....b3.	91⅜
1200	do.	84	100	do.	91⅜
200	do.....s3.	83⅞	200	do.	91⅜
200	do.	84	300	Union Pacific....	31⅛
1800	do.	84	200	do.	31
200	do.	84	100	do.....b3.	31⅛
280	do.	84	100	do.	31⅛
1000	do.	84	100	do.	31⅛
600	do.	84⅛	100	North-west Pf.	86⅜
100	do.	84⅛	100	St. Paul....	57⅜
300	do.	84⅛	200	do.	57⅜
300	do.	84⅛	300	do.	57⅜
500	do.	84⅛	200	do.	57⅜
200	do.	84⅛	300	do.	57⅞
800	Erie Railroad....	64⅛	200	do.	58
100	do.	64⅛	300	do.....b3.	58
100	do.	64⅛	1000	do.	58
600	Pacific Mail....	56⅛	100	do.	57⅞
700	do.	56⅛	100	Han. & St. Jo.	40⅜
200	do.	56⅛	500	Rock Island....	107⅜
300	do.	56⅛	200	do.	108
500	do.	56⅛	400	Tol. & Wabash....	69⅜
1000	do.	56⅛	100	do.	69⅜
100	do.	56⅛	100	B., H. & Erie....	3⅛
200	do.	56	50	Alb. & Sus.	96⅛
1800	do.	56	100	Ohio & Miss.	43⅜
100	do.....s3.	56	100	do.	43⅜
700	do.	56⅛	100	do.....s3.	43⅜
300	do.	56⅛	400	do.	43⅜
1200	do.	56⅛	600	C., C. & I. C.	36⅛
100	do.	56⅛	100	do.	36⅛
400	do.....b3.	56⅛	200	do.	37
200	do.	56⅛	200	do.	37⅛
100	Pacific of Mo....	49			

TUESDAY, April 29—P. M.

Money was dearer to the Stock Exchange borrowers to-day, and the rates paid were equal to about 12 ₩ cent. per annum to carry over the Share speculation. There is less borrowing on the Public Funds of the United States, and on the Railway Bonds hypothecated from day to day, the rates range 7 ₩ cent. Gold to 12 per cent. Currency. On mercantile paper not accommodated at 7 ₩ cent. at Bank the rates are 9 to 12 per cent. per annum. We do not hear of much Railroad paper on the Street. The rates are 10 to 14 per cent. The Stock Exchange borrowers had again to encounter a certain measure of distrust growing out of the damaging revelations in regard to the Atlantic Bank, and the manner in which bank officials are supposed to run their establishments without consulting their Boards of Directors. The case of the Atlantic Bank is not assumed as the rule in this sort of loose administration, but the opinion prevails that it is by no means the exception. And one of the consequences of the event of Saturday Afternoon is, that the credit of Banks of larger capital and more importance to the street is freely canvassed, and no little trouble and depression grow out of this disturbance of financial confidence.

The dearness of Money checked the improvement in foreign Exchange reported yesterday, and the 60 days' rate on London is ¼@½ ₩ cent. cheaper on actual sales this Afternoon. We quote 108¾@108⅞ ₩ cent. The sales of Gold through the day were at 117@116¾@116½ ₩ cent. The Treasury Office is actively engaged in paying out the May Gold Interest. On Thursday the Office will sell $1,000,000 Gold.

The Share speculation opened weak, and before 12 o'clock the depression in prices increased, especially on heavy sales for Cash of Western Telegraph and Pacific Mail. The Western Railroads and New-York Central were also pressed on sale, apparently on the changed look of the Money market, but after 1 o'clock there was a favorable turn in the demand for Stocks, and a reaction of 1@2 ₩ cent. on Telegraph and Pacific Mail from the very lowest figures of the morning, and ½@1 ₩ cent. on many of the Railroads.

The real or supposed combination to advance Western Telegraph, which has excited the Exchange for some time past, is either disrupted or greatly demoralized this week, and the price of the Stock fell to 82½ ₩ cent., this morning, although it is not a fortnight since Cash loans upon the Stock, until June, were reported in the shape of 60 days' Exchange on London. There was a recovery in the Stock this afternoon, and it may be that, after certain weak holders are "shaken out," the promised rise in the direction of par will take shape. At present it does not look promising.

The recent mail advices from London do not, we regret to say, bear out the reports of the successful placing of the whole of the Vanderbilt (New-York Central) Loan of £2,000,000 for Money. These reports came to us on authority that we had reason to rely upon. But candor compels us to say that there seems to have been some misunderstanding. The Union Bank of London and Messrs. Raphael have agreed to market the Bonds, but they have not taken them, out and out, at their own risk. And it is very questionable, after all, whether Mr. Banker (a neophyte in Foreign negotiations) has done as well for Mr. Vanderbilt as the latter could have done for himself at home by accepting distinct offers made, on London account, through certain Bankers in Wall-street. There is something now said, in this connection, of bringing home the proceeds of the Loan, as sold or exchanged, in Steel Rails and other Railroad supplies.

Late in the Afternoon, the Share speculation presented a somewhat steadier confidence, and the quotations at 4 o'clock P. M., on the close of the Exchange, were as follows, compared with Monday night. The Public Funds were also steady. Gold, 116¾@116⅞ ₩ cent.; market quiet. The Treasury Office paid out to-day $990,000 May interest. Exchange weak at 108¾@108⅞ ₩ cent. Money to the Stock Exchange 7 ₩ cent., Gold, to 12 ₩ cent.

Closing Quotations—April 29.

	Monday.	Tuesday.
United States New 5s	116¾	116¾
U. S. 5-20s, May and Nov.	120¾	120¾
U. S. 5-20s, January and July	119¾	119¾
American Gold	117	116¾
Bills on London, 60 days	108¾	108¾
N. Y. Central and Hudson	100¾	100¾
Chicago and Rock Island	107¾	108
Pacific Mail	55¾	56½
St. Paul Preferred	72¼	72¼
St. Paul Common	57¼	58
Ohio and Mississippi	43½	43½
Western Union Telegraph	83¾	84¼
Erie	64¾	64¾
Union Pacific	30¾	31¼
Lake Shore	91¼	91¾
C., C., and Indiana Central	37¾	37¾
Toledo and Wabash	69¼	69¾
Harlem	123	123½
North-west	81½	81½

The last prices for the various Public Funds of the United States are as follows:

6 ₩ cent. reg., '81	117⅜	5-20 coup., n. i., '65	117⅜
6 ₩ cent. coup., '81	121	5-20 reg., '67	117⅜
5-20 reg., '62	114⅜	5-20 coup., '67	119⅜
5-20 coup., '62	118⅜	5-20 reg., '68	117⅜
5-20 reg., '64	114⅜	5-20 coup., '68	118
5-20 coup., '64	118⅜	10-40 reg.	112
5-20 reg., '65	114⅜	10-40 coup.	113⅜
5-20 coup., '65	120⅜	5s coup., '81	116⅜
5-20 reg., n. i., '65	117⅜	6s currency	115⅜

The following bids were made at the Exchange Board, to-day, for the State Bonds:

Tennessee 6s, old	79⅜	Alabama 8s of '93	83⅜
Tennessee 6s, new	79⅜	Texas 10s of '76	80
Virginia 6s, old	43	Ohio 6s, '75	100
Va. 6s, Consol. bds.	53⅜	Kentucky 6s	97⅜
Va. 6s, Deferred bds.	12⅜	Illinois Coup. 6s, '77	96
Georgia 6s	72	Illinois Coup. 6s, '79	95
Georgia 7s, new	90	Michigan 6s, '78	95
N. C. Fund'g Act '66	17⅜	Michigan 6s, '83	95
N. C. Special Tax	13⅜	N. Y. Reg. B'ty Loan	105
S. C., Jan. & July	18	N. Y. Coup. B'ty Loan	105
Missouri 6s	93⅜	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '74	107
Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jo.	90	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '75	106⅜
Mo. 6s, Asy. or Univ.	93⅜	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '77	106⅜
Connecticut 6s	101	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '78	106⅜
Rhode Island 6s	98	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '74	104

The following bids were made at the Exchange Board to-day for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	135	Bank of N. A.	101
Manhattan	151	Market	123
Merchants'	116	Nassau	107
Mechanics'	138	Continental	75
City	x255	New-York County	200
Phenix	100	Imp's' & Traders'	150
Merchants' Ex.	90	Park	147⅜
State of New-York	112	First National	210
Commerce	114	Fourth National	110⅜
Mercantile	132	Ninth National	101
American Ex.	107⅜	German American	100

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, April 22, 1873.

Gold receipts	$904,957 09
Gold payments	1,387,698 24
Gold balance	43,261,073 72
Currency receipts	835,827 41
Currency payments	218,515 53
Currency balance	19,032,823 23
Customs	466,000 00

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—APRIL 29.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	97⅜	
City 6s, new	101⅜	101⅜
Camden and Amboy	119⅜	120
Pennsylvania Central	57	
Reading	115⅜	116
Lehigh Valley	59⅜	60
Catawissa Preferred	45	45⅜
Philadelphia and Erie	26	26⅜
Northern Central	37⅜	38
Lehigh Navigation	40⅜	40⅜
Lehigh Gold Loan	93	93⅜

We are requested to call attention to the advertisement of Messrs. Fitch, Otis & Co., No. 11 Pine-street, of the 10 ₩ cent. Bonds of the States of Kansas and Nebraska, and the 8 ₩ cent. Bonds of the City of St. Paul.

The week's exports hence of domestic produce have been to the currency value of $5,855,290.

The coupons of the Central Division First Mortgage Railroad and Land Grant Bonds, and of the Second Mortgage Railroad and Land Grant Bonds of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company, due May 1, 1873, will be paid in gold coin at the National Shoe and Leather Bank, New-York.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE OF FISK & HATCH,
No. 5 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, April 28, 1873.

The present high price of Government Securities is increasing the demand for first-class Railroad Bonds; and as the amounts now offering are comparatively small, it is reasonable to suppose the present difference of from TWENTY to THIRTY per cent. cannot be obtained for any great length of time. Government Bonds are higher now than for several years past. A "Five-twenty" Bond at 120, paying six per cent. on the par value, yields but a small income on its market price, and if an entirely safe investment can be obtained with a difference of 200 to 300 dollars on each 1,000, it is largely to the interest of the holders to make the exchange.

We are recommending the following for such Exchanges or for new investments—all of them payable in gold, principal and interest:

The CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO SIX PER CENTS at 88 and accrued interest, interest payable May and November; these bonds are issued in denominations of $100, $500, and $1,000. The road, 420 miles in length, is now completed, and the business offering is very large, and increasing daily.

The WESTERN PACIFIC SIX PER CENTS at the market price, which is to-day 95, flat. These bonds are of $1,000 each; interest payable January and July. This road having been consolidated with the great CENTRAL PACIFIC, and payment of its bonds, principal and interest, assumed by them, we see no good reason why they should not soon approximate in price to Central Pacifics—now 103, and becoming very scarce in the market.

Also, the CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO SEVEN PER CENTS, interest payable January and July, secured by a First Mortgage on the Extension to deep water on Chesapeake Bay, on the proposed Kanawha River Branch, and on the Great Bridge to be built over the Ohio River at Huntington, and a Second Mortgage on the Main Line, with all its equipments, depots, &c. Only $3,000,000 of these Bonds will be offered for sale at present. Price 90 and accrued interest.

We consider them amply secured, and a very desirable investment. The proceeds will be used in adding largely to the present equipment, and in extending to deep water on the Chesapeake Bay, where the largest steamers in the world can load and unload alongside the cars.

The amount of money to be invested within the next few months will be very large; the Government disbursement alone for the next three months will reach $100,000,000, and the May and July dividends of the banks, railroads, and other corporations as much more.

We continue to deal in Government and Central Pacific Bonds, receive deposits on which we allow interest, make collections, execute orders at the Stock Exchange for cash, and conduct a general banking business.

FISK & HATCH.

INVESTMENT BONDS.

The NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD 7-30 FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS, which we recommend as a profitable and well-secured investment, bear 7 3-10 per cent. gold interest, and have the following elements of security, viz.:

1. They are the obligation of a strong corporation.

2. They are a first mortgage on the road, its equipments, rights and franchises.

3. They are a first lien on its net earnings.

4. There is pledged, in addition, for the payment of principal and interest, a land grant of 12,800 acres per mile through the States, and 25,600 acres per mile through the Territories traversed. The Company is already entitled to nearly 10,000,000 acres of its grant, and its land sales thus far have realized $5 66 per acre.

With nearly 500 miles of the road completed and in operation, the earnings for 1873 will be large.

All marketable stocks and bonds are received in exchange for Northern Pacifics on most favorable terms.

Jay Cooke & Co.,
No. 20 Wall-st., New-York.

BANKING-HOUSE OF
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
NO. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

Deposit accounts of mercantile firms and individuals received; all facilities and accommodations granted usual with City Banks: in addition thereto four per cent. interest allowed on all daily balances.

Bills of exchange drawn on England, Ireland, Scotland, and the Continent. Travelers' and mercantile credits issued available throughout the world.

EDWARD HAIGHT & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 9 WALL-ST.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Galveston's Invitation to the Rest of the Country.

From the Galveston (Texas) News, April 23.

The Galveston Chamber of Commerce is entitled to the gratitude of every lover of our city and State for inaugurating a movement whose benefits will be almost incalculable. At a called meeting of that body, they passed a series of admirable resolutions, which proposed to extend an invitation to members of Congress, officers of departments, members of the Press, railroad men, and other representative men of the Northern, Southern, Eastern, and Western States, to visit Texas, now that railway communication is open between Texas and every portion of the United States. The chamber further appointed a committee to confer with the city authorities, asking them to invite the delegation contemplated in the resolutions, to our city, and accept its hospitalities. The result has been favorable. Alderman J. C. Ogle presented resolutions and they were passed by the board.

Recent Earthquakes.

Telegrams published Monday showed that three shocks of earthquake, of some severity, were felt at Cornwall and Montinette, in Canada, on the afternoon of Friday, April 25. The Burlington (Vt.) *Free Press* of Monday says:

Four distinct shocks of an earthquake were felt at Fort Covington, N. Y., Friday afternoon, each shock lasting about fifteen seconds; about an hour between the first and second, and half an hour between the third and last shock.

A letter from Honolulu, Sandwich Islands, says:

In the vicinity of Makawao, on East Maui, a succession of heavy stumps and jars awoke everybody about 4 o'clock on the morning of March 31, and every one knew that there had been an earthquake. The motion was from east to west, and was felt as a series of violent jars that caused things to rattle lively. There has been a good deal of rain on Hawaii lately, and Kilauea is, as usual after a storm, quite active. We look for some outbreak on that island before long.

The Chamber of Commerce Banquet.

The one hundred and fifth anniversary of the Chamber of Commerce of the City of New-York will be celebrated next Thursday evening at Delmonico's, by a grand banquet, which will inaugurate a series of annual dinners. A large number of invitations have been extended, and speeches will be made by some of the most prominent men of the State and nation. The Committee of Arrangements consists of J. Pierpont Morgan, William E. Dodge, George Opdyke, Samuel D. Babcock, A. A. Low, and William H. Fogg. The courteous and gentlemanly Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Wilson, is untiring in his efforts to render it a success. The banquet is expected to be the most brilliant of any which has taken place this season.

The Modoc Treachery—Strange Story.

The Eastport (Me.) *Sentinel* says that one of the company with the Peace Commissioners to negotiate with the Modoc Indians, was Samuel Case, Esq., formerly of Lubec, Me., now of California, and that in a letter to his brother at Lubec, he states that he was acquainted with Capt. Jack, the chief, from whom he received a letter, just before starting, advising him not to go with the Commission, as it would result in a failure; but, if he must go, why, he might do as he pleased. Mr. Case escaped the consequences, though he was one of the number. The massacre of Gen. Canby and the Commissioners seems to have been premeditated for a long time. After being forewarned, caution would, at least, seem to have been the better part of valor.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Tuesday, April 29, 1873.

Messrs. Weismann and Benedict presented remonstrances from various ship-owners against the passage of the bill increasing the commutation upon immigrants from $1 50 to $2 50, averring that the existing rate of $1 50 per capita furnished a fund amply sufficient to defray the expenses of every immigrant; that the advantages to the City and State from being the chief depot of the foreign immigration coming to our shores are so great that they would fully justify our State Government in assuming the entire charge of all sick and pauper immigrants without imposing any burden whatever upon the parties engaged in that business; that the effect of the increase, if carried out, will be to divert this large and profitable branch of commerce from this State to other States which are offering entire indemnity from taxation of every description, and holding out other extraordinary inducements to effect its transfer from the port of New-York.

The resolutions to print the annual supply of Red books, reports of the American Institute, medical societies, and State agricultural societies, were all reported adversely by Mr. Bowen, from the Printing Committee, and the report was agreed to.

It is estimated that some $200,000 have been saved the State in refusing to order the printing provided in the resolutions.

Mr. Tiemann reported adversely to the bill to establish and lay out a public place in the City of New-York, north of Sixtieth-street. The report was agreed to.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. J. Wood—Authorizing the town of Friendship, Allegany County, to issue its bonds in aid of the Academy.

Also, to protect the rights of tenants and owners of leased lands.

By Mr. Murphy—To amend the laws providing for improving Ninth-avenue and Fifteenth-street, in the City of Brooklyn.

Mr. Lewis, from the Canal Committee, reported favorably the Assembly resolution for the appointment of Josiah B. Williams, of Tompkins, Hon. Geo. Geddes, of Onondaga, and Henry Stokes, of Cayuga, a commission to examine and report upon the condition of the crossings over the Seneca River, and such other obstructions as they may find to prevent the free and natural flow of the water through the river; the report was agreed to.

BILLS PASSED.

Amending the charter of the Saratoga Monument Association.

Authorizing the sale of certain portions of Prospect Park, in the City of Brooklyn.

To incorporate the Young Men's Association of New-Utrecht.

For widening and improving Coney Island Plank road, in Kings County.

Reorganizing the Baptist Society of Western New-York.

Incorporating cemetery associations.

The bill relative to publishing citations in the State paper was called up, and on motion of Senator Johnson, was referred back to the Judiciary Committee for amendment.

Recess.

ASSEMBLY.

The question pending last night at the time of adjournment was on the motion of Mr. Husted to order the bill amending the charter of the Metropolitan Transit Company of New-York to a third reading.

Mr. Husted said that in deference to the wishes of the members, as shown in the discussion last night, he had concluded to withdraw his motion and move to recommit the bill, with instructions to incorporate an amendment to the effect that the Controller shall not issue bonds in behalf of the road until the assent of the Common Council is obtained.

Mr. C. G. Cornell thought that this concession was insufficient, especially as the citizens of New-York had not in any manner asked for this road.

Speaker Cornell, having taken the floor, said it appeared to him that this was a matter in which the voice of the representatives of New-York City should be heard. Not one of these representatives, he said, favored this project, and it was asking too much of this House to ask it to pass a measure supported only by non-residents. He, therefore, in order to reach an end of it as expeditiously as possible, moved that the whole subject be postponed indefinitely. Carried—57 to 28.

The following bills were disposed of as stated:

Amending the act making the office of District-Attorney a salaried office, and fixing the salaries thereof. The Counties of New-York, Kings, and Westchester are excepted from the provisions of the bill.

On motion of Mr. Beebe, the Counties of Greene, Chautauqua, Monroe, Wayne, Franklin, Sullivan, Queens, Seneca, Cortland, Wyoming, Niagara, Montgomery, St. Lawrence, Cayuga, Otsego, Dutchess, Albany, Lewis, Jefferson, Warren, and Madison were added to the excepted counties.

After considerable discussion, Mr. Prince moved that further consideration of the bill be indefinitely postponed. Carried.

On motion of Mr. Roche the Senate bill to fix the salary of the Commissioner of Public Works of the City of New-York at $10,000 per annum, from the 1st of December, 1872, and directing its payment, was passed.

The Senate bill supplementary to the New-York charter was, by unanimous consent, passed.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. C. G. Cornell—To change the name of the Atlantic Savings Bank of New-York. On his motion the bill was ordered to a third reading.

By Mr. Blumenthal—To incorporate the Salt-water Supply Company of New-York.

Mr. Norton called from the table the motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill to amend the law relative to apprentices and employers was lost.

The question was then taken on reconsidering, and it was carried.

The bill was then again put on its final passage and passed.

The bill to amend the charter of the Gilbert Elevated Railroad Company of New-York was taken up in Committee of the Whole and progressed.

The House then went into committee on the bill making appropriations for certain expenses of the Government, and for supplying deficiencies in former appropriations, commonly known as the Supply bill.

Mr. Burns moved to insert $500 additional pay to journal clerks in each House. Carried.

Mr. Ray moved to insert $500 extra compensation to Thomas Correll, janitor of the Bureau of Military Statistics, as the rent and fuel heretofore provided that officer had for the past year been taken from him. Carried.

Mr. Goss moved to insert $6,800 to the members of the Legislature of 1872, as the salary for fourteen days' services in the impeachment proceedings. Carried.

On motion of Mr. Burns, the sum of $1,000 to Ellen J. Calvert, widow of Samuel Calvert, who was killed while in discharge of his duty as keeper of the House of Refuge, at Randall's Island, was made $3,000.

C. G. Cornell moved to strike out the item of $2,489 65 to Gen. Ward B. Burnett, for perfecting regimental organizations in New-York in 1863. Carried.

Mr. Batcheller moved to insert $1,000 to be devoted to a monument to the late Col. Ellsworth. Carried.

The sum of $8,000 is provided for Francis C. Upton, Inspector-in-Chief of Steam-boilers.

Mr. Weed moved to add to the section a clause abolishing the office in future. Adopted.

The committee then rose and reported progress, when the bill was made the special order for to-morrow morning.

Recess till 7½ P. M.

A General Complaint of High Heels.

From the Quebec Mercury.

In the annual report of the state of the militia for 1872 we find that the medical officers report that the high-heeled boots which the men bring to camp with them "are the cause of many blistered feet." Now we have always concurred with Sir Francis Bond Head in regarding European, as contrasted with Oriental costume, as hideous and ungainly, but the worst of its many bad features, in the eyes of Sir Francis, was the stovepipe hat. In our view the European boot, particularly on the foot of infancy, is far the worst article of clothing of our modern life. High heels, especially, are an abomination, particularly if worn by persons while yet growing. They are, it is not too much to say, exactly calculated to produce defects little short of deformity, as well as to induce a most ungainly walk and ungraceful carriage. Will no great genius arise to give the world a model boot, combining the grace of the sandal with the completeness of the Wellington?

Children in Massachusetts Mills—Nearly Fourteen Hours' Work.

From the Lawrence (Mass.) American, April 26.

There are many more very small children employed in our manufacturing establishments than one would suppose not acquainted with the facts. A gentleman was passing across the common a few evenings since, about 10½ o'clock, and meeting a little girl scarcely ten years of age, dinner-pail in hand, he accosted her and asked her if it was not late for such a little girl to be out; whereupon she replied: "Oh, no, Sir, this is the time I generally go home, for I work every other week till 10 o'clock." The gentleman became interested, and asked what time she began work, and learned that her daily labors began at 6½ in the morning, and that the little tin pail contained her food for the day. He also listened to the old story of a father's intemperance, of a hard-working mother, and of other children at work in the mills.

The Southern Decoration Day.

From the Columbus (Ga.) Sun, April 26.

We have heard the question asked why it was that April 26 was selected as the day on which to decorate the graves of Confederate soldiers. The ladies of Columbus first suggested the custom. They recommended the 26th because on that day the army of Gen. J. E. Johnston surrendered, and with it went the last hopes of the Confederacy. It was thought an appropriate time to annually adorn with choicest floral offerings the resting places of those who wore the gray in defense of the Lost Cause. In climates north of this, such as Atlanta, Richmond, &c., May 10, the date of the death of Stonewall Jackson, has been adopted, as their flowers do not bloom sufficiently by the 26th.

Cheery Letter from Margaret Fuller.

From the Boston Transcript.

This little note, now printed for the first time from the autograph of Margaret Fuller, shows how the touch of genius can, by a sort of alchemy, refine the common coinage of the realm, and even make the tarnished lucre of this world's traffic shine with a brightness borrowed from the very source of light:

Allow me, interesting Amelia, to return the loan which you generously furnished to enable me to visit my friend Beatrice. The memory of your kindness cannot be effaced—it needs not that I should retain the paltry drop as a reminder, yet let me hope that these coins, hallowed by their passage between us, will not be given to some "unwashed artisan" as a compensation for cobbling your shoes—sandals I should say—nor to some tawdry *marchande de modes* for a bit of ribbon. Let them, still consecrated to the promotion of good-will between us, be proffered to the tollman on Cambridge Bridge; and the "slave of the dark and tear-strewn mine" shall again bring, in the person of the charming Amelia, smiles to the lips and gladness to the heart of S. M. FULLER.

FINANCIAL.

FOR

INVESTMENT.

It is universally conceded that carefully-selected FIRST MORTGAGE RAILROAD BONDS are not only SAFE, but are the MOST DESIRABLE SECURITIES for investment purposes. It is also an established fact that there are fewer instances of default in the Railroad than in any other of the great interests of the country.

These facts have been accepted as applying to the securities of Railroads generally, but they apply with greatly increased force in cases where the Roads have superior advantages in location, management and connections.

The Indianapolis, Bloomington, and Western Railway

possesses all the advantages here named, and has, in addition, a very large business already created and assured to it. The BONDS of this road now offered are GOLD, SEVEN PER CENT., CONVERTIBLE, and FULLY SECURED by a FIRST MORTGAGE on an extension of 217 miles, and are a liability of the entire line of 420 miles, of which four-fifths are completed.

The geographical position of the road is remarkably favorable. Commencing at Indianapolis its direction is west, and diverging at Champaign it has terminal points at Peoria on the Illinois River and on the Mississippi opposite Keokuk.

Net earnings of the division from Indianapolis to Pekin and Peoria are large, and have been for a considerable period greater than the amount required for interest on all bonds issued by the company. Regular trains are running on more than 100 miles of the extension, and total receipts of the road for this year must be very satisfactory to all holders of its securities.

The Earnings in 1872 were $1,359,690 55, an increase of $395,000 over 1871. It is expected they will reach $2,000,000 during the present year.

These Bonds have an INTRINSIC VALUE exceeding the present low price of 90 and INTEREST, and holders will find a POSITIVE ADVANTAGE in an early increase in the value of their investment. Coupons January and July 1.

ALL NEGOTIABLE securities RECEIVED in exchange at best MARKET RATES.

Pamphlets, maps, and circulars furnished on application.

TURNER BROS.,
Bankers, 14 Nassau-st.

$2,500,000

FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS

OF THE

Jacksonville, North-western and South-eastern Railway, of Illinois.

Interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, paid Jan. 1 and July 1, at New-York, London, or Frankfort-on-the-Main, at the option of the holder. Bonds will be registered if desired.

This road is now completed from Jacksonville to a junction with the Chicago and Alton Railroad, at Virden, a distance of over thirty miles. The road, so far as completed, is thoroughly equipped, entirely paid for, in full operation, and it is upon *completed* road only that bonds are now offered at 90 and accrued interest in currency. The road will be 125 miles in length, and is bonded at $20,000 per mile, making total issue $2,500,000. This road traverses the garden of the State, crosses all the most important roads, controls the enormous coal mines at Virden, and its bonds are most highly esteemed by those whose investigation has been most searching. We have personally examined every detail of this company, and have gone repeatedly over the entire line. We are consequently enabled to recommend these bonds as an absolutely perfect security.

Pamphlets and further particulars may be had by applying to

GIBSON, CASANOVA & CO., Bankers,
No. 50 Exchange-place, New-York.

George Opdyke & Co., Bankers, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York, like an incorporated Bank, receive deposits subject to check at sight, with the additional advantage to Depositors of Interest on daily Balances.

Robert Winthrop & Co.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 18 WALL-ST.,

Execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

---

7 TO 12 PER CENT.

We make a Specialty of County, City, and School District Bonds. Guarantee Legality of all bonds sold, collect the coupons without charge, or take same at as much cash on sales. ☞ Send for Price List. THE LAW OF MUNICIPAL BONDS, just published by our senior, should be in the hands of all interested in this class of securities. Two vols; price $10. W. N. COLER & CO., No. 17 Nassau-st.

JAMES G. KING'S SONS,
BANKERS,
NO. 54 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.
(Will remove on May 1 to No. 31 NASSAU-ST.)

Issue LETTERS OF CREDIT upon London and Paris, available in all the principal cities on the continent.

Buy and sell Exchange on London, Paris, Amsterdam, Edinburgh, and Glasgow.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY,
PHILADELPHIA, March 12, 1873.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO the stockholders that they will have the privilege of subscribing at par to the stock of this Company in the proportion of thirty-three and one-third (33⅓) per cent. of the number of shares registered in their names April 1, 1873.

Those entitled to a fraction of a share can subscribe for a full share.

All subscriptions must be made between May 1 and 24, 1873, and no subscription will be received after the latter date.

The following are the dates of payment: First installment of fifty per cent. between May 1 and 24, 1873, and the remainder (fifty per cent.) to be called for on sixty days' notice, in installments not exceeding twenty-five per cent. at any one time.

The privilege of taking new stock may be sold by any shareholder. Blank allotments can be had at this office. The new stock can be paid for in full at time of subscription, if desired.

EDMUND SMITH, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 27, 1873.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of other appropriate business, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of May next between the hours of 11 o'clock in the forenoon and 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day.

The transfer-books of the Company will be closed at the close of business on the 5th day of April next, and will reopen on the morning of the 8th day of May next.

GEORGE B. ELY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.
TREASURER'S OFFICE, GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT,
NEW-YORK, April 3, 1873.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

The bonds of this issue, due May 1, 1873, can be exchanged, bond for bond, at any time on or previous to that date, for the new Consolidated Seven Per Cent. Mortgage Bonds, due May 1, 1900.

Interest payable May and November.

The new bonds are of the following denominations: Registered—$1,000, $5,000, and $10,000. Coupon—$1,000. After May 1, 1873, this will be the only mortgage upon the road and franchises of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company.

C. VANDERBILT, Jr., Treasurer.

OFFICE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, April 5, 1873.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this company for the election of managers will be held at the office of the Company, No. 71 Broadway, on TUESDAY, 13th May next.

The polls will be open from 12 o'clock noon until 2 o'clock P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed from the evening of April 30 until the morning of May 14.

By order of the Board,

JAMES C. HARTT, Treasurer.

EVANSVILLE AND CRAWFORDSVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY.—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company for the sale to the trustees of twenty-four (24) bonds of the May and November issue.

Proposals should be directed to R. G. ROLSTON, President, No. 26 Exchange-place, and must be presented before 12 o'clock M. on the 1st proximo.

R. G. ROLSTON, President
Farmers' Loan and Trust Company Trustees.
NEW-YORK, April 17, 1873.

INSURANCE SCRIP.—ATLANTIC, COMMERCIAL AND UNION SCRIP, wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
No 32 Wall-st., New-York,

Offer for Sale $300,000

FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT.

CONVERTIBLE

SINKING FUND GOLD BONDS

OF THE

Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Minnesota Railway Line,

At 90 and Accrued Interest in Currency.

At which price they yield over 9 per cent., and are strongly recommended as a

SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENT.

This railway is a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Iowa, which is the most prosperous State in the North-west, being the only State in the Union FREE FROM DEBT. The population has doubled in the last ten years, and now numbers a million and a quarter, which places the State, in rank, as No. 11 in the Union, against No. 20 in 1860. Emigration is constantly seeking this State in preference to others, the freedom from taxation, the natural advantages of the soil, the liberal laws which allow aliens to acquire and hold real estate without naturalization, offering special inducements to those going West. The Minnesota Division, running from Burlington, Iowa, to Austin, Minnesota, a distance of 260 miles, was completed in February, 1872, and earned during that year an average of $83,000 per month, being a monthly increase of $35,000 on the earnings of 1871. The earnings for 1873 are estimated to exceed $1,500,000, or more than $125,000 per month. The Milwaukee Division, from Cedar Rapids to Postville, on the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad, a distance of 110 miles, passes through one of the richest sections of the State of Iowa, and furnishing an outlet to Milwaukee and the lakes.

The Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Railway bonds have been admitted to the New-York Stock Exchange, and are daily dealt in and quoted on the official lists, thus furnishing dealers an advantage enjoyed by few of the new issues of railway bonds.

The entire loan has been sold, except about $300,000, which we now offer, to close it out.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

BUFFALO CITY
SEVEN PER CENT.
PUBLIC PARK BONDS.

Interest payable June and December, in this City. Principal due Dec. 1, 1922.

For sale by

DANIEL A. MORAN,
No. 40 Wall-st.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 52 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, April 30, 1873.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders and bondholders of the Chicago and North-western Railroad Company for the election of Directors pursuant to law, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before said meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, on THURSDAY, the 5th of June next, at 1 o'clock P. M. Bondholders will authenticate their right to vote by presenting their voting bonds at the office of the Company, No. 52 Wall-st., New-York, for registration on or before the 5th of May proximo.

JOHN F. TRACY, President.
C. R. MARVIN, Secretary.

CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, CITY HALL,
BROOKLYN, April 25, 1873.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 2 o'clock on FRIDAY, May 2, for the purchase of the whole or any part of Two hundred thousand ($200,000) dollars Seven Per Cent. Permanent Water Loan Bonds, payable in 1910, interest payable January and July. Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Bonds," and state the price offered in addition to accrued interest. The Controller reserves the right to reject any bids not to the interest of the city.

T. A. SCHROEDER, Controller.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON, AND TERRE HAUTE RAILROAD COMPANY.
ST. LOUIS, April 28, 1873.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE bondholders and stockholders of this company, for the election of directors and the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the company, in the City of St. Louis, on MONDAY, the 2d of June next, at 3 o'clock P. M.

The transfer-books of the company will be closed on the 3d of May next at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened on the 3d of June next at 10 o'clock A. M.

WM. G. BROUGHTON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, April 28, 1873.

THE STOCK TRANSFER-BOOKS of this Company will be closed at the close of business on Saturday, the 3d day of May next, (preparatory to the annual election for directors, appointed to be held on Wednesday, the 4th day of June next,) and will be reopened on the morning of Thursday, the 5th day of June next.

C. C. CLARK, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 52 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, April 24, 1873.

FOR THE PURPOSES OF THE ANnual election of this Company the transfer-books will close on the 30th inst. at the close of business, and be reopened on SATURDAY, the 7th of June, at 10 o'clock A. M.

C. R. MARVIN, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT the undersigned has made application for the renewal of certificates for sixteen shares stock of the Delaware and Raritan Canal Company, issued to R. O'Neill, the original certificates having been lost or misplaced.

R. O'NEILL.

$2,000.—FIRST MORTGAGE—Wanted on property in Westchester, thirty minutes from Harlem. Address W. A. J., No. 4 Irving-place, New-York.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums.

Interest commences from first of January, April, July, and October.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
NOS. 396 AND 398 CANAL-ST.

Open daily from 10 to 3, and on Monday evening from 5 to 7.

ASSETS, TEN MILLIONS NINE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-SEVEN THOUSAND DOLLARS.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID.

Bank-books in English, French and German.

NAPOLEON J. HAINES, President.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Treasurer.
THEO. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVING BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

Interest computed from the first of each month, and is paid on balance remaining in bank Jan. 1 and July 1 of each year.

Present rate of interest SIX per cent.

Money deposited on or before May 1 will bear interest from that day.

Bank, No. 58 Bowery, south-west corner of Canal-st., open every day from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and will remain open on MONDAYS and SATURDAYS until 7 P. M.

Bank-books in English, German, and French.

E. A. QUINTARD, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

GERMAN UP-TOWN SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 906 and 908 3d-av., corner of 55th-st.

MONEY DEPOSITED NOW will draw interest from the 1st of MAY, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per ANNUM, on all sums from $1 to $5,000.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and SATURDAYS also, from 6 to 8 in the evening.

CHRISTIAN SCHWARTZ, President.
CHAS. SCHAFFNER, Secretary and Treasurer.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—8TH-av., corner 14th-st.—SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before May 1 will draw interest from May 1.

Assets........$3,030,111 26 | Surplus..........$238,442 49

DEPOSIT TO-DAY IN THE SAVINGS bank chartered by the United States. Send for circular, No. 185 Bleecker-st.

ASSETS OVER $4,000,000.
SAM L. HARRIS, Manager.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Account-books made to any pattern.

DIVIDENDS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSONVILLE, MADISON AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILROAD COMPANY,
JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., April 29, 1873.

Hereafter the interest on the First Mortgage Bonds of the Indianapolis and Madison Railroad Company will be paid at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New-York.

GEO. S. MCKIERNAN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY, [illegible]
NEW-YORK, April [illegible], 1873.

THE COUPONS AND REGISTERED INTEREST of the FIRST MORTGAGE SIX PER CENT. BONDS of the CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY, due May 1, 1873, will be paid on and after that date, at the office of Messrs. Fisk & Hatch, No. 5 Nassau-st., New-York.

Schedules of twenty or more coupons may now be presented, for which checks will be ready May 1.

The transfer-books for bonds, registered coupons detached, will be closed April 29, and reopened May 2.

C. P. HUNTINGTON, President.

OFFICE OF THE LOGANSPORT, CRAWFORDSVILLE, AND SOUTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY,
TERRE HAUTE, Ind., April 18, 1873.

THE QUARTERLY GOLD COUPONS due May 1, 1873, of the First Mortgage Eight Per Cent. Gold Bonds of this Company will be paid on and after that day at the office of

[illegible],
Financial Agents, No. 12 Pine-st., New-York.
J. C. [illegible], Treasurer.

OFFICE OF UNITED STATES EXPRESS COMPANY,
No. 82 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, April [illegible], 1873.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE UNITED States Express Company have declared a quarterly dividend of two dollars per share, payable at the "Union Trust Company of New-York" on and after May 1 prox. The transfer-books will close at 2 o'clock P. M. on WEDNESDAY, the 23d inst., and remain closed until FRIDAY, May 2.

GEO. G. FARNHAM, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DRY DOCK, EAST BROADWAY, AND BATTERY RAILROAD COMPANY,
NO. 605 GRAND-ST., NEW-YORK, April 28, 1873.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO Dollars per share has been declared, payable at the office of the Company, No. 605 Grand-st., on and after May 5.

The transfer-books will be closed from date until May 6.

By order of the Board of Directors.

RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

VERMONT DIVISION OF THE PORTLAND AND OGDENSBURG RAILROAD LINE.—Coupons and registered interest, due May 1, on the joint bonds of the Lamoille Valley, Montpelier, and St. Johnsbury and Essex County Railroad Companies, composing the Vermont Division of the Portland and Ogdensburg Railroad line, will be paid in gold, free of United States tax, on and after May 1, at the First National Bank, Boston, and at the office of FAIRBANKS & CO., Financial Agents, No. 311 Broadway, New-York.

COMMERCIAL WAREHOUSE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, NO. 29 WILLIAM-ST.,
NEW-YORK, April 14, 1873.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a quarterly dividend of two and a half per cent. (2½ per cent.) on the Capital stock of this company, payable on and after May 1.

The transfer-books will be closed on the 30th inst., and reopened May 2.

JAMES CLYNE, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK,
(CORNER BOWERY AND BROOME-ST.)
NEW-YORK, April 18, 1873.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., free of taxes, has been declared on the capital of this Bank, payable on and after 1st May next. The transfer-books will be closed from date to 1st May next.

GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION OF NEW-YORK.—NEW-YORK, April 22, 1873.—The President and Directors have this day declared a dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT., free of all taxes, payable to stockholders on and after the 1st day of May next. The transfer-books will be closed from date until May 1.

M. F. READING, Cashier.

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, April 18, 1873.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT., free of taxes, has been declared on the capital of this bank, payable on and after May 1.

The transfer-books will be closed from this date and reopened on the 2d May.

E. WILLSON, Cashier.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Coupons of the Central Division First Mortgage Railroad and Land Grant Bonds, and of the Second Mortgage Railroad and Land Grant Bonds of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company, due May 1, 1873, will be paid in gold coin at the National Shoe and Leather Bank, New-York.

A. V. STOUT, Treasurer.

THE COUPONS OF THE ST. LOUIS AND SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY First Mortgage seven per cent. Gold Bonds, Due May 1, 1873, will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the banking-house of GEORGE OPDYKE & CO., No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

E. F. WINSLOW, President.
NEW-YORK, April 22, 1873.

UNION NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, April 25, 1873.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have declared a dividend of six (6) per cent., free of taxes, from the earnings of the last six months, payable on the 1st day of May next.

JAMES M. LEWIS, Cashier.

NO. 53 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK, April 22, 1873.

CENTRAL COLORADO IMPROVEMENT COMPANY BONDS.—Coupons from the above bonds, maturing May 1, 1873, will be paid on and after that date upon presentation at our office.

DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.

APRIL 25, 1873.

THE INTEREST DUE MAY 1, 1873, ON the War Bounty Loan Bonds, issued by the State of Michigan, will be paid at the Mercantile National Bank in the City of New-York.

V. P. COLLIER, State Treasurer.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, April 22, 1873.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Quarterly Dividend of Three per Cent., payable on and after the 1st day of May.

R. BUCK, Cashier.

NOTICE.—OFFICE OF THE PORT ROYAL Railroad Company, No. 22 Pine-st., New-York.—The coupons of Port Royal Railroad Bonds, due May 1, will be paid at the office of the company at maturity.

R. H. THAYER, Treasurer.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS OF THE SECOND Mortgage Bonds of the New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad Company falling due May 1, 1873, will be paid on and after that date at the Third National Bank, New-York.

D. E. CULVER.

PROPOSALS.

DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA,
OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
ST. PAUL, Minn., April 20, 1873.

SEALED PROPOSALS, DULY INdorsed as such, subject to the usual condition, will be received at this office and at the office of the United States Quartermaster, at the several posts and stations named below, except Fort Buford, Dakota Territory, until 12 M., MONDAY, the 12th day of May, 1873, for furnishing regular supplies from July 1, 1873, to June 30, 1874, at the following-named military posts and stations:

Sioux City, Iowa, 194 cords of oak wood, 42,242 pounds of hay. Fort Totten, Dakota Territory, 1,001 cords of oak wood, 464,877 pounds of hay. Fort Randall, Dakota Territory, 1,390 cords of wood, 433,676 pounds of hay. Fort Sully, Dakota Territory, 3,054 cords of wood, 5,000 pounds of coal, 739,175 pounds of hay. Fort Rice, Dakota Territory, 3,957 cords of wood, 780,030 pounds of hay. Fort Stevenson, Dakota Territory, 421 cords of wood, 1,291,127 pounds of coal, 259,741 pounds of hay. Fort Buford, Dakota Territory, 4,219 cords of wood, 1,334,084 pounds of hay. Lower Brule Agency, Dakota Territory, 622 cords of wood, 119,235 pounds of hay. Cheyenne Agency, Dakota Territory, 1,453 cords of wood, 202,511 pounds of hay. Grand River Agency, Dakota Territory, 946 cords of wood, 165,816 pounds of hay. Fort Shaw, Montana Territory, 5,610 cords of wood, 803,318 pounds of hay. Fort Abraham Lincoln, Dakota Territory, 2,531 cords of wood, 901,683 pounds of hay. Camp Hancock, Dakota Territory, 151 cords of wood, 97,556 pounds of hay.

Permission will be given to contractors to cut wood and hay for the posts above named, on the military reservation at a reasonable distance from the posts and on limits fixed by the Department Commander.

Fort Snelling, Minn., 977 cords of oak wood, 131,587 pounds of hay, 53,208 pounds of straw. Fort Ripley, Minn., 419 cords of oak wood, 187,597 pounds of hay. Fort Abercrombie, D. T., 500 cords of oak wood, 1,217,112 pounds of hay, 376,752 pounds of straw. Fort Wadsworth, D. T., 1,128 cords of oak wood, 357,690 pounds of hay. Fort Pembina, D. T., 897 cords of oak wood, 6,365 pounds of hay, 67,162 pounds of straw. Fort Seward, D. T., 1,000 cords of wood, 447,776 pounds of hay. Fort Benton, M. T., 475 cords of wood, 193,680 pounds of hay. Fort Ellis, M. T., 2,284 cords of wood, 1,920,500 pounds of hay, 496,132 pounds of straw. Camp Baker, M. T., 638 cords of wood, 306,600 pounds of hay.

No permission to cut wood or hay upon reservations or public lands will be embodied in the contracts for the last nine posts.

The above are the estimated quantities that will be required at each post, according to the present distribution of troops, but the Government reserves the right to increase or diminish the same at any time during the continuance of the contract.

It is desired to purchase in the vicinity of each post, from the product of the neighboring farms and settlements, and bids for any portion of the specified supplies will be considered. *Separate bids must be made for each post and for each class of supplies and in triplicate.*

Contracts will be awarded to the lowest responsible bidder for each post and each kind of supplies. Each bid (as above required) must be accompanied by a bond in the sum of $1,000, signed by two or more responsible parties, guaranteeing that in case a contract is awarded to the bidder, he will execute same and give good and sufficient bonds for its fulfillment.

Blank forms of proposals and guaranty can be had on application to the Quarter-master at the posts named, (except Fort Buford,) or at the office of the undersigned.

By command of Brigadier-General A. H. Terry,

H. C. RANSOM,
Deputy Quarter-master General, U. S. A.,
Chief Quarter-master.

IMPROVING THE CHANNEL OF SCHUYLKILL RIVER, PENNSYLVANIA.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
NO. 1,328 CHESTNUT-STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, Penn., April 28, 1873.

Sealed proposals in duplicate, with a copy of this advertisement attached to each, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. of THURSDAY, May 29, 1873, for removing, by dredging, from the channel of the Schuylkill River, above Penrose Ferry Bridge, about 80,000 cubic yards of sand and gravel.

Forms, specifications, &c., will be supplied from this office, where map of the locality may be seen. The right to reject any bid is reserved.

J. D. KURTZ,
Lieutenant-Colonel of Engineers.

OFFICE OF ACTING COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE,
FORT COLUMBUS, NEW-YORK HARBOR,
April 28, 1873.

SEALED PROPOSALS, IN DUPLICATE, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., May 28, 1873, for furnishing the FRESH BEEF required by the Subsistence Department, United States Army, at this station and New-York City, during the fiscal year commencing July 1, 1873. Information as to conditions, quality of beef, payments, &c., can be obtained by application to

R. G. RUTHERFORD,
Second Lieutenant, Twelfth Infantry,
Acting Commissary of Subsistence.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR MATERIALS TO BE SUPPLIED TO THE NAVY-YARDS UNDER THE COGNIZANCE OF THE BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April [illegible], 1873.

Sealed proposals to furnish timber and other materials for the Navy for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874, will be received at this Bureau until 12 o'clock M. of the 27th of May next, at which time the bids will be opened.

The proposals must be addressed to the "Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair, Navy Department, Washington," and must be indorsed "Proposals for timber, &c., for the Navy," that they may be distinguished from ordinary business letters.

To prevent confusion, and facilitate the opening of the bids, [illegible] with the name of the yard for which the bid is made.

Printed schedules for such classes as parties deal in and intend to bid for, together with instructions to bidders, giving the forms of proposal, of guarantee, and of certificate of guarantors, with printed forms of offer, will be furnished to such persons as desire to bid, on application to the commandants of the respective navy-yards, and those of all the yards on application to the Bureau.

The commandant of each navy-yard, and the purchasing paymaster for each station, will have a copy of the schedules of the other yards, for examination only in order that persons who intend to bid may judge whether it is desirable to make application for any of the classes of those yards.

The proposals must be for the whole of a class, but the Department reserves the right to reduce the whole class, should the interest of the Government require it, before the execution of the contract. All applications for information, or for the examination of samples, must be made to the commandants of the respective yards.

Bids or offers will be received only from parties who are bona fide dealers in, or manufacturers of, the articles they offer to furnish. The guarantors must be certified by the collector of internal revenue for the district in which they reside.

The contract will be awarded to the person who makes the lowest bid and gives the guarantee required by law, the Navy Department, however, reserving the right to reject the lowest bid, or any which it may deem exorbitant.

Under the provisions of the second section of the act approved March 3, 1863, the offer of any person who, as principal or surety, has not filled his contract for 1872–73 will not be received.

Sureties in the full amount will be required to sign the contract, and their responsibility must be certified to the satisfaction of the Navy Department.

As additional security, twenty per centum will be withheld from the amount of the bills until the contracts shall have been completed, and eighty per centum of the amount of each bill, approved in triplicate by the commandants of the respective yards, will be paid by the Pay-master of the station designated in the contract, or, if none is specified, by the Paymaster of the station nearest the yard where the goods are delivered, within ten days after the warrant for the same shall have been passed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The classes of this Bureau are numbered and designated as follows:

No. 1, White Oak Logs; No. 2, White Oak Keel Pieces; No. 3, White Oak Curved Timber; No. 4, White Oak Plank—Oregon Pine Deck Plank at Mare Island yard; No. 7, Yellow Pine Logs—Oregon Pine Logs at Mare Island yard; No. 8, Yellow Pine Beams—Oregon Pine Beams at Mare Island yard; No. 9, Yellow Pine Mast Timber; No. 11, White Pine Logs; No. 12, White Pine Mast Timber; No. 13, White Pine Plank, Boards—Sugar Pine Plank and Boards at Mare Island yard; No. 15, White Ash, Elm, Beech—White Ash and Redwood at Mare Island yard; No. 16, White Ash Oars; No. 18, Black Walnut, Mahogany, Maple, Cherry; No. 19, Locust Timber; No. 20, Locust Treenails; No. 23, Black Spruce; No. 24, White Oak Staves and Heading; No. 25, Lignum-vitæ; No. 32, Wrought Iron, round and square; No. 33, Wrought Iron, flat; No. 34, Iron, plate; No. 35, Steel; No. 37, Iron Spikes; No. 38, Iron Wrought Nails; No. 39, Iron Cut Nails; No. 42, Lead, pipe, sheet; No. 43, Zinc; No. 44, Tin; No. 45, Solder; No. 48, Locks, Hinges, Bolts, of brass and iron; No. 49, Screws, of brass and iron; No. 50, Files; No. 51, Augers; No. 52, Tools for ship stores; No. 53, Tools for use in yard and shops; No. 54, Hardware; No. 56, White Lead; No. 57, Zinc Paints; No. 58, Colored Paints, Dryers; No. 59, Linseed-oil; No. 60, Varnish, Spirits Turpentine; No. 63, Sperm and Lard-oil; No. 64, Tallow, Soap; No. 65, Fish-oil; No. 68, Glass; No. 69, Brushes; No. 70, Dry Goods for upholstering; No. 71, Stationery; No. 72, Crucibles; No. 73, Ship Chandlery; No. 74, Acids; No. 75, Resin, Pitch, Crude Turpentine; No. 77, Belting, Packing; No. 78, Leather, Pump Rigging, Lacing; No. 80, Junk; No. 82, Bellows; No. 85, Anthracite Coal; No. 86, Semi-bituminous Coal; No. 87, Bituminous Coal; No. 88, Charcoal; No. 89, Wood.

The following are the classes, by the numbers, required at the respective navy-yards:

KITTERY.

Nos. 1, 2, 3, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 16, 15, 32, 33, 34, 35, 37, 39, 42, 43, 44, 45, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 56, 58, 59, 60, 63, 64, 65, 69, 70, 71, 73, 74, 77, 78, 87, 88.

CHARLESTOWN.

Nos. 1, 7, 16, 25, 32, 33, 34, 35, 37, 38, 39, 42, 43, 44, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 56, 57, 58, 60, 63, 64, 65, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 77, 78, 85, 87, 88.

BROOKLYN.

Nos. 1, 7, 13, 15, 16, 18, 23, 24, 32, 33, 37, 38, 39, 42, 43, 44, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 63, 64, 65, 68, 69, 70, 71, 73, 74, 77, 78, 80, 85, 86, 88.

PHILADELPHIA.

Nos. 1, 3, 4, 11, 13, 15, 18, 32, 33, 34, 37, 38, 39, 43, 44, 48, 49, 50, 51, 53, 54, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 63, 64, 65, 68, 69, 70, 71, 73, 74, 77, 78, 85, 86, 87, 88.

WASHINGTON.

Nos. 1, 3, 4, 7, 12, 13, 15, 18, 23, 32, 33, 34, 35, 37, 38, 39, 42, 43, 44, 45, 48, 49, 50, 51, 53, 54, 58, 59, 60, 63, 68, 69, 70, 71, 73, 74, 77, 78, 85, 87, 88, 89.

NORFOLK.

Nos. 1, 2, 3, 8, 9, 12, 13, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20, 23, 24, 32, 33, 34, 35, 37, 38, 39, 42, 43, 44, 45, 48, 49, 50, 52, 53, 54, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 63, 64, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 77, 78, 82, 85, 87, 88.

MARE ISLAND.

Nos. 4, 7, 8, 13, 15, 16, 18, 24, 32, 33, 34, 37, 39, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 63, 64, 65, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 77, 78, 87, 88.

SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE STORES.

NEW-YORK ORDNANCE AGENCY, CORNER OF HOUSTON AND GREENE STS., ENTRANCE ON GREENE-ST., (POST-OFFICE BOX NO. 1,811,)
NEW-YORK, March 25, 1873.

The following named obsolete and unserviceable articles will be sold at public auction at New-York Arsenal, Governor's Island, New-York Harbor, on the 30th day of April, 1873, commencing at 11 o'clock, A. M.:

42,244 breech and muzzle-loading Carbines, Rifles, and Muskets.
22,776 Sabres, Swords, Outlasses and Knives.
5,191 brass and composition Fuse Plugs.
43,000 lbs., more or less, Wrought Iron Scrap.
40,000 lbs., more or less, Cast Iron Scrap.
275,000 lbs., more or less, Cast Iron Projectiles.
4,000 lbs., more or less, Copper and Brass scrap.
644 364 Metallic Cartridges for various arms.
5,582 Breech Sights and Cannon Locks.

Also, quantities of artillery implements, appendages and parts for small arms, percussion caps, primers; artillery, cavalry, and infantry accoutrements; horse equipments, artillery harness parts, tools and utensils.

Dealers in scrap, metal, &c., are specially invited to examine the catalogue, which can be had on application at the Ordnance Office, Washington, D. C., or at this office.

Terms cash, in Government funds; ten per cent. on the day of sale, and the remainder when the property is delivered. All stores to be removed within fifteen days from close of the sale.

The Government reserves the right to reject any bid not deemed satisfactory.

S. CRISPIN, Brevet Colonel U. S. A.,
Major of Ordnance.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY OF CANADA.

TENDERS FOR FREIGHT CARS.

The directors of this company invite tenders for the following:

250 Box Freight Cars.
100 Stock Cars.
75 Double-deck Stock Cars.
100 Platform Cars.
250 Standard Blue-line Cars.
100 Michigan Line Cars.

Sample Cars can be seen, and forms of tender and specification, with all other particulars, can be had on application to Mr. W. A. ROBINSON, Mechanical Superintendent Great Western Railway, Hamilton.

Tenders, sealed and marked, "Tender for Cars," must be in the hands of the undersigned on the 5th of May, 1873.

JOSEPH PRICE, Treasurer, &c.
General offices, Hamilton, Ontario.
APRIL 22, 1873.

DEPARTMENT OF DOCKS,
NOS. 346 AND 348 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, April 25, 1873.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Proposals for building a breakwater and adjacent basin wall at Battery-place, North River, of hydraulic masonry. Sealed proposals, indorsed with the title of the work, will be received at the office of the Department of Docks, No. 346 Broadway, until 12 o'clock noon of Monday, May 5, 1873, at which time the bids will be publicly opened and read.

Plans can be seen, and specifications and blank forms of proposals and contract obtained at the office of the Department. Bids, unless accompanied by the names of proposed sureties, will not be considered.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

JOHN T. AGNEW, WILSON G. HUNT, RICHARD M. HENRY, J. GRENVILLE KANE, WILLIAM WOOD.	Commissioners of the Department of Docks.

EUGENE T. LYNCH, Secretary.

IMPROVING THE CHANNEL OF THE SOUTH RIVER, NEW-JERSEY.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
NO. 1,328 CHESTNUT-ST.,
PHILADELPHIA, Penn., April 28, 1873.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, with a copy of this advertisement attached to each, will be received at this office until 2 o'clock P. M. of THURSDAY, May 29, 1873, for removing, by dredging, from the canal joining the South to the Raritan River, about 11,500 cubic yards of sand. Forms, specifications, &c., will be supplied from this office, where map of localities may be seen.

The right to reject any bid is reserved.

J. D. KURTZ,
Lieutenant-Colonel of Engineers.

OFFICE OF LIGHT-HOUSE ENGINEER,
THIRD DISTRICT,
TOMPKINSVILLE, N. Y., April 25, 1873.

TO QUARRYMEN AND BUILDERS.

Separate sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned until noon of the 20th day of May, 1873, for all labor and material for the construction of the foundation, pier, dwelling-house, and enrockment of the light-house to be built on the south end of Hart Island, Long Island Sound, N. Y., in accordance with plans and specifications which, with form of bid, guarantee, contract, and all necessary information, will be furnished to bidders, by letter or otherwise, to this office.

J. C. WOODRUFF,
Colonel of Engineers U. S. A., Engineer Third Light-house District.

OFFICE OF ACTING COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE,
FORT HAMILTON, NEW-YORK HARBOR,
April 29, 1873.

SEALED PROPOSALS IN DUPLICATE will be received at this office until 10 A. M. May 28, 1873, for furnishing the fresh beef required at this station during six months, commencing July 1, 1873. Information as to conditions, quality of fresh beef, payments, &c., can be obtained by application to

C. W. HARROLD,
First Lieutenant Third Artillery,
Acting Commissary of Subsistence.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers sail from Pier 20 North River, New-York, EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

Columbia...Wed., April 30	Anglia.........Sat., May 17
Australia.......Sat., May 3	Assyria.......Wed., May 21
Ismailia......Wed., May 7	Europa..........Sat., May 24
Victoria.........Sat., May 10	Trinacria....Wed., May 28
Castalia......Wed., May 14	California.......Sat., May 31

The passenger accommodations on steamers of this line are unsurpassed for elegance and comfort. Cabin state-rooms are all on upper deck, thus securing good light and ventilation.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.

	Sat. Steamers. Gold.	Wed. Steamers. Currency.
Cabins	$75 and $65	$75 and $65
Cabin return tickets, securing best accommodations	$130	$130

STEERAGE, $30, CURRENCY.

Tickets for passage to or from any seaport or railway station in Great Britain, Ireland, or the Continent issued at lowest rates.

Drafts for any amount at current rates.

Company's Offices, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

WHITE STAR LINE,

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CARRYING THE

UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS, sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

CELTIC..........SATURDAY, May 3, at 9½ A. M.
OCEANIC.........SATURDAY, May 10, at 3½ P. M.
ADRIATIC........SATURDAY, May 24, at 3 P. M.
BALTIC..........SATURDAY, May 31, at 8:30 A. M.

From White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $100, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

NATIONAL LINE

OF STEAM-SHIPS.

WEEKLY TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
FORTNIGHTLY TO LONDON DIRECT.
From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

GREECE, THOMAS.......Saturday, May 3, at 10 A. M.
EGYPT, GROGAN........Saturday, May 10, at 3 P. M.
CANADA, WEBSTER......Tuesday, May 17, at 9 A. M.
SPAIN, GRACE.........Thursday, May 24, at 3 P. M.

TO LONDON DIRECT.

DENMARK, SUMNER...Thursday, May 8, at 2 P. M.

These steam-ships are

THE LARGEST IN THE TRADE.

Cabin passage	$80, $90, $100, currency
Returns	$160 and $180, currency
Steerage	$29, currency

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow, Cardiff, Bristol, or London.

CHEAPER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE.

For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.

*Cuba, Wed'day, April 30	
*Scotia, Wed'day, May 7	Abyssinia, Sat'day, May 10
Algeria, Wed'day, May 14	Batavia, Sat'day, May 17
*Russia, Wed'day, May 21	Calabria, Sat'day, May 24
*Java, Wednesday, May 28	Parthia, Saturday, May 31

Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage.......................$30, currency

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates. Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports. For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green. For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP CUBA, embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand-st., Jersey City, at 8 A. M., on WEDNESDAY, April 30, 1873.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

PEREIRE..............DANRE.....Saturday, May 3
WASHINGTON..........ROUSSAN...Saturday, May 17
VILLE DE PARIS...............Saturday, May 31
VILLE DU HAVRE...SURMONT...Saturday, June 14

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin...............$125 | Second cabin...............$75

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.

NOTE.—Railroad tickets between Paris and Vienna furnished at reduced rates.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY,

as follows:

MANHATTAN, Capt. PRICE, Jr....April 30, at 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. T. F. FREEMAN May 7, at 1½ P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH..........May 14, at 3 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. PRICE, Sr.......May 21, at 1½ P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. MORGAN............May 28, at 3 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. FREEMAN.......June 4, at ———

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

STATE LINE

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

PENNSYLVANIA, LOUISIANA,
GEORGIA, MINNESOTA,
VIRGINIA, ALABAMA.

Magnificent new and first-class iron screw steamers.

PENNSYLVANIA SAILS MAY 7,

from the Company's dock, Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn.

SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.

Cabins, $80 and $60, gold. Steerage, $30, currency.

ALL ON SALOON DECK.

Passengers booked to or from any part of Great Britain, Ireland, Norway and Sweden, and the Continent, at lowest rates, prepaid certificates, as LOW AS BY ANY OTHER FIRST-CLASS LINE.

DRAFTS ISSUED ON ALL PARTS OF EUROPE.

For freight and passage apply to

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway.

Steerage Office, No. 45 Broadway.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF NEW-YORK....Thursday, May 1, 9 A. M.
CITY OF PARIS.......Saturday, May 3, 11 A. M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE...Thursday, May 8, 2 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL....Saturday, May 10, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BRISTOL.....Thursday, May 15, 8 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN....Saturday, May 17, 10 A. M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN, $85 and $100, gold, according to accommodations. Round trip tickets at low rates.

STEERAGE, to Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry, London, Bristol or Cardiff, $30. Prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway, Denmark and Paris, at reduced rates.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For Cabin Passage and general business apply at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For Steerage Passage, at No. 33 Broadway.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

Or to

O'DONNELL & FAULK, No. 402 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.
M. S. CREAGH, No. 102 State-st., Boston.
F. C. BROWN, No. 86 South Market-st., Chicago.
WM. INMAN, Liverpool, and No. 9 Rue Scribe, Paris.

COOK'S EUROPEAN TOURS.

COOK'S TOURS TO VIENNA, over 100 different routes.

COOK'S TOURS TO ITALY, over 70 different routes.
COOK'S TOURS TO IRELAND, over 30 different routes.
COOK'S TOURS TO SCOTLAND, over 20 different routes.
COOK'S TOURS TO HOLLAND, BELGIUM, AND THE RHINE, over 30 different routes.
COOK'S TOURS ROUND THE WORLD.
COOK'S PERSONALLY CONDUCTED PARTY TO ITALY AND VIENNA, leaving for VICTORIA, MAY 10.

For full particulars see "COOK'S EXCURSIONIST" for April, now ready. Price 10 cents.

COOK, SON & JENKINS, 262 Broadway, New-York.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition and an infinity of annoyances, to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

SHIPPING.

NEW-YORK TO CARDIFF.

The South Wales Atlantic Steam-ship Company's New, First-Class, Full-Powered Clyde-Built Steam-ships

Will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City:

GLAMORGAN	May 3
PEMBROKE	May 24
GLAMORGAN	June 14
PEMBROKE	July 5

Carrying goods and passengers at through rates from all parts of the United States and Canada to ports in the Bristol Channel, and all other points in England.

These steam-ships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of

CABIN AND STEERAGE PASSENGERS.

First Cabin	$75 and $80 currency.
Second Cabin	$55 currency.
Steerage	$30 currency.
Prepaid steerage certificates from Cardiff	$33.

Drafts for £1 and upward.

For further particulars, apply in Cardiff at the Company's Offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers, and in New-York to

ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents,
No. 17 Broadway.

GREAT WESTERN STEAM-SHIP LINE.

NEW-YORK TO BRISTOL, (Eng.)—DIRECT.

Taking goods and passengers for London, Cardiff, Newport, Gloucester, and all ports in Bristol Channel.

THE STEAMERS OF THIS LINE WILL SAIL FROM PIER NO. 18 EAST RIVER, as follows:

ARRAGON, WESTERN.......Saturday, May 17
LADY LYCETTE...........Wednesday, June 18
LAPLAND................Wednesday, June 4
GREAT WESTERN..........Wednesday, July 2

New steamer now building.

Cabin passage, $70 currency. Steerage, $30 currency.

Parties wishing to send for their friends can obtain prepaid certificates. Drafts for £1 and upward.

For freight or passage, apply to

E. E. MORGAN'S SONS,
No. 70 South-st., New-York.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO

CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA,
CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS, AND FREIGHT TO
ASPINWALL, PANAMA, SANTA MARTHA, GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU, AND CHILI.

April 30.—Steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. G. GRAY, will leave Pier No. 42 North River at 12 o'clock noon for Aspinwall direct, connecting at Panama with the steamer MOHONGO, Capt. CONNELLY, touching at Acapulco and San Diego; also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Departures of 10th and 30th each month connect with the Company's steamer, touching at San Benito, Tonata, Salina Cruz, and Port Angel.

Steamer COLORADO will leave San Francisco May 1, 1873, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight, and all further information apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.

F. R. BABY, Agent.

ATLAS STEAM-SHIP COMP'Y

MAIL SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, NASSAU, HAVANA, CURACOA, VENEZUELA, AND THE SPANISH MAIN.

The company's first-class iron-built screw steamers will be dispatched (unless prevented by unforeseen circumstances) as follows:

The steam-ship CLARIBEL, Capt. BAYLEY, for Turk's Island, Kingston, and Savanilla, on the 30th April.

The steam-ship LAGOS, Capt. PEGDEN, for Havana direct, on 10th May.

For freight and passage, apply to

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., General Agents,
No. 56 Wall-st. and No. 59 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, May 1, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, May 3, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.

R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West-st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, May 3, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, May 6, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway.	GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway

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THE GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE
SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

SAILING EVERY WEDNESDAY AT 3 P. M.,
From Pier No. 29 North River.

SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. J. T. BECKETT, Wednesday, April 30.

CHAMPION, Capt. R. W. LOCKWOOD, Saturday, May 3.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

HENRY R. MORGAN & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West-st., (corner of Warren.)

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South or South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of

BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13, North River, (foot of Cedar-st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:

Steam-ship MORRO CASTLE, TUESDAY, April 29.
Steam-ship CRESCENT CITY, TUESDAY, May 6.
Steam-ship WILMINGTON, TUESDAY, May 13.

Supplementary mail on Pier 2½ P. M. day of sailing.

For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 119 Wall-st.,
Or No. 6 Bowling-green.

D. MCKELLER, Agent in Havana.
March 31, 1873.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

RATES OF FREIGHT REDUCED.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.

SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH.....May 23
ONTARIO, Capt. SLOCUM..................June 23
MERRIMACK, Capt. WEIR..................July 23

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA,
HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 3 N. River, at 3 P. M., every Thursday.

CLEOPATRA, (Havana and Mexico)...............May 1
CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana only,)...............May 8
CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana only)................May 15
CITY OF MEXICO, (Havana and Mexico,)..May 22

For freight or passage apply to

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

NASSAU AND HAVANA.

Under contract with Colonial Government. Steamship LEO will sail WEDNESDAY, April 30, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 3 North River.

For freight or passage apply to

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS,
No. 33 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

FALL RIVER LINE

FOR BOSTON, via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER,

Daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 5 P. M.,

From Pier No. 28 North River, foot Murray-st.,

The world-renowned steamers

BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE.

Capt. A. G. SIMMONS. Capt. B. M. SIMMONS.

The most direct route to Taunton, Middleboro, Plymouth, New-Bedford, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, and all points on the South Shore and Cape Cod Railway. Also, through tickets to the WHITE MOUNTAINS, and all principal points in New-England and the Provinces. For tickets and state-rooms, apply at No. 241 Broadway; No. 529 Broadway, corner Spring; Broadway, corner 23d-st.; Dodd's Express offices, No. 944 Broadway; and No. 10 Court-st., Brooklyn, or at the office on the pier.

A. P. BACON, Superintendent.
H. H. MANGAM, General Freight Agent.

HARTFORD BOATS.

NAVIGATION RESUMED

To HARTFORD, MIDDLETOWN, and RIVER LANDINGS direct.

One of the steamers of this line, consisting of the STATE OF NEW-YORK, CITY OF HARTFORD, and GRANITE STATE, leaves Pier No. 24, Peck-slip, DAILY, (Sundays excepted,) at 4 o'clock P. M.

Freight taken for all points in the Valley, Connecticut, Western, and Fishkill Railroads, and forwarded promptly.

All persons are forbid trusting any one on account of these steamers without a written order from

WM. H. GOODSPEED, Vice-President.
SAXTON & SEABURY, Freight Agents, 112 South-st.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon, and 12 night.

FOR STAMFORD AND GREENWICH—Steamer NELLY WHITE leaves Pier 37, E. R., every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 2½ P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road

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STEAMBOATS.

CITIZENS' LINE FOR TROY.

Passage $1 50. The elegant steam-boats [illegible] SIDE and POWELL leave Pier No. 49 North [illegible] foot of Leroy-st., daily, Saturdays excepted, [illegible] o'clock P. M., connecting with morning trains [illegible] Rensselaer and Saratoga, New-York Central, [illegible] Troy and Boston Railroads for all points north [illegible] and west. The most direct route to Saratoga, [illegible] George, and Montreal. Through tickets sold [illegible] baggage checked to destination.

JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

STEAMER SEA BIRD, FOOT OF FRANKLIN-st., for Red Bank and intermediate landings.

Leave New-York.	Leave Red Bank.
Wednesday, 30th...9:30 A. M.	Tuesday, 29th...[illegible] A.
Friday, 2d.........7:30 A. M.	Thursday, 1st...[illegible] A.
Saturday, 3d.......11:00 A. M.	Friday, 2d......11:30 A.
Tuesday, 6th...11:30 A. M.	Monday, 5th.....[illegible] A.
Wednesday, 7th...11:30 A. M.	Tuesday, 6th....[illegible] P.
Thursday, 8th...12:00 M.	Wednesday, 7th..3:30 P.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, [illegible] A. M., 5, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5, 7, 8:30 P. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South at [illegible] A. M., 1, 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 8, 9, 9:30 A. M., [illegible], 1, 4, [illegible] 6, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5, [illegible], and [illegible] P. M.

For Philadelphia, via Kensington, at 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.

Emigrant and second class, 7:15 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8:10, 9, 10, 11, 11:30 A. M., 12, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:20, 3:40, 4:10, 4:20, 5:10, 5:20, [illegible], 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 9, 10, 11:30, 12 P. M. Sunday, [illegible] 6, 8:10, 9 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 8:10, 9, 10, 11, [illegible] M., 12 M., 12:30, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:20, 3:40, 4, 4:10, [illegible] 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30, 12 P. M. Sunday, 5:20, 6, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 8, 10, 9:30, and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:20, 3:40, 4:10, 4:20, 5:20, 5:40, 6, [illegible] 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and [illegible]

For Woodbridge and Perth Amboy, [illegible] 2:30, 3:40, 4:30, and 5:30 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, [illegible] 5:20, 6, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 6 and 9 P. M.

For East Millstone, 7 A. M., 12 M., 4:10 and [illegible]

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9 A. M., [illegible] P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 2 and 4 P. M.

Accommodation for Bordentown, Burlington, [illegible] Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3, 3:40, 4, and 6 P. M.

For Freehold, 7, 9 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Jamesburg, Pemberton, Camden, 6 A. M., [illegible] P. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, [illegible] M., 1:08 P. M., daily; 10:14 A. M. and [illegible] P. M., except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:40 A. M., 4:54, 10:12 P. M.; Sunday 6:40 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:21, 6:30, 10:14, 11:04, 11:54 A. M., [illegible] 3:54, 6:04, 8:43 P. M.; Sunday, 5:21, 6:30, 11:04 A. M. [illegible]

Ticket offices, Nos. 526, 435, 271, and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. Emigrant Ticket-office, No. 8 Battery-place.

A. J. CASSATT, General Manager.
D. M. BOYD, Jr., Gen. Pass. Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Allentown Line to the West.—Passenger and Freight Depot in New-York, foot of Liberty-st.—Winter Arrangement—Commencing Dec. 16, 1872—leave New-York as follows:

6 A. M.—Way-train for Somerville.

7 A. M.—For Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Towanda, &c., with through cars to Williamsport; connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily (except Sundays) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West; connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Towanda, Waverley, &c.

10:15 A. M.—Way-train for Somerville.

12 M.—Way-train for Somerville.

12:50 P. M.—For Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, and Allentown.

3:15 P. M.—For Plainfield.

4 P. M.—For Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk; connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—For Somerville and Flemington.

5 P. M.—For Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—For Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and Chicago.

6 and 6:45 P. M.—For Somerville.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant)—For Easton.

9 and 11 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:15, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:20, [illegible] 11:45 A. M.; 12 M., 12:50, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:15, 3:40, 4, [illegible] 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:20, 6:45, 7:15, 7:30, [illegible] 12 P. M.

R. E. RICKER,
Superintendent and Engineer.

H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK MIDLAND RAILWAY—WINTER ARRANGEMENT, taking effect Dec. 2, 1872.

Passenger depots foot Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., as follows:

For New-Durham and Maywood—7, 9:10, 10:50 A. M., 1, 4:30, 5:30, 6:20, and 11:30 P. M.

For Hackensack, Paterson, Hawthorne, [illegible] Park, and Wortendyke—7, 9:10, 10:50 A. M.; 1, [illegible] 4:30, 6:20, *11:30 P. M.

For Ridgefield Park, Bogota, Rochelle, [illegible] Lake, Market Street, and Riverside—7, 10:50 A. M.; 1, 4:20, 5:30, 6:20, 11:30 P. M.

For Wyckoff, Pompton, and Montclair Junction—9:10, 10:50 A. M.; 3:30, 4:30, 5:30 P. M.

For Campgaw, Oakland, Bloomingdale, and West Bloomingdale—7, 9:10, 10:50 A. M.; 4:30, 5:30 P. M.

For Smith Mills, Charlotteburg, Stockholm, [illegible] town, Ogdensburg, and Quarryville—7, 9:10 A. M., [illegible] P. M.

For New-Foundland, Franklin, Hamburg, [illegible] town, Unionville, West Town, Johnson, [illegible] Middletown, and Bloomingburg—‡7, 9:10 A. M., [illegible] ‡4:30 P. M.

For Pine Bush, Hamptonburg, [illegible], Liberty Falls, and Ellenville—9:10 A. M.; 3:30 P. M.

Returning, leave Liberty Falls at [illegible] A. M., [illegible] P. M.; Ellenville, 7:42 A. M., 2:45 P. M.; Middletown, [illegible] 8:55 A. M., 3:37, 5:43 P. M.; West Bloomingdale, [illegible] A. M., 2, 6:04 P. M.; Wortendyke, [illegible] A. M., 2:27, 4:05, 6:58, 10:50 P. M.; Paterson, [illegible] 9:19, 11:38 A. M., 2:07, 4:24, 7:15, 11:12 P. M.

Arriving in New-York at 6:55, 8, 9:18, 10:40 A. M.; 12:50, 4:10, 5:40, 8:35 P. M., and 12 night.

MONTCLAIR DIVISION.

Trains leave New-York, foot Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., for Montclair, Pompton, and intermediate stations, 9:10 A. M., 3:30 and 4:30 P. M. For Montclair and intermediate stations, 7:40 A. M., [illegible] P. M. Arrive, 7:20, 8:27, 9:10, 10:04 A. M., 4:10 and [illegible] P. M.

‡ Does not run beyond Middletown.
* Does not run beyond Hawthorne.
† Does not run beyond Bloomingburg.

C. W. DOUGLASS, Superintendent.
WM. H. WEED, General Ticket Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

Passenger Station in New-York, Grand Central Depot. Entrance on 42d-st.

TRAINS LEAVE NEW-YORK.

Boston Express via Springfield at 8:05 A. M., 3:00, and 8:35 P. M., via Shore Line at 12:30 and 9:00 P. M., all stopping at Stamford, South Norwalk and Bridgeport.

Trains for New-Haven leave at 7:05, 8:05 (Ex.,) 11:35 A. M.; 12:30 (Ex.,) 3:00, 4:30, 5:40, 8:05 (Ex.,) 9:00 (Ex.) P. M. Additional to Bridgeport at 9:05 A. M., to South Norwalk at 6:35 P. M., and to Stamford at 10:05 A. M., 2:20, 4:50, 6, and 7:20 P. M. The 8:05 P. M. Express stops at New-Rochelle and Port Chester, and the 9:00 P. M. Express at Mt. Vernon, Mamaroneck, and Rye.

Sunday Boston Mail Trains at 7:00 P. M., via Springfield and 9:07 P. M. via Providence.

Drawing-room cars on Day Express and Sleeping Cars on Night Express Trains.

Tickets can be purchased at ticket office of company at Grand Central Depot, or at offices of New-York Transfer Company, No. 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn; who will also check baggage from residence to destination.

For further information of particulars see posters at hotels and depots.

JOHN T. MOODY,
Sup't of N. Y. and N. H. Div.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Commencing on Monday, Nov. 4, 1872. Through Trains will leave Grand Central Depot.

8.00 A. M., Chicago and Montreal Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.
10.30 A. M., Special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.
10.45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
3.40 P. M., Special Express for Albany and Troy.
4.00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping-cars from New-York to St. Albans.
6.00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping-cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.
8.00 P. M., Pacific Express, with sleeping-cars for Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls; also, for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads. This train runs on Sundays.
11.00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Troy and Albany.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.

Trains will leave James slip as follows, (Leave 34th-st., East River, fifteen minutes later.)

8:30 A. M.—Greenport Mail.

10:30 A. M.—Port Jefferson, Northport, Locust Valley, and Rockaway trains.

3 P. M.—Riverhead and Sag Harbor Express trains. (through to Greenport on Saturdays.)

4 P. M.—Port Jefferson, Northport, and Locust Valley Express.

5 P. M.—Hempstead Express.

6 P. M.—Northport and Rockaway Accommodation.

All trains connect at Jamaica with East New-York, and at Mineola with Hempstead.

RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

This route to Newport via Wickford will be open to travel on THURSDAY, May 1. Passengers can take the 8:05 A. M. express-train, via New-Haven Road, (Grand Central Depot,) and arrive at Newport at 4 P. M.

THEO. WARREN, Superintendent.
NEWPORT, R. I., April 22, 1873.

EXCURSIONS.

FOR EXCURSIONS.

SALOON STEAMER WYOMING.
Barges, SARAH SMITH, CALEDONIA, REPUBLIC, and J. R. BALDWIN.

Oriental Grove, Excelsior Park, Englewood, and other Groves to let.

Also, Tug-boats, such as desired.

Office 363 West-st., opposite Christopher-st. Ferry.

H. B. CROSSETT.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER.—STEAM MARBLE AND MARBLEIZING works, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st. Marble and marbleized mantels, tiling, marble counters, monuments, at prices that defy competition. Marble turning for the trade.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, RICH and elegant designs; also work of every description; marble and wood mantels. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 220 and 222 West 23d-st., near 7th-av.

HANDSOME CONSERVATORY-ROOF, 18x25, spiral iron stair, plant fixtures, &c., and Hitching's hot-water heating apparatus for sale. Apply to E. T. LITTELL, Architect, 111 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED At the "Times" Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av. And the "Times" West-Side Office, No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A YOUNG ENGLISH WIDOW LADY, refined and educated, desires a position to superintend a household, useful companion, or governess to young children; is a fluent French scholar; highest City references. Address Omega, No. 310 West 29th-st.

A. PELTON & CO.'S, NO. 645 6TH-AV., near 38th-st., formerly with Bedell, will be found a superior class of servants, viz.: lady's maids, cooks, laundresses, chamber-maids, waitresses, nurses, general work, &c., both Protestant and Catholic, for City and country.

ALL LADIES WISHING GOOD GERman, French, American, English, Scotch, and Irish help, for City and country, would do well by calling at Walker's, No. 138 6th-av., (over drug-store.) References thoroughly investigated.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A NEAT, ACTIVE young woman as chamber-maid and waitress, or chamber-work and care of grown children and do plain sewing; is careful and obliging; City or country; City references. Call at No. 205 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTable Protestant girl in a private family, as first-class chamber-maid, and to assist with fine washing; would go to the country for the Summer. Can be seen for two days at No. 144 East 15th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A COMPETENT girl as chamber-maid and waitress, or chamber-maid and care of the washing; good City reference; would like to go in the country. Call at No. 563 2d-av., corner 31st-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT girl as chamber-maid and to take care of growing children, or chamber-maid and waitress; good reference; no objection to the country with a City family. Call at No. 153 East 40th-st., third bell.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTAble Protestant girl to do chamber-work, or assist in the washing and ironing; and has no objection to going a short distance in the country. Call at No. 305 West 18th-st., in the front basement.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—By a Scotch Protestant young woman; or would do the fine washing; is thoroughly competent, and has reference to that effect. Call at French Office No. 621 6th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG DANish person (speaks English) as chamber-maid or to take care of children; refers to Mme. Hanson, No. 1,164 Broadway, Room No. 5. Can be seen from 10 to 4 at No. 1,164 Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG WOman as chamber-maid and waitress, or to mind children and do chamber-work; has best City references. Call at No. 227 West 31st-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Second bell.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTAble Protestant woman as chamber-maid and waitress in a small private family; no objection to the country; City reference. Call all week. Address M. C., Box No. 49 Up-town Times Office, 54½ West 32d-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—FIVE YEARS' CITY reference from one family; regular chamber-maid; age twenty-five; will go with a family to the country; wages $16. Call at Aubrey's Select Family Office, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., up-stairs.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—By a young Protestant girl, as chamber-maid and waitress or as chamber-maid and to do sewing; no objection to the country; good City reference. Call at No. 260 9th-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl as first-class chamber-maid; would do fine washing; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 309 East 27th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG WOman, to do light chamber-work and sewing, or fine washing and ironing. Call at present employer's, No. 112 West 49th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A NEAT, TIDY young girl as chamber-maid and waitress; excellent references. Call at No. 147 West 52d-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY a first-class chamber-maid and waitress, in the City or any part of the country; can give excellent references. Apply at No. 405 5th-av., French Office.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTAble girl as chamber-maid and waitress, or chamber-maid and seamstress; can embroider; best City reference. Call at No. 204 West 33d-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL to do chamber-work and sewing, assist with washing and ironing; has good references. Apply at No. 216 West 30th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY AN AMERICAN girl as chamber-maid and to assist in washing and ironing, or to do general house-work; good City reference. Call at No. 213 East 23d-st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG woman, well recommended, as chamber-maid and to do sewing. Apply at her present employer's, No. 1 West 19th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID—AND TO DO FINE washing; would go to the country for the Summer. Call at present employer's, No. 28 West 33d-st., near 5th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A FIRST-CLASS chamber-maid; would assist with the washing or waiting; best City references. Call at No. 159 East 20th-st., corner 3d-av., second floor.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A COMPETENT girl as chamber-maid and waitress; good City reference. Call at 430 7th-av., between 33d and 34th sts.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTAble girl as chamber-maid, or would assist with the washing. Call at No. 298 West 34th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG [illegible] chamber-maid and laundress; best City references. Call at No. 201 East 35th-st.

COOK.—BY AN EXPERIENCED FAMILY cook; understands French, American, and English cooking in all branches; expert at desserts, creams, ices, and fancy side-dishes; either private or public; City or country; unexceptionable references. Call or address Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

COOK.—A YOUNG WOMAN, WHO CAN DO all kinds of French and English cooking; meats and game of all kinds; soups, jellies, ices, brown gravies, sauces and lards, &c.; wages $25; unexceptionable City reference from parties who can be seen; no objection to the country. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY a competent woman in a private family; has good references; is willing and obliging; is a good cook and thorough laundress; no objection to a short distance in the country. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

COOK AND ASSIST IN THE WASHING and ironing for a private family; no objection to the country; makes all kinds of desserts, jellies, cake, soups, bread, and biscuit, &c.; has unexceptionable City reference from parties who can be seen. Apply at Odell's Agency, 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

COOK.—AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT WOman, who is a first-class cook; makes all kinds of desserts, jellies, cake, ices, soups, bones and lards, &c.; wages $20; this woman has been highly recommended to us. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

COOK AND CHAMBER-MAID.—A Protestant woman as cook and to assist in washing; is an excellent family cook; the other, Catholic, as chamber-maid and waitress, or the two will do the work of a family between them; both have good City references; prefer the country. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—For a small City family, where two or three girls are kept; an excellent plain cook; has satisfactory City references; age, twenty-six; wages, $18 or $17. Aubrey's Select Family Office, No. 437 6th-av., below 27th-st., up-stairs.

COOK.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN, THOROughly posted in any kind of fashionable cooking; can be had for $20. References sound, one of 7 years, city family; age only 40. Call at Aubrey's Select Family Office, No. 437, 6th-av., above 26th-st., up-stairs.

COOK.—ONE OF THE MOST RESPECTABLE and genteel women in New-York; almost any one would take her on her appearance alone; has the best of City references; is a superior family cook and baker; $25 per month. Aubrey's Select Family Office, No. 437 6th-av., up-stairs.

COOK.—AS FIRST-CLASS COOK IN A PRIvate family, or would take entire charge of a house in the absence of the family during Summer; excellent reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 129 West 18th-st., rear.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMan, as cook in a private family; understands her business thoroughly; best of City references given. Call or address J. T., No. 256 East 35th-st., second floor, back room.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS first-class cook in a private family; is a good baker, and understands her business in all its branches; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 6 West 44th-st.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT young woman, highly respectable and recommended, as first-class cook; can do English or French cooking and baking, get up very nice dishes, &c.; very best City testimonials. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

COOK.—BY A WOMAN WHO IS A THORough cook; can make all kinds of desserts, jellies, ices, soups, cakes, biscuit, and is a delicious bread-baker; has the best City references as to personal character and capability. Apply at No. 621 6th-av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY a German girl who is a good family cook and can wash and iron beautifully, or would do the entire work of a small family; best City references. Call at No. 621 6th-av.

COOK.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED PROTESTant woman as first-class cook; is a good baker; is willing and obliging; will go out by the day, week or month; best City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., first floor.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS cook; understands all kinds of good plain cooking; excellent baker; will assist with coarse washing; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 130 West 30th-st., candy-store.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman as first-class cook in a small private family; understands all kinds of cooking; good references. Call at No. 223 West 20th-st.

COOK.—BY A VERY SUPERIOR WOMAN as first-class cook; understands both French and English cooking, boning, larding, and has good references. Apply at Bedell's, Nos. 340 and 342 4th-av.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT woman as first-class cook; can bone and lard; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches. Call two days at No. 109 West 39th-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS plain cook; is an excellent washer and ironer; best City reference from last place. Call at No. 358 West 26th-st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOman as good cook; best City reference. Apply at No. 307 East 60th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

COOK, CHAMBER-MAID, AND waitress.—By two sisters, one as cook and the other as chamber-maid and waitress; both thoroughly competent; best City references. Call at 1,294 3d-av.

COOK.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN AS first-class cook; capable of taking care of a house during the Summer; best City reference. Call at No. 124 West 33d-st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, AS cook, in a private family; no objection to the coarse washing; good City reference. Call at No. 217 East 26th-st.

COOK.—BY A SUPERIOR MEAT AND pastry cook; country or City; she understands the care of milk and butter, and can furnish the best of references. Apply at No. 87 3d-av., corner 12th-st.

COOK.—BY A GOOD FAMILY COOK; HAS no objection to do the coarse washing; can give excellent references; City or country. Apply at No. 405 5th-av., French Office.

COOK.—BY A GOOD COOK, IN A PRIVATE family; excellent baker; will do the coarse washing; City or country; good reference. Call at No. 747½ 6th-av., fancy-store.

COOK.—BY A WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS cook; no objections to the country; has three years' reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 497 7th-av.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS first-class cook; understands all kinds of family cooking, soups, and desserts; country preferred; satisfactory reference. Call at No. 133 West 19th-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS first-class meat and pastry cook; no objection to a first-class boarding-house; three years' reference. Call at No. 154 West 18th-st., rear, Room No. 6.

COOK.—IN THE COUNTRY, BY A PROTestant cook, washer, and ironer; is a good bread-maker, and understands the care of milk and butter. Apply at No. 87 3d-av., corner 12th-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS first-class cook in a private family; good City reference. Call one day at No. 356 West 26th-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHman; good City reference from former employers. Can be seen at A. Pelton's, No. 645 6th-av.

COOK.—BY AN EXPERIENCED COOK IN A private family; excellent baker; best City reference. Call at No. 490 6th-av., Room No. 5.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, in a private family. Call at No. 343 East 30th-st., first floor. Best City reference.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A COMPETENT woman, the work of a few more families by the day; she thoroughly understands her business; makes elegant reception and walking dresses, also, dinner and ball dresses; gives entire satisfaction. Address N. E. L., No. 118 West 29th-st.

DRESS-MAKER.—THOROUGHLY UNderstands her business in all its branches; would like to make arrangements with a family residing in the country the Summer months; understands family sewing. Call or address Dress-maker, No. 293 7th-av.

DRESS-MAKER.—A FIRST-CLASS dress-maker, with highest City references, wishes a few more engagements by the day, week, or month; is first-class in every respect; would not object to the country. Address Dress-maker, No. 310 West 35th-st.

GET YOUR FIRST-CLASS COLORED cooks, laundresses, chamber-maids, waitresses, nurses, &c., at SIMMS' Select Agency, No. 543 6th-av., on short notice.

GERMAN SERVANTS FOR ALL POSItions, capable and trustworthy, constantly found at No. 318 Bowery; entrance on Bleecker-st. Mrs. LOWE.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A NEAT AND TIDY German girl, in a private family; has good references; is willing and obliging, and understands her work thoroughly; has no objection to the country; can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GOOD GERMAN women, a situation to do general house-work; is a plain cook, a good washer and ironer. Apply at No. 127 Norfolk-st., of M. Hild.

LADY'S MAID.—UNE FEMME DE CHAMbre Française désire se placer; est bonne couturière, et sait bien coiffer; pas d'objections de voyager; recommandation de la ville. S'adresser pendant de ux jours au Rosalie, Aubrey's Select Family Office, No. 437 6th-av., up-stairs.

LADIES' MAID.—BY AN EXPERIENCED woman as ladies' maid; has lived in first families in England and this country; understands hair-dressing, dress-making, making up fine laces, and the entire charge of a wardrobe; good references. Address A. B. C., No. 118 West 29th-st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as lady's maid and seamstress; can operate on a Wheeler & Wilson and dress hair. Call at present employer's, where she lived two years, No. 55 West 17th-st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A FRENCH LADY'S maid; understands hair-dressing in all its branches; also, dress-making; speaks good English; the best reference can be obtained. Address E. B. S., Uptown Times Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A SEAMSTRESS, for City or country; can wait on a lady; references first class. Can be seen at No. 405 5th-av., French Office.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN as lady's maid and seamstress; can cut and fit; is a good operator; good City reference. Call at No. 112 West 19th-st., near 5th-av.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—A YOUNG PROTestant Canadian wishes to travel with or attend a lady, sew, or take care of large children. Apply at present employer's, 40 East 36th-st., between 11 and 2.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Can be seen for two days; best City reference. Call at or address No. 739 6th-av., in shoe-store.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTable Protestant woman; will also sew, or will take care of a child. Can be seen at 204 East 16th-st.

LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY a Scotch Protestant woman, who is a beautiful laundress and good chamber-maid; has good City reference that will bear investigation. Inquire for D. G., at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMan as first-class laundress; understands French fluting and all kinds fine laundry work perfectly; has lived for two years in her present place; leaves on account of family going to Europe. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th-av., near 38th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A REGULAR LAUNdress, in a gentleman's family; will go to the country for Summer, or will take care of City house, and have the washing sent in from the country; size of family nothing; wages, $20; City references. Aubrey's Select Family Office, No. 437 6th-av., up-stairs.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOman as first-class laundress; understands French fluting doing up fine muslins, laces, &c.; has good references; country preferred. Apply at Bedell's, Nos. 340 and 342 4th-av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY AN ACTIVE, CAPABLE woman as first-class laundress; understands ladies' fineries and fluting; City reference from her present employers. Call at No. 205 West 27th-st., near 7th-av., first floor.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE woman as first-class laundress; is willing to assist with chamber-work; no objection to the country for the Summer; has the best City reference. Call at No. 628 6th-av., near 37th-st.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—A RESPECTABLE woman wishes to go out to work by the day; is an excellent washer and ironer, or a good house-cleaner; can give good reference. Call at No. 259 West 31st-st., corner 8th-av.

LAUNDRESS, OR CHAMBER-MAID AND Waitress, or Fine Washing.—By a very respectable young woman; can do French fluting, and do up ladies' and gentlemen's fine work neatly; country or City. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

LAUNDRESS.—AN EXPERIENCED LAUNdress will take washing in; fluting, puffing, and fine washing done; best style; excellent reference. Apply at No. 38 West 30th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNdress, who is thoroughly capable of doing all kinds of fine washing, fluting, &c. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 107 East 16th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WIDow, to go out by the day washing or house-cleaning; good City reference. Call at No. 236 West 31st-st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A Protestant young woman who is extremely fond of children, of vivacious disposition and pleasing manners, as nurse; no objection to travel; has unexceptionable City reference; is a good seamstress; can operate on all machines. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

NURSE.—FOR AN INFANT FROM BIRTH; entire charge; unexceptionable and long City reference; is very neat, healthy, patient, and good-tempered; wages $18; age thirty. Aubrey's Select Family Office, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., up-stairs.

NURSE.—BY A FRENCH GIRL, WHO IS thoroughly qualified to take full charge of an infant or growing children; is very amiable and fond of children; is also a good seamstress and hair-dresser; City or country; good City references. Call at French Office No. 621 6th-av.

NURSE.—A LADY WISHES A GOOD PLACE for a faithful, honest, trustworthy woman as nurse, or to wait on a lady; can take charge of a baby from its birth; no objection to travel. Call at or address No. 20 East 19th-st.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, capable of taking full charge of an infant or growing children; country preferred; has first-class references. Can be seen at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

NURSE.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT woman as infant's nurse; competent to take entire charge of an infant from birth; no objection to travel for the Summer; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 520 3d-av., near 35th-st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS nurse; will take full charge of a baby from its birth on the bottle; can do plain sewing; is willing and obliging; reference; City or country. Call at No. 228 West 16th-st.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG woman to take care of growing children and do chamber-work; City or country; four years' excellent references. Call at No. 488 7th-av.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman; can take charge of a baby from its birth; best City reference; City or country. Call at No. 222 West 17th-st.; ring the fourth bell.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl; competent nurse; can do good plain sewing; good City reference from last place. Apply at No. 171 West 48th-st., first floor.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS nurse for growing children; can sew on machine and dress hair; four years' City references from present employer. Call from 12 to 4 at 20 East 33d-st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman as child's nurse; can take the entire charge of an infant; five years' best City reference. Call at No. 564 Madison-av., for two days.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE GERMAN girl as nurse and to do light work; is willing and obliging. Call at No. 127 Norfolk-st., at M. Hild's.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

NURSE.—BY AN INTELLIGENT WIDOW, to attend on an invalid lady; kind in sickness; can act as housekeeper if required; best reference. Call at No. 119 West 24th-st.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, TO take entire charge of an infant; will make herself obliging; good City references. Call for two days at No. 643 6th-av.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT SCOTCH Protestant girl as nurse and seamstress; no objection to the country; excellent City references. Call at No. 133 West 19th-st.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS first-class nurse and seamstress; can take charge of a baby or grown children, or wait on a lady; country preferred. Call two days at No. 109 West 39th-st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS NURSE; can take charge of a baby from birth, or a growing child, and do plain sewing. Can be seen at present employer's, No. 31 West 36th-st.

SEAMSTRESS AND DRESS-MAKER.—CAN cut and fit equal to any French modiste; beautiful embroiderer, and very handy with her needle generally; will wait on a lady and look after her wardrobe; wages $15. Call at Aubrey's Select Family Office, No. 437 6th-av., up-stairs.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS seamstress and light chamber-work, or wait on grown children and sew. Call at present employer's, No. 6 West 39th-st.

SEAMSTRESS. — BY A COMPETENT American woman as seamstress and to take care of children. Inquire at 127 Norfolk-st., at M. Hild's.

WAITRESS, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as waitress or chamber-maid and waitress in a private family; no objection to the country for the Summer months; has two and a half years' best City reference from last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 316 East 36th-st., first floor, front.

WAITRESS.—A SUPERIOR WAITRESS, capable of taking the place of a waiterman; has City reference for ability and character from some of the first families, who can be seen; no objection to the country for the Summer. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

WAITRESS.—A REGULAR WAITRESS, A situation in some prominent family, whose reference, after a few years' service, will be of use to her; City or country; age twenty-five; wages $18; City recommendations. Aubrey's Select Family Office, No. 437 6th-av., up-stairs.

WAITRESS, OR CHAMBER-MAID AND Waitress.—By an English Protestant young woman; very respectable, and a good waitress and chamber-maid; would be willing to see to children; has the best City references; City or country. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL as first-class waitress; understands the care of silver and salad dressings perfectly; has unexceptionable City references. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th-av., near 38th-st.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE woman as waitress and chamber-maid, or will assist with the fine washing and ironing if desired. Can be seen at present employer's, No. 32 West 37th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., in the basement.

WAITRESS.—BY A WAITRESS TO ASSIST with chamber-work and fine washing; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 60 West 38th-st., last employer.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMan as first-class waitress in a private family; is thoroughly competent and well recommended. Apply at Bedell's, Nos. 340 and 342 4th-av.

WAITRESS.—AS COMPETENT WAITress, or would wait on a lady for the Summer in the country. Call at present employer's, No. 28 West 33d-st., near 5th-av.

WAITRESS.—FIRST-CLASS; WOULD ASsist in chamber-work if required; good City reference. Call or address at No. 435 West 32d-st.

WAITRESS.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG woman, as waitress, or as chamber-maid; excellent references. Call at No. 223 East 45th-st.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLored woman; ladies' and gentlemen's washing at her own house; fine fluting. Annie Vandervere, No. 121 West 25th-st.

WANTED—BARBER'S TOWELS TO DO AT home, by one well experienced, by the week or piece; only first-class work wanted; the best reference given. Call at No. 143 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

MALES.

THE FREE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE of the Bowery Branch Young Men's Christian Association of the City of New-York, No. 134 Bowery, between Broome and Grand sts., furnishes employers promptly with clerks, copyists, cooks, coachmen, farmers, gardeners, laborers, mechanics, office boys, and all kinds of male labor, free of charge to employer or employe. Men forwarded to the country, on receipt of fare. Address personally, or by letter, (with stamp inclosed,) W. B. CHURCHILL. Rev. JOHN DOOLY, General Secretary of the Bowery Branch, Y. M. C. A.

AN EXPERIENCED STENOGRAPHER wants some temporary employment in a law office; small salary. Address STENOGRAPHER, Box No. 120 Times Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A MARRIED MAN, small family; has many years' practical experience, lived with first-class families; understands the care and management of fast horses; wait on table if needed; excellent driver; strictly temperate, quiet, and obliging; first-class City references. Address William, at the office of former employer, No. 181 Front-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A COACHMAN OF first-class abilities and long experience at the business; is a sober, industrious, obliging, and trustworthy man; fully understands the treatment of horses; is a careful any steady driver; very highest recommendations from last and former employers. Call or address B. M., care J. B. Brewster & Co., 27th-st. and 5th-av.

COACHMAN, &c.—BY A COMPETENT, trustworthy Englishman a situation on a gentleman's place; he understands the care of horses, cows, garden, &c., and is willing to make himself generally useful; has three years' reference. Address T. M., Box No. 212 Times Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO will be disengaged May 1 as first-class coachman; best City references as to capability and good conduct. Any gentleman wishing a trustworthy man will call or address J. W., at J. B. Brewster & Co.'s, corner 27th-st. and 5th-av., for two days.

COACHMAN AND PLAIN GARDENER, &c.—By an American man, aged thirty-four years, who can do plain gardening, milk, care lawn, groom and drive horses, break and train colts, &c.; good recommendations. Can be seen at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

COACHMAN.—BY A TEMPERATE, WILLing, and obliging man, aged twenty-eight years, who is competent to drive in City or country; is also an excellent groom; can keep carriages and harness in best order; good recommendations. Can be seen at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

COACHMAN, GROOM, GARDENER, &c.—By a respectable, sober, honest, steady young man; thoroughly understands the care of horses; good, careful driver, or would make himself useful, milk, &c., or do the work of a gentleman's place; very best City testimonials. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

COACHMAN, GARDENER, &c.—House-work or Cook and Laundress.—By a very respectable man and wife, (no incumbrance,) with good recommendations; is a good groom and driver; can milk, tend garden, plow, keep walks and lawn in order, &c.; wife is a good cook and laundress, and can do all branches of house-work. Can be seen at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A single, industrious man; thoroughly understands the proper care of horses, harness, and carriages; safe and experienced driver; understands gardening; six years' best reference; City or country. Address B. M., Box No. 241 Times Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A Protestant married man; no incumbrances; seven years' City references; would go to the country; will be found willing and obliging. Can be seen in the harness-store, No. 748 6th-av., between 42d and 43d sts.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN; thoroughly understands his business; ten years' unexceptionable City reference for honesty, sobriety, and capability; present employer going to Europe. Address J. H., No. 1,023 6th-av.

COACHMAN.—BY A RELIABLE, STEADY single man, who thoroughly understands the business of horses, carriages, harness; also plain gardening; can milk; first-class City reference. Address M. S., Box No. 237 Times Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN; UNderstands his business; sober, and attentive to his employer in every respect; careful driver; best reference from last place. Address J. M., care R. Campbell, No. 50 4th-av.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN, IN City or country; has had eighteen years' experience; thoroughly competent to take charge; good City reference. Address J. D., Irvington Post-office, N. Y.

COACHMAN.—BY A COMPETENT, RELIAble man; first-class groom; careful City driver; strictly temperate; six years' unexceptionable references. Call on or address J. Q., No. 49 West 30th-st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN, with best City references for sobriety; careful driver and understands his business; six years in his last place. Address J. G. J., Up-town Times Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY a single man; has had many years' practical experience; of sober, quiet, industrious habits; willing and obliging; four years' first-class references from last employer. Address J. K., Box No. 200 Times Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHman; married, without incumbrance; understands the business in all its branches; eleven years' reference from last employer. Call or address J. M., No. 123 West 37th-st., feed-store.

COACHMAN.—BY A COMPETENT MARried man, without incumbrance; is strictly honest and sober; understands his business thoroughly; has four years' first-class City reference from his last employer. Address W. M. C., Box No. 200 Times Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MARRIED man; understands the care and management of horses perfectly; would like to care a gentleman's road team; good references; City or country. Call or address P. M., No. 3 East 28th-st., for two days.

COACHMAN.—BY A COLORED MAN; UNderstands his business; served a gentleman four years, who is his reference. Apply or address W. H., No. 128 West 31st-st.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN ABOUT REmoving from the City, desires to procure a place for a first-class colored coachman. Call at No. 40 West 38th-st., or can be seen at No. 18 West 12th-st.

COACHMAN—WAITER.—BY TWO Swedish men with good references; one as coachman, and one as waiter, in a private family in the City. Address No. 215 East 6th-st., second floor.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN, WHO understands the business thoroughly; satisfactory references will be given. Address C. C., Box No. 224 Times Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COLored coachman and groom; has excellent references from present employer. Call or address G. J., No. 137 West 28th-st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINgle young man; perfectly understands his business; willing and obliging; best City reference. Call or address T. B., at J. B. Brewster & Co.'s, 232 5th-av.

COACHMAN.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMpetent man, German; careful City driver; will be found willing and obliging; has best City references. Address M. H., coachman, 308 West 23d-st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A REspectable Protestant young man, single; best of City references from late employer. Call or address J. P., No. 22 East 39th-st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A single man; has seven years' City reference from last two places. Address G. H., Box No. 206 Times Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN; THORoughly understands the business; first-class City reference from last employer. Address Robert, No. 111 West 27th-st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS coachman; best City and country references. Call or address No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

COURIER.—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO speaks French, German, and English, to travel to Europe with a private family; has traveled all over Europe; best recommendation. Address Courier, Times Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

GARDENER.—BY A VERY COMPETENT French gardener, who has been at the business from his boyhood, and is thoroughly capable of taking charge of any gentleman's vegetable garden or green-house; best City references. Call at French Office, No. 621 6th-av.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN; thoroughly understands the care of greenhouses and graperies and pleasure-grounds; will be found a sober and obliging man; has the best of reference. Address D. D., Box No. 241 Times Office.

GARDENER. — BY A MARRIED MAN; understands green-houses, graperies, flower beds, kitchen-garden, &c. Address Gardener, No. 133 Columbia-st., Brooklyn.

GROOM AND COACHMAN.—BY A thoroughly competent man of long experience and capability; can produce superior City reference; no objection to the country. Address for two days H., Box No. 75 Times Up-town Office, 54½ West 32d-st.

JANITOR.—A YOUNG MARRIED MAN OF unexceptionable character, referring to two of the best houses in the City, wishes a place as janitor or porter in a bank or banking-house. Address James, Box No. 210 Times Office.

LANDSCAPE GARDENER WANTS employment.—References; abhors newspaper puffing, self-laudation, and idle trumpeting of every kind. Address Ralph, Leggett's Hotel, No. 48 Chatham-st., for two days.

STOREMAN, PORTER, OR ANY PLACE of Trust.—By a Dutchman, with good references; can give security if required. Call at Norton's, No. 3 Whitehall-st.

TRAVELING SERVANT AND Courier.—Speaks four languages; would take care of a family or an invalid gentleman; knows Europe well; good sailor; respectable; good appearance; unexceptionable reference. Address letter to J. M., care of Father Bové, Fifth-street Hospital, between Avenues B and C.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A PROTESTANT, aged thirty-four years, who can groom and drive horses well, milk, do plain gardening, mow lawn, clean walks, &c.; has good recommendations. Can be seen at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A NEAT AND REspectable young Englishman, in a store, hotel, or dining-room; has good references; is willing and obliging, and has no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

WAITER.—BY AN UNMARRIED GERMAN Protestant man as waiter in a small private family, or as second waiter; sober, willing, and obliging; City references; speaks English plainly; no objection to the country with a family. Call or address No. 8 East 31st-st., between 5th and Madison avs.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITER, Protestant, in a private family, either City or country; from four to ten years' reference from former employers. Address J. M., Box No. 33 Times Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

WAITER.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN, AS competent waiter; understands his business perfectly; good City reference; is willing and obliging; wages not so much an object; City or country. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av., near 38th-st.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITER man in a private family; best City reference. Can be seen at his present employer's, No. 31 East 22d-st., for two days.

WANTED.—THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRIStian Association of the City of New-York requests merchants, lawyers, and business men who want young men as clerks, salesmen, copyists, porters, &c., to apply to WM. F. LEE, Esq., 23d-st. and 4th-av.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE AMERICAN family, two Protestant woman; one to cook, wash and iron, the other as chamber-maid and to assist with ironing. Apply, with references, at No. 215 West 46th-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL AS seamstress and chamber-maid, to go into the country. Apply from 9 to 12 o'clock at No. 8 West 52d-st.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, A first-class laundress; must be Protestant, and have the best references. Apply for two days, before 1 o'clock, at No. 39 West 54th-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS WAITER WHO has been accustomed to do house-work. Apply between 10 and 1 at north side 57th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; best of City references required.

WANTED—IN A SMALL FAMILY, A PROtestant cook, washer and ironer; German preferred. Apply with City reference, at No. 235 West 53d-st., between 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS nurse and chamber-maid. Apply with City references, before 1 o'clock, at No. 59 West 48th-st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

COZZENS'
WEST POINT HOTEL
will open on or about the 1st day of June. Three cottages to let, with board in hotel. Special terms offered to parties taking board for the season. For particulars address EDWARD COZZENS, West Point, N. Y.

ENGLEWOOD HOUSE,
Englewood, N. J., by Northern Railroad, foot Chambers-st., or steam-boat foot Harrison-st.

HIGH FALLS HOTEL—OPENS FOR Summer visitors on May 7; rowing on the Delaware, new boats free to guests; trouting in the mountain streams, fishing on the river and lakes, beautiful drives and walks, grand water-falls, pure mountain air, no mosquitoes, no chills and fever. Special terms to parties engaging board for the season. For circular apply to PHILIP F. FULMER, Dingman's Ferry, Pike County, Penn.

ROUND HILL HOTEL, NORTHAMPTON, MASS.—Unparalleled drives, scenery, boating, groves, fountains, &c.; climate healthy, fever and ague unknown; Water-cure discontinued; terms $10 50 to $21 per week; special rates to families. Send stamp for circular. IRAD FULLER, Sup't. C. BANTA, Sec'y.

HIGHLAND DELL HOUSE.—OPEN for guests May 12 until November; located near Stroudsburg, four miles from Delaware Water-Gap; elevation, 700 feet, with magnificent scenery, beautiful drives, and pure mountain air. For circulars, address J. F. FOULKE, Stroudsburg, Penn.

WOODSBURG PAVILION, WOODSburg, Long Island.—This magnificent hotel will be opened June 1. Can be reached by South-side or Long Island Railroads. For terms, &c., address N. P. SEWELL, Proprietor.

GLEN RIDGE, CORNWALL, N. Y.—Board for the Summer; house open from 1st of May. JAMES G. ROE.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BEEKMAN MANSION, NO. 343 EAST 50th-st.—Two acres of ground, nicely laid out; locality, &c., first-class; ready 1st May; entrance left of carriage-gate.

GOOD BOARD AND PLEASANT ROOMS in a healthy location near Darien Depot, New-York and New-Haven Railroad. Address S. SEELY, Darien, Conn.

BOARD IN TARRYTOWN.—A PRIvate family having six newly-furnished rooms, with board, would like one or two families from 1st of May. Address J. C., Post-office, Tarrytown, N. J.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 25th day of April, A. D. 1873 a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of FREDERIC J. EASTON, of the City of Yonkers, in the County of Westchester, and State of New-York, who has carried on business for more than six months next immediately preceding the filing of his petition at the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 6, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 26th day of May, A. D. 1873, at 12 o'clock M.

OLIVER FISKE, United States Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

NO. 3,944.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN P. MITCHELL and JAMES J. MITCHELL, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby give notice of their appointment as assignees of John P. Mitchell and James J. Mitchell, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon a creditor's petition, by the District Court of said District.—Dated at New-York, the 29th day of April, A. D. 1873.

EDWARD B. CONLIN,
JOSEPH CRAWFORD,
Assignees.

ap30-law3wW*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES MCNULTY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of James McNulty, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon creditors' petition by the District Court of said District.—Dated at New-York City, the 15th day of April, A. D. 1873. JAS. S. WILLET, Assignee.

ap16-law3wW*

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

SADDLERY GOODS.
A full assortment of which, including a large stock of Linen and Woolen Summer Horse-sheets, Lap-dusters, Horse Fly-nets, Carriage Robes, Horse Blankets, Chamois Skins, Whips, English Saddles, &c. HARMER, HAYES & CO., No. 72 Beekman-st.

HARNESS, SADDLERY, HORSE-CLOTHING,
Carriage-robes, lap-dusters, fly-nets, and a large variety of SADDLERY GOODS always on hand. C. B. SMITH, No. 40 Warren-st., New-York.

A.—ELEGANT LANDAU, ONE CLARence, one curtain coach, one six-seat Rockaway, one Park phaeton, one Victoria, one two-wheel dog-cart, one top and one no-top wagon, one pony phaeton; also, two sets of double harness and two sets of single harness, all nearly new and made by the best City makers, to be sold cheap to settle an estate. Can be seen at M. CURLEY'S carriage factory, Nos. 109, 111, and 113 East 13th-st., near 4th-av.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES at the TIMES Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; and the TIMES West-side Office, No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

FOR SALE.—PAIR OF VERY HANDSOME dark bay horses, just over fifteen hands; quite fast; seven years old in July; gentle in either single or double harness; brothers; in splendid condition, and warranted in all respects. Stable, 49th-st. and Lexington-av.; owner's residence, 30 West 56th-st.

WANTED—TO MATCH OR SELL, A VERY fine carriage-horse; dark brown, with black points; 15½ hands high; five years old; sound and kind in double or single harness. Inquire at No. 61 West 13th-st., where he may be seen.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

LELAND'S STURTEVANT HOUSE,
BROADWAY, 28th and 29th sts., New-York.
American Plan, with Elevators.
Centrally located, near the depots and theatres.
LEWIS & GEO. S. LELAND, Proprietors.

RESERVOIR-PARK HOTEL,
CORNER 6TH-AV. AND 40TH-ST.,
Opposite Reservoir Park.
Elegant suites of rooms to rent, with board. Also, rooms for single gentlemen. Prices moderate.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the "Times" Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av.
And the "Times" West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER

NO. 13 PARK-AV.
DESIRABLE ROOMS, WITH BOARD.
References.

NO. 105 WEST 28TH-ST.
To let, furnished, second floor, consisting of three rooms, with or without board; also, third-story front rooms. Middle of day dinner.

NO. 9 WEST 29TH-ST.,
Four doors from Gilsey House.—Elegant rooms to rent, with board, en suite or singly.

NO. 15 WEST 43D-ST.
Handsomely furnished rooms with first-class board, near 5th-av. References exchanged.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL, (EUROPEAN plan,) No. 643 Broadway, corner Bleecker-st. Single rooms, $1 per day; family rooms from $10 to $14 per week. Hotel restaurant and newly furnished. All Broadway stages pass the hotel. GEORGE S. & LEWIS LELAND, Proprietors.

STAMMERING.—NEW-YORK STAMMERING INSTITUTE, (established 1870,) Profs. MANN and COLVIN, Managers, No. 107 West 23d-st. References furnished; no instruments, appliances, or medicines used. Boarders taken, and no pay for board or services until cured. Send for prospectus.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, IN FIRST-CLASS location, will rent, with board, to a gentleman, or gentleman and wife, one or two rooms; references required. Address Box No. 201 Times Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL RENT, with board, one large unfurnished room, with ample closets, on parlor floor, or one large neatly-furnished room; also, large single front room. No. 280 4th-av.

AN ELEGANT FRONT OR BACK parlor, with extension and closet, beautifully furnished, and first-class board, in a French private family; references required. No. 15 Warren-place, (Charles-st.) near Waverley-place.

NO. 207 WEST 38TH-ST.—SUITE OF rooms, hot and cold water, bath, &c., on first floor, and rooms on second floor to let, with board; house in thorough repair, and pleasantly located; table a specialty.

NO. 36 EAST 21ST-ST.—THE COMFORTS of a refined home, with liberal table and handsome suite of rooms; references; two rooms for gentlemen.

NO. 39 WEST 31ST-ST., NEAR GRAND Hotel.—A small family will let to gentlemen, without board, one large room; also, two small rooms. References.

FIFTH-AV.—NO. 351, SECOND DOOR BElow 34th-st., an elegantly furnished parlor-floor to rent, with private table, bath, closet, &c.; references required and given.

NO. 136 MADISON-AV., NORTH-WEST Corner of 31st-st.—Parlor floor, elegantly furnished, with private table, from Monday, April 28, for the Summer or by the year.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.—PERmanent occupants will find excellent accommodations at reasonable prices. House quiet and in perfect order. Inquire at No. 146 Waverley-place.

NO. 4 EAST 29TH-ST., BETWEEN 5th and Madison avs.—Handsomely-furnished rooms, with or without board, by the season or year, at reduced prices; private table if desired.

NO. 48 WEST 48TH-ST.—ELEGANTLY-furnished apartments, with a thoroughly first-class table; also, one or two rooms for single gentlemen; references exchanged.

NO. 212 WEST 17TH-ST.—NICELY-FURnished rooms to let, with board, double and single, $6 to $9 per week; modern improvements; German family.

TO LET—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED rooms, with or without board; also, suites for light housekeeping. Apply to E. A. DAILEY, Everett Library, No. 588 6th-av.

TO LET—WITHOUT BOARD, TO GENTLEmen only, handsomely furnished rooms en suite for the season, or year; references exchanged. No. 47 West 22d-st.

NO. 103 WEST 38TH-ST.—BOARD.—Furnished second and third floors to let, together or separate; private table if desired; terms moderate to parties making permanent arrangements.

NEXT DOOR TO GRAND HOTEL.—Superior accommodations to let, with or without board, to gentlemen or a family; references exchanged. No. 38 West 31st-st.

NO. 44 WEST 32D-ST.—VERY HANDsome rooms on the third and fourth floors, with board; location fine, healthy; home comforts; single rooms for gentlemen.

TWO DESIRABLE FURNISHED ROOMS to rent, with board, in a pleasant private house; references exchanged. No. 150 East 27th-st., near Lexington-av.

FIFTH-AV.—NO. 294.—VERY DESIRAble large handsome suite of rooms to rent, with or without private table; also two other rooms; references exchanged.

TO LET—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED rooms, en suite or singly, with or without board; also, floors for light housekeeping. Apply to E. A. DAILEY, Everett Library, No. 588 6th-av.

A FEW HANDSOME ROOMS TO rent, on second or third floors, with breakfast if desired, in elegant brown-stone house, 32 West 27th-st.

NO. 138 MADISON-AV., NEAR 31ST-ST.—Rooms for the Summer, convenient to the Union League and New-York Clubs, with or without breakfast.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—FOR ONE gentleman, with a pleasant room on the parlor floor, where but few boarders are taken. Apply at No. 363 Henry-st.; references required.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET A choice of handsomely-furnished rooms, with all modern improvements, to gentlemen; references exchanged. Call at No. 57 West 9th-st., near 5th-av.

NO. 16 EAST 30TH-ST.—PLEASANT room to rent, with board, for gentleman and wife, on second floor, in a small family, who own their house.

NO. 29 EAST 24TH-ST., MADISON-SQUARE.—Beautiful medium-size house to let, furnished or unfurnished; owner on premises.

MAGNIFICENT ROOMS AND BED-rooms, with first-class board, at No. 19 Great Jones-st.

TO RENT—IN PRIVATE HOUSE, A large, well-furnished room, with closets and bath, to one or two gentlemen. No. 160 West 34th-st.

SECOND FLOOR, EN SUITE OR SEPArately, with board; also, hall-room. No. 33 West 33d-st.

NO. 25 WEST 22D-ST.—FURNISHED rooms to rent, to gentlemen only, with or without board; terms moderate; references required.

A PRIVATE FAMILY (AMERICAN) will let to a gentleman a front room; all improvements; full or partial board. No. 235 West 34th-st.

NO. 8 EAST 30TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH and Madison avs.—Second floor to let, with first-class board. References exchanged.

A HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED SUITE of rooms in a private house, to gentlemen only, at No. 17 East 12th-st.

ROOMS IN ALL LOCATIONS TO LET, with or without board; prices and all particulars given. COLES & RYDER, No. 1,292 Broadway.

ROOMS TO LET, WITH BOARD, FOR family or single gentlemen, at No. 253 West 14th-st.

NO. 391 EAST 16TH-ST., ONE DOOR from Stuyvesant-square, second floor, suitable for a small family; bath, gas, hot and cold water, &c.

A SECOND FLOOR—LARGE ROOMS; bath and gas. No. 21 Clinton-place, between Broadway and University-place.

NO. 63 PARK-AV.—ROOMS ON THIRD floor to let, to families or single gentlemen.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD WANTED—IN PLEASANT LOcalities, City and country; send description and terms; board-seekers directed immediately. Address Union Boarders' Directory, No. 737 Broadway. Established 1857.

A FURNISHED ROOM WANTED—without board, by a gentleman, on Lexington-av. or its immediate vicinity, above 34th-st., at not over $5 per week. Address H., Box No. 138 Times Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE,
No. 624 Broadway.
JAMES E. HAYES……………MANAGER
THE PUBLIC VOICE, THE PUBLIC PRESS, INDORSE IT.
THE PUBLIC CATERER,
in consequence, announces that he will continue
UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE
to present,
EVERY EVENING AT 8,
THE FIFTH EDITION OF
G. L. FOX'S HUMPTY DUMPTY,
THOROUGHLY RECONSTRUCTED BY THE AUTHOR.
New Cast,
New Burlesque Opening,
New Scenery,
New Music,
New Tricks and Effects,
AND AN ENTIRELY NEW PANTOMIME.
The following Specialty Artists will appear, assisting in this CARNIVAL OF FUN:
THE WILSON BROTHERS,
GYMNASTS EXTRAORDINARY.
WILLIAM and HARRY JEE,
CHAMPION HAT-SPINNERS OF THE WORLD,
in their famous specialty, entitled
MUSICAL ROCKS.
AMERICUS, the wonderful INFANT VIOLINIST.
Last week of Prof. NELSON and SONS.
First appearance of the peerless Mlle. MORLACCHI,
in her unrivaled
DIVERTISSEMENTS TERPSICOREAN.
Revival of the great RAILROAD SCENE.
COMIC SKATING ACT.
A new Historical Tableau of
WASHINGTON CROSSING THE DELAWARE.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY,
2 O'CLOCK.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
LYDIA THOMPSON.
The world-famed "Peerless Queen of Burlesque."
MISS LYDIA THOMPSON
AND HER INCOMPARABLE COMPANY.
The most complete burlesque organization in the world, will close the dramatic season of 1872-73 by
SEVEN GALA PERFORMANCES,
at
POPULAR PRICES, POPULAR PRICES,
and
NO EXTRA CHARGE FOR RESERVED SEATS.
MONDAY EVENING, MAY 5—BLUE BEARD.
"That's the sort of a man I am."
TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 6—KENILWORTH.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 7—LURLINE.
"And yet I am not happy."
THURSDAY EVENING, MAY 8, ROBIN HOOD.
FRIDAY EVENING, MAY 9—Benefit of Miss THOMPSON.
ALADDIN—"We'll take 'em in."
SATURDAY MATINEE and EVENING, last appearances.
The pieces will be presented with the aid of a FULL CHORUS and CORPS DE BALLET, together with the SPECIALTIES, MARKED FEATURES of the Company.
SCALE OF PRICES.
Boxes, with capacity of four persons, $8. Orchestra, $1 50; balcony circle, $1; family circle, 50 cents.
The sale of boxes and seats will commence at the Academy of Music, Monday, April 28, and may be had at Schirmer's, No. 701 and No. 114 Broadway.
MATINEE PRICES to all parts of the house, $1, for which seats may be secured in advance.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager…Mr. LESTER WALLACK
Mr. Wallack begs to announce the
LAST THREE NIGHTS AND
LAST MATINEE OF
MR. SOTHERN
IN
DAVID GARRICK,
AND
DUNDREARY, MARRIED AND SETTLED,
which pieces MUST BE WITHDRAWN in spite of their
CONTINUED ATTRACTIVENESS.
ON SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 3,
First time in this City, with NEW and HANDSOME SCENERY and APPOINTMENTS, Mr. H. J. BYRON'S comedy, entitled
THE SQUIRE'S LAST SHILLING,
In which Mr. Southern will sustain his original character of
SQUIRE CHUCKLES.
Supported by a STRONG and BRILLIANT CAST.
Box-plan open one month in advance.
Curtain rises at 8 precisely, and carriages may be ordered at 10:40.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—BOUCICAULT.
Edwin Booth……………Proprietor and Manager
LAST WEEK BUT ONE
of the great Irish Comedian,
MR. DION BOUCICAULT.
LAST NIGHTS
of his popular Irish Drama of
ARRAH NA POGUE.
LAST NIGHTS
of his beautiful Comedy-Drama,
KERRY.
MR. BOUCICAULT
as SHAUN THE POST and KERRY
Mr. Shiel Barry as Michael Feeny.
MATINEE of ARRAH NA POGUE
on SATURDAY at 2.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. NEILSON.
EXTRA ANNOUNCEMENT.
Reappearance of MISS NEILSON
On MONDAY MAY 12,
On which occasion will be produced for the first time in New-York, after long preparation, the grand Historical and Romantic Drama of
AMY ROBSART,
by Andrew J. Halliday, Esq., and founded on Sir Walter Scott's famous historical romance of "Kenilworth,"
in which………MISS NEILSON………will sustain
her original character of
AMY ROBSART

ST. JAMES THEATRE.
LAST WEEK BUT ONE.
IMMENSE SUCCESS! CROWDED HOUSES.
FRANK MAC EVOY'S
NEW HIBERNICON;
OR, IRELAND IN AMERICA.
Irish Comedy and Character Company.
Orchestra, 75 cents. Admission, 50 cents.
MATINEE, WEDNESDAY, 2 O'CLOCK.
General admission, 50 cents; children, 15 cents.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
OLE BULL'S
GRAND CONCERT
in aid of the
MASONIC HALL AND ASYLUM FUND,
SATURDAY EVENING, May 3.
Tickets for sale at Schirmer's book-store, No. 701 Broadway, and at Rullman's ticket-office, No. 114 Broadway.

ART AUCTION.
All the fine paintings, water colors, and portfolioes, belong to George Harvey, A. N. A., will be sold on the evening of THURSDAY, May 1, at the Rockwood Gallery, No. 845 Broadway, near 14th-st., where they are now on exhibition free.
ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer.

GALLERY OF PAINTINGS.
LOUIS DURR'S HISTORICAL COLLECTION, comprising over 300 paintings by the best masters, from the fourteenth century down to the present time, now open from 2 to 10 P. M., for the benefit of
THE GERMAN HOSPITAL, in the
GERMAN SAVINGS BANK BUILDING,
Entrance on 4th-av., near 14th-st.
Admission during the day, 50 cents; in the evening, 25 cents.

FINE ARTS.

THE EXHIBITION OF

S. P. AVERY'S
ENTIRE COLLECTION OF
FINE PAINTINGS!
With important additions by MADRAZO, COMTE, DESGOFFE, LECOMTE-DUNUOY, &c., &c. Also,
ROTHERMEL'S "HYPATIA."

WILL CLOSE THIS WEEK.

NO. 625 BROADWAY.
OPEN DAY AND EVENING.
ON PRIVATE SALE ONLY.
WILL CLOSE ON SATURDAY.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER FOR APRIL!
Horace Waters & Son, 481 B'way, N.Y.,
Will dispose of 100 PIANOS and ORGANS of first-class makers, including Waters', at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH, DURING THIS MONTH. New seven-octave PIANOS, modern improvements, for $250, cash. THE WATERS CONCERTO PARLOR ORGANS are the most beautiful in style and perfect in tone ever made. Other Organs, $55 up, for cash. Monthly installments received, from one to three years. New and second-hand instruments to let, and rent applied if purchased. Illustrated Catalogues mailed.

AT HAINES BROS.',
No. 27 Union-square,
First-class handsome new PIANO-FORTES for sale on very reasonable terms,
and several used a little, very low for cash.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS,
SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap; rent allowed on purchases. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union-square, (No. 1c5 4th-av.)

PRECENTOR.—WANTED—A MEMBER of the Protestant Church, with a good voice, as precentor in a Presbyterian Church, at a moderate salary. Apply, between 6 and 7 o'clock P. M., at No. 145 West 41st-st.

WANTED—A GERMAN PROFESSOR OF Music for September at Wells Ladies' College, Aurora, N. Y. None but an energetic, married, Christian gentleman need apply. Full references required.

GREAT BARGAINS.—DOUBLE-REED organs; beautiful styles; perfect tones; two stops, $100; four stops, $110; eight stops, $125. Call and see them at WATERS', No. 481 Broadway.

COURSE OF PRIVATE LESSONS $10.—Singing, harp, piano-forte, oil-painting, pastel, French. No. 78 East 53d-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO LET—BAKERY AND CONFECTIONERY establishment, with tools and fixtures; rare chance; good stand in Brooklyn. Inquire at No. 239 Water-st., New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY……Sole Lessee and Manager
Curtain rises at 7¾ o'clock.
In consequence of the EXTRAORDINARY DEMAND the box-office for the sale of tickets and reserved seats will be open daily from 8 o'clock A. M. to 6 P. M. Seats may always be secured one week in advance.
An extra ticket-office for the convenience of the public is opened at the Fifth-avenue Theatre, Nos. 728 and 730 Broadway.
EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY MATINEE will be acted for the first time in this City Mr. CHARLES FECHTER'S brilliant dramatization in five acts, of Alexander Dumas' fascinating romantic creation,
MONTE CRISTO.
Every scene, the mechanical effects, properties and costumes all new.
Edmund Dantes……MR. CHARLES FECHTER
other characters by Mr. Charles Wheatleigh, B. T. Ringgold, D'Orsay Ogden, C. H. Rockwell, J. B. Studley, Charles Leclercq, George Devere, J. W. Jennings, Miss Lizzie Price, Mrs. Chapman, Miss Josephine Henry, Cora Cassidy, &c., &c.
Sailors, Fishermen, Catalans, Guests, &c.
SYNOPSIS.
ACT I.
SCENE 1.—The Catalan Village.
SCENE 2.—Villefort's Cabinet.
SCENE 3.—The Reserve Inn.
ACT II.
SCENE 1.—An apartment at the Count De Morcerf's.
SCENE 2.—The cells of the Chateau D'If.
SCENE 3.—The cemetery of the Chateau D'If.
ACT III.
SCENE.—The Inn of the Pont du Gard.
ACT IV.
SCENE.—Conservatory at the Count de Morcerf's.
ACT V.
SCENE.—The Forest of Vincennes. Morning.
After the first act eighteen years are supposed to elapse.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY……Sole Lessee and Manager
DIVORCE!!
MR. DALY'S GREAT DRAMA OF SOCIETY.
EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
Characters by
Miss CLARA MORRIS,
Miss FANNY MORANT,
Miss SARA JEWETT,
Miss NELLY MORTIMER,
Mr. GEORGE CLARKE,
Mr. JAMES LEWIS,
Mr. LOUIS JAMES,
Mr. D. WHITING,
Mr. GEO. DE VERE,
Mr. J. A. MACKAY,
Mr. CHAS. FISHER,
Miss FANNY DAVENPORT,
Miss LINDA DIETZ,
Mrs. G. H. GILBERT,
Miss ROBERTA NORWOOD,
Mr. W. DAVIDGE,
Mr. HENRY CRISP,
Mr. OWEN FAWCETT,
Mr. FRANK CHAPMAN,
Mr. W. BEEKMAN.
MONDAY, May 5, Benefit of Mr. LOUIS JAMES.
WEDNESDAY, May 7, Benefit of Mrs. G. H. GILBERT.
IN REHEARSAL, for Magnificent Production, an original play of POWERFUL, EMOTIONAL CHARACTER, by Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY, partly founded on a drama by Dr. MOSENTHAL of Vienna, and prepared expressly for this company. Every preparation is in progress to make this brilliant play a worthy crowning to the season just ending, and to signalize the closing performance of the Fifth-avenue Theatre, prior to the Summer recess.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. NIBLO'S GARDEN.
MAGNIFICENT TRIUMPH.
The new and brilliant ballet spectacle pantomime
AZRAEL, OR THE MAGIC CHARM.
MAFFIT AND BARTHOLOMEW
AS CLOWN AND PANTALOON.
LANNIER AND PITTERI IN NEW DANCES.
THREE GRAND BALLETS.
SIXTY CORPS DE BALLET.
EXTRA AND SPECIAL ATTRACTION.
THE GREAT SENSATION GYMNAST,
LULU, LULU, LULU, LULU,
THE EIGHTH WONDER OF THE WORLD,
in a series of marvelous and thrilling exploits, and
THE WONDROUS FLIGHT THROUGH SPACE.
MATINEES WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.
AGNES ETHEL
IN
FROU FROU
EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. DOM. MURRAY.
CONTINUED SUCCESS.
EVENING AT 8.
The celebrated comedian,
Mr.
DOMINICK MURRAY,
in the great drama of
BLOOD MONEY.
AFTERNOON AT 2.
SPECIAL, for Matinée performances, the beautiful and gifted artiste, Miss JENNIE MORTON, in the drama, the FEMALE DETECTIVE.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE, 23D-ST.
Every EVENING at 8. SATURDAY Matinee at 2.
CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
Dan Bryant, Nelse Seymour, Dave Reed, Harry Stanwood, W. Henry Rice, W. H. Brockway.

ART AUCTION.
EXHIBITION FREE OF
200 FINE PAINTINGS by AMERICAN ARTISTS
at the
SOMERVILLE GALLERY, NO. 82 5TH-AV.,
Till the EVENINGS of May 5 and 6,
when they will be sold by
ROBERT SOMERVILLE, AUCTIONEER,
No. 82 5th-av.

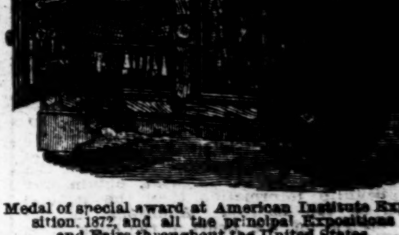
THE ANNIVERSARY RECEPTION of the Five Points House of Industry will be held in Calvary Chapel of the institution, No. 155 Worth-st., on WEDNESDAY, the 30th inst., at 3½ P. M. The exercises will consist of solos, choruses, calisthenics, and other exercises, by the children, and an address by Rev. GEO. J. MINGINS. There will also be a distribution of prizes to the children by the President of the Board of Trustees. Public invited.
W. F. BARNARD, Superintendent.

LOAN OFFICES.

NO. 1,191 BROADWAY, AT H. B. MELville's coral and gold jewelry-store, diamonds, watches, jewelry, &c., &c., taken on storage, and money advanced if required. No. 1,191 Broadway, near 28th-st.

NO. 1,267 BROADWAY, OVER HERALD Branch, Room 8.—Parlor for ladies. Branch No. 132 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Money loaned on diamonds, watches, jewelry, &c. Same bought and sold. LINDO BROS.

FURNITURE.



Medal of special award at American Institute Exposition, 1872, and all the principal Expositions and Fairs throughout the United States.

THE ICE KING

Is the only Refrigerator in the world. It is a PRESERVER, not a consumer, like others that bear the name of refrigerator. It will keep every description of perishable food longer, dryer, and better than any other now in use, and will not consume half the amount of ice. The following are some of its advantages over all others: 1st. It saves fifty per cent. of ice over all other refrigerators. 2d. With the Ice King I can freeze a pan of water into solid ice in a very few hours. 3d. It produces a dry, cold temperature in the provision chamber. 4th. It will produce a temperature of 18° below freezing point in the warmest day of Summer. 5th. One article will not partake of the taste or smell of the other. 6th. The refrigerator is divided into two separate and distinct compartments. 7th. The Ice King is one of the best refrigerators for cooling wine. 8th. Combined with the refrigerator is one of the finest water-coolers in the world. 9th. The provision chamber can easily be kept sweet and clean, as it has no drippings from the ice. 10th. It costs no more than the ordinary refrigerator, and is manufactured into all sizes, suitable for hotels, restaurants, saloons, steam-boats, grocers, butchers, and family purposes. The Ice King can now be seen in operation at

OFFICE AND SALES-ROOM OF
THE ICE KING REFRIGERATOR
Manufacturing Company,
NO. 1,184 BROADWAY, BETWEEN 28TH AND 29TH STS.

STORAGE
AND SAFE KEEPING
For FURNITURE, BAGGAGE, PIANOS, CARRIAGES, and all OTHER PROPERTY, in SEPARATE CLOSED COMPARTMENTS, always accessible. Goods received from any point without previous notice, and raised on elevators. Recent improvements enable wagons to discharge in interior court of warehouses, avoiding all delays and street risks. These establishments are the oldest, most extensive and best experienced, and are GUARDED day and night by private watchmen.
H. G. HAEGER,
8th-av., from 33d to 34th st.

WEEKLY AND MONTHLY
INSTALLMENTS TAKEN FOR
FURNITURE,
CARPETS,
BEDDING, &C., AT
B. M. COWPERTHWAITE & CO.'S
Nos. 155 and 157 Chatham-st.
AN IMMENSE STOCK AND LOW PRICES.
Don't throw away your money on cheap goods, but
GET A GOOD ARTICLE, AND TAKE TIME TO PAY FOR IT.

T. G. SELLEW,
DESKS,
Office and Library Furniture,
NO. 103 FULTON-ST., NEW-YORK.
Fine Cylinder Desks.

ZERO REFRIGERATOR, WITH COOLer, is the best. ALEX. M. LESLEY, No. 3 West 23d-st. Refrigerators repaired.

BANKS IN TROUBLE.

The Latest Developments in the Case of the Atlantic National Bank—The Cashier Indicted.

No excitement was noticeable in the vicinity of the Atlantic National Bank building yesterday, contrasting strangely with the feverish scenes of the previous days. It would seem as if the victims had poured out the vials of their wrath to the full at the meeting on Monday, and had determined to await with resignation the developments of the next few days. A dejected looking depositor would occasionally seek to gain admission to the interior of the building, in the hope of gaining some encouraging information, but nobody except those actually engaged in examining the accounts of the defunct bank, would be allowed inside the outer door, which was protected by an iron bar and guarded by a porter. Messages were repeatedly sent in to the receiver, asking for further particulars, but that gentleman invariably returned the answer, that nothing additional had been discovered.

From other sources, however, it was learned that Receiver Strong put in an appearance at the bank at an early hour in the morning, and, assisted by a corps of clerks, resumed the work of investigating the affairs of the concern. The result of the examination, it is stated, discloses a more favorable condition of affairs than was at first anticipated. Several packages of securities, representing large amounts, have been discovered laying around in the same manner as the $40,000 and other packages, found carelessly flung among Taintor's waste papers, a few days since. A number of special deposits have also come to light, many of them safe, the others having been used by Taintor in his speculations. Envelopes known to have contained collaterals, and the amounts advanced by the bank, were found in profusion; but not a trace of their valuable contents could be discovered. It is pretty certain that all these securities were placed by Taintor in the hands of his brokers as margins for his speculations.

The receiver commenced an examination of the security-box early in the day, and a considerable portion of the stock supposed to have been hypothecated by the defaulting cashier was discovered, and hopes are entertained that still more will come to light. The suspense account shows that out of loans amounting to $160,000, $80,000 are lent to persons from whom it can be recovered.

Mr. W. J. A. Fuller, Chairman of the Depositors' Committee, who is himself a loser to the amount of $8,500, received a letter from Mr. Root, a director of the bank, stating that there was every disposition on the part of the stockholders to make up the deficiency in the assets, so that the creditors could be paid in full without resorting to litigation. Mr. Fuller, on the part of the depositors, states that the only compromise they will listen to is a full settlement of all claims, and is confident that the stockholders can be compelled to pay them.

Mr. Fuller expresses himself in the most indignant terms at the conduct of the officers in disregarding the notice given by Mr. Meigs to the Controller of the Currency, in his report on the condition of the bank, on the 11th October, 1872. This report, Mr. Fuller states, showed clearly that the Bank Examiner considered the President entirely incompetent, and Taintor, the cashier, of insufficient force or experience to grapple with the entanglements which surrounded him. That the examiner believed the capital of the bank to be impaired, was evident from his recommendation to continue in force the order suspending the declaration of any further dividends until a clean capital could be shown, the shareholders, meanwhile, to take some action for the protection of their interests. Several of the depositors claim that this warning had never been regarded by the officers, who could, with ordinary attention, have saved the credit of the bank.

Investigation shows that the bank has been in a state of insolvency for at least a year, if not longer, during which period reliable information of the exact state of affairs has been submitted for the consideration of the Treasury Department. Yet the institution was by some mysterious means kept afloat. It certainly shows a culpable negligence on the part of the President and officers of the bank, when a cashier could exhaust the entire capital of the institution, and $300,000 from the funds of the depositors, without the fact coming to their knowledge or exciting their suspicions. The officers, on their part, claim that they could know nothing of the actual condition of the bank, the securities and current funds being entirely at the control of the cashier.

In financial and commercial circles it is looked upon as incomprehensible that the system of examination pursued under the National Banking laws should have failed to discover the exact condition of the affairs of the bank while under suspicion of insolvency, and it is difficult to decide which comes in for the greatest share of public indignation, the bank officials or those connected with the administration of the Banking laws. Among the same class of business men the feeling seems to gain ground that Taintor has not lost the full amount for which he is a defaulter in speculations, but has converted a considerable sum to his own use to be availed of on a future occasion.

The committee of the depositors announced their intention of proceeding to the bank, yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of consulting with the receiver, and endeavoring to ascertain, if possible, the exact condition of the assets and liabilities of the institution. Owing to the laborious nature of the examination into the bank affairs, it is not likely that the committee can, for the present, obtain any more definite information than the general public, on the subject. Additional notices were posted on the doors of the bank from depositors who had given checks and drafts payable on the Atlantic Bank, stating where the holders could be paid.

The facts in the case of the defaulting cashier were presented before the United States Grand Jury, yesterday, by United States District-Attorney Bliss, and an indictment was found against Taintor. This supersedes the examination which was set down for to-day before Commissioner Osborn.

Receiver Strong states that he expects to be able to present a report of the affairs of the bank to-day.

THE CONTINENTAL BANK.

Rumors Concerning Its Solvency—Examination by the Clearing-House.

In connection with the failure of the Atlantic National Bank, a host of rumors were started concerning the solvency of other institutions. These had a marked effect upon the stock market, and were probably started and circulated for the purpose of aiding the "bear" movement. Among other banking institutions which were mentioned as being in trouble was the Continental National Bank in Nassau-street, which has borne a good reputation in Wall-street, and has a large capital—$2,000,000. This bank suffered several losses recently, one being by the forgery of Austin, of the firm of Oddie & Austin, in Broad-street, and another in being beaten in a suit brought by the Bank of the Commonwealth. The first of these losses amounted to $20,000 and the latter about $68,000. In this way the capital of the bank became slightly impaired, and these facts were made the basis for the circulation of rumors concerning its solvency. As soon as these rumors came to the notice of the Clearing-house Examining Committee, an investigation was ordered, and yesterday afternoon the members proceeded to the Continental National Bank, at the close of banking hours, and made an investigation of its affairs. The examination was concluded at a late hour in the evening, and the following official notice from Mr. Tappen, the Chairman of the Clearing-house Examining Committee, was sent to the Press for publication:

> NEW-YORK, April 29, 1873.
>
> Various rumors having been circulated as to the solvency of the Continental National Bank, the Clearing-house Committee have this day, at the close of business, made a careful examination of the bank, and a prudent estimate of the value of its assets, and have arrived at the following conclusions, viz.: That the bank is abundantly able to pay its depositors, and that, in the opinion of the committee, the capital is impaired *less than five per cent.*
>
> F. D. TAPPEN, Chairman.

A reporter of THE TIMES called upon Mr. J. S. Flint, President of the Continental National Bank, at his residence, last evening, for additional information regarding the impairing of the capital. Mr. Flint said that there had been no defalcation whatever in the concern, but that the loss was to be attributed entirely to one or two bad debts, to the forgery of Austin, and to the issue of the suit brought by the Bank of the Commonwealth. Mr. Flint said that these were but trifling in comparison with the capital of the bank, and it would be impossible for it to suffer from these small losses. As soon as the bank lost by the forgery of Austin, Mr. Flint ordered a lot of the accounts of small Broad-street brokers to be weeded out, and would not receive their deposits any longer. He did this to avoid doing business with questionable parties, who might by-and-by swindle the bank as Austin had done. Mr. Flint said that this circumstance had given rise to many of the rumors regarding the institution, and that they were mostly started by those parties who felt aggrieved by the course of the bank in refusing their deposits. Mr. Flint said further that there need be no fear felt by the depositors concerning the safety of their money, as the bank is prepared at any time to pay them to the last penny.

There was considerable discussion among the bankers and brokers at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, last evening, regarding the report of the committee. It was generally conceded that there is no danger of a run on the bank, as the depositors are mostly wealthy men, who do business down-town, and are not likely to be frightened by mere rumors which have been proved to be without foundation.

GOULD HIT.

The Great Financier Assaulted by a Lawyer—Exciting Scene in a Down-Town Restaurant.

About 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon considerable excitement was occasioned in Wall-street by the report that Jay Gould had been assaulted by Mr. Joseph J. Marrin, a well-known lawyer, in Delmonico's restaurant, in Broad-street. The rumor proved to be correct, and the fact that there were several witnesses to the fracas gave greater zest to the excitement manifested on the street, as each of the spectators soon had an interested group of listeners to his narrative.

So unexpected was the affair that it caused unwonted consternation among the crowds of hungry men who thronged the restaurant at the time, and the astonishment was so great that in a very few minutes the house was emptied of its customers, who rushed pell-mell into the street in the most heedless and laughable manner.

The facts that led to the rencontre differ materially as related by the participants, therefore we give both sides of the story as elicited by our reporters.

THE MARRIN VERSION.

According to the statements made by Mr. Marrin's friends, the difficulty originated in the following manner: It will be remembered that several civil suits were instituted in 1871 by Mr. Charles C. Allen, a broker in Wall-street, against Gould and Fisk, in consequence of the complainant having suffered pecuniary loss during the operations of "Black Friday." Pending the trial of these suits, Mr. Joseph J. Marrin, counsel for Mr. Allen, was induced to settle several of them at the solicitation of Gould. In one case Gould paid the sum of $5,000 for a release, and he offered, as a further inducement, to do certain things that might prove advantageous to the complainant. He offered, among other things, to favor certain coal speculations in which Mr. Allen was interested. These offers were made in hopes of having the suit abandoned, but as Mr. Allen would not take Mr. Gould's personal pledge for their fulfillment, Mr. Marrin offered that if Gould would give him an assurance as a man of honor that the offers would be faithfully carried out, he would exercise authority over his client and have the suit abandoned. Mr. Gould gave the assurance, and Mr. Marrin insisted upon Mr. Allen giving his consent, finally obtaining it. The prosecution of the suit was accordingly abandoned, but up to the present time Mr. Gould has, it is alleged, failed to comply with the conditions which induced such action.

Although nearly two years have elapsed since Mr. Gould gave the promises alluded to, Mr. Marrin has failed to obtain any satisfaction, a state of affairs that rendered his position as counsel to Mr. Allen a very uncomfortable and embarrassed one. He wrote, a few months ago, to Mr. Gould, asking for an interview in order to obtain the fulfillment of the pledges, but received no answer to his letter. He accordingly called several times upon Mr. Gould at his office but could not obtain an interview even then, as the invariable answer given him was that Mr. Gould was engaged. Not having been able to meet Mr. Gould in the ordinary way Mr. Marrin chanced to see the object of his search yesterday in Delmonico's restaurant in Broad-street. Finding Mr. Gould at lunch Mr. Marrin accosted him. Speaking in an undertone, Mr. Marrin asked Gould when he could have the interview so much desired, at the same time telling Gould that it was for the purpose of settling Mr. Allen's affairs. Mr. Gould replied that he did not owe Allen anything. When Mr. Marrin informed him that he did not wish to discuss the matter there, but to fix the date for an interview in which he would provide for the fulfillment of his honorable obligations toward Mr. Allen, for which Mr. Marrin had become responsible on Mr. Gould's inducement. Mr. Marrin further said that he could not appreciate Gould's neglect to answer his letters about an important business matter, and his failure to recognize his visits for that purpose. Mr. Gould replied, in a loud tone, that he received a good many letters from a good many people, and he would not have anything more to do with the matter. The manner in which he was received nettled Mr. Marrin, and he at once slapped Mr. Gould in the face with the back of his hand, at the same time turning round to the spectators of this curious scene, and said: "This man has refused to fulfill honorable pledges, for which he has made me responsible, and now adds insult."

THE GOULD VERSION.

Mr. Gould's explanation of the affair was substantially as follows: He had paid $5,000 for the discontinuance of a suit brought against himself and Fisk. After the matter was all settled, Mr. Marrin, the counsel for Mr. Allen, had written several letters asking for an interview, and asking for "points" in regard to the stock market, which he claimed Gould had agreed to post him on in consideration of his services in settling the Allen suit. Mr. Gould stated that he did not understand that any such agreement existed in regard to posting Marrin or his clients upon the stock as he made it a rule not to give anybody information as to the prospects, for fear it might prove incorrect, and so render him liable to suspicion of acting dishonestly. Mr. Marrin had accosted him in the restaurant, and asked why he did not answer his letters. Mr. Gould replied that he had no time to answer all letters sent him, and that he could not talk then, as he was busy. Mr. Marrin then struck Gould in the face as he was sitting at the table, causing his nose to bleed.

SCENE AT THE TOMBS.

At 2¾ o'clock, yesterday afternoon, Mr. Gould, accompanied by his lawyer, Mr. Thomas G. Shearman, Mr. Morgan, and other gentlemen, entered the Tombs Police Court. They were shown into Justice Dowling's private room, where Mr. Gould made formal complaint against Mr. Marrin for assault and battery. The affidavit of Mr. Gould was to the effect that while he was eating lunch in Delmonico's Broad-street saloon, the defendant, Joseph J. Marrin, a lawyer of No. 34 Wall-street, entered and said: "I have written you several letters, and have not received any answer," Mr. Gould, replying, "I receive many letters daily which I never answer." Mr. Marrin then struck Gould in the face, bleeding his nose. On this affidavit Justice Dowling issued a warrant against Marrin, which was placed in the hands of Sergt. Quinn, of the Court Squad. No arrest was made, the Sergeant merely notifying Mr. Marrin to appear at court to-day, and give bail for his appearance at trial.

Education of Mechanics—Trades-Unions

A lecture on "Education of Mechanics" was delivered at Irving Hall last evening, before Machinists' and Blacksmiths' Unions of New-York, by Mr. John Fehrenbach, President of the Machinists' and Blacksmiths' International Union of North America. The audience was quite large, and the platform was occupied by a number of persons prominent in the movements of the working men. The first part of the lecture was an argument to show that trades-unions had done more toward elevating the condition of the working men than all other instrumentalities. The condition of the working classes at the present day was compared with what it was fifty years ago. The lecturer gave rather an extreme portrayal of the abject servility into which capital seeks to force and keep labor by a most cruel system of oppression. This system gave rise to trades-unions, to which working men of America owe to-day whatever immunity from their ancient oppression they enjoy. The lecturer declaimed at length against the doctrine of identity between the interests of the employer and employe, and instanced, in proof of its fallacy, the whole catalogue of differences between them—differences in their condition, and in the results they respectively reap from the labor of the employe. The remedies he suggested for the evils he had portrayed were education, organization, a protective tariff, the exclusion by law of cheap and pauper laborers, and a thorough apprentice system. He said he did not wish to be considered revolutionary, but stated broadly on the benefits that had been wrested from their oppressors by physical force.

MURDER IN MELROSE.

Member of an Engine Company Stabbed and Killed.

The Village of Melrose, adjacent to the Harlem Railroad station, was thrown into a state of intense excitement shortly after 11 o'clock on Monday night by the screams of a woman, and the fatal wounding of John Morrison, a member of Fleetwood Engine Company No. 3, of Morrisania, in an affray with a German named Lawrence Earkardt. From the contradictory statements made by members of the engine company in question, and other friends of Mr. Morrison on one side, and Earkardt himself on the other, it was found extremely difficult to arrive at a satisfactory conclusion in regard to the origin of the fracas.

Earkardt and his family occupy the lower part of a dilapidated frame-building at the corner of Cortlandt-avenue and Union-street, Melrose, and in the rear there is a small yard in which he keeps a few geese and a ferocious dog to protect them at night. On each side of this yard there is a gate, one opening on Union-street, and the other into another section of the grounds, which has been partitioned off by a slight picket fence. The latter yard, or section of ground, extends along the east side of the dwelling, from Cortlandt-avenue to the rear of the lot, and is accessible by another gate opening on Cortlandt-avenue, with an alley passage-way defined by a picket fence from the gate to a well, wood-house, and water-closet. It was stated that the firemen, whose engine-house adjoined the Cortland-avenue side, were in the habit of getting water from the well, also going to the water-closet in Earkardt's yard. Shortly before the tragedy took place, Morrison intimated to one of his companions that he was going to the water-closet alluded to, when he was told to look out for Earkardt's dog. After being absent a few minutes, Morrison entered the engine-house and took away the company's trumpet, and was soon heard and seen engaged in a fracas with Earkardt, and the screams of Mrs. Earkardt attracted the attention of the members of the engine company to the spot, when Morrison emerged from the rear yard of Earkardt, and said he was stabbed. He proceeded round the corner of the street, passed the engine-house some distance and back to it, with what object did not appear. His condition becoming worse from great loss of blood, he was taken to the residence of his parents, only a few rods distant, where Dr. Miller attended him. His wounds at the time were not believed to be of a dangerous character, consequently no ante-mortem statement was taken, but the young man rapidly sunk and died about 2 o'clock yesterday morning. As soon as his death was made known to his comrades of Engine Company No. 3, and other friends, some twenty to twenty-five of them repaired to the dwelling of Earkardt, and proceeded to demolish the doors and windows, with a determination to get hold of Earkardt if possible, and deal out justice to him according to their own notions, or Lynch law, without further ceremony. A posse of Morrisania police, under Sergt. Conners, opportunely arrived in time to prevent them from carrying their intentions into effect, and took Earkardt in custody and locked him up at the Town Hall to await the result of the Coroner's investigation.

Earkardt informed Capt. Robbins that he was aroused from his slumbers by the barking of his dog and a noise, indicating that it was struggling with some intruder, whereupon he got up and went to the yard, when he found Morrison there, (whether he knew him or not, did not appear,) and, on asking him (Morrison) what he wanted there, was told that it was none of his business, and, on being remonstrated with, he struck Earkardt twice with the trumpet, when he (Earkardt) went into the house and picked up the first weapon he could find—an old table-knife, with a broken handle and a blade worn down to a point—with which he sallied out and attacked Morrison, inflicting two fatal wounds, one on the head, between the frontal and left temporal bones, and the other struck the collar-bone, glanced off, and severed the sub-clavear artery. A post-mortem examination was made, yesterday afternoon by Drs. Kretschmar, Williams, and Easton, under the supervision of Coroner Miller, who was present during the whole time. Coroner Miller stated that at the close of the inquest he should commit Earkardt to await the action of the Grand Jury. John Morrison was twenty-three years of age, a single man, but was to be married in the course of a few weeks. He resided with his parents, near the scene of the tragedy, and was by occupation a plumber and gas-fitter. He had a large circle of acquaintances, who now manifest a bitter feeling of hostility toward Erkhardt.

The Trial of the Pattenberg Rioters.

The trial of David College, one of the Pattenberg rioters, was resumed, yesterday morning, at Flemington, N. J. Wm. Buckley, the first witness sworn, stated that he had been on the Carter farm on the Sunday morning on which the riot occurred, and had seen Powell killed. One of the rioters fired, and his attention was attracted by the shot. He then saw twenty or thirty of them surround the man as he fell, and beat him. Three shots had been fired altogether.

Mrs. Carter was next sworn: The negroes had come to her house about 4 o'clock, saying there was going to be a fight, and desiring admission. She had refused to admit them, and they had taken to the out-buildings and woods. The Irish, when they came, demanded that the house be opened, threatening to burn it, and applied a torch to one corner, but not setting the building on fire. They then kicked in a panel of one of the doors, but their attention was called away, and they did not force an entrance.

Mary Woolverton, Elisha R. Allen, John Vallely, and George R. Rea testified, but did not give any evidence of importance.

Martin Wykoff, a surveyor, presented a map showing the localities at which the murders took place. George H. Gano also gave unimportant testimony.

John Holes, colored, sworn: He saw the smoke from the gun when the shot was fired which killed Powell, and saw the latter fall. Witness had then hidden in the hen-roost, where he had heard Deshman shot. Some of the rioters were desirous of shooting him again, but others interfered, with oaths, saying they had better save their ammunition. They had searched the hen-roost, but had failed to find witness, who was hidden above, lying lengthwise on some slats.

Richard Line testified that the rioters had come to his place and threatened to burn down his buildings if he did not furnish them with arms, but he had none, and they went to the wood pile and cut some clubs. College then demanded that he should accompany them, repeating the threat of burning his house, but he refused. Charles Woolverton, who had been with the previous witness, corroborated his testimony.

John W. Duckworth, Wm. L. Allen, and Marshall Shrope gave unimportant evidence. Shrope, James Stockton, and John S. Hummer testified that the mob had demanded weapons of them, and had offered two watches as pledges for a gun. John Crotchley and Phillip Beattie identified College as one of the leaders of the portion of the mob which killed Powell.

The most important witness of the day was Stape Hyde, a colored man. He said: I knew Dennis Powell, and lived with him. When the alarm was given Powell and I ran to the Carter farm, leaving Oscar Bruce alone in the shanty. The mob caught us and fired, when Powell fell dead. I can identify the man who shot Powell; it was Barney McFadden, (one of the prisoners, but not the one on trial;) I knew McFadden, and had seen him several times before; I had seen him at the Commissary and in the pit, and had asked who he was; after McFadden had fired, two shots were fired at me; one of them cut the leaves from the tree over my head, and the other whistled past me; McFadden was foremost in the crowd.

Justice Anderson was sworn but nothing new shown. It is understood that the important testimony is held back, and will be produced to-day.

A Bogus Check Transaction.

Jacob W. Brown, a resident of Meriden, Conn., was arrested last evening by Detectives Farley and Simington, of the Central Office, charged with having passed a bogus check on Mr. Russel T. Coe, the proprietor of the Revere House, at the corner of Broadway and East Houston-street. It appears that Brown and his wife had been occupying a room at the Revere House for some weeks past, and a few days ago, in liquidation of his bill, amounting to $22, gave Mr. Coe a check for $30 on the Meriden National Bank, drawn by A. W. Tyler to his (Brown's) order, and received $8 in change. The check was sent to Meriden for collection, and was returned as worthless. Since that time Mr. Coe alleges that he has made inquiries among some of the residents of Meriden, and he has ascertained that Brown bears the reputation of a "dead beat." He therefore caused his arrest. When searched at Police Head-quarters a number of checks on the Meriden National Bank were found in his possession, and are believed to be all "bogus." He will be arraigned before Justice Dowling to-day.

The Farmers' Club.

The Farmers' Club of the American Institute met in Room No. 24, Cooper Union Building, yesterday. The chief matter of discussion was the preservation of fruit, which was dwelt upon at some length by several members. The sparrows were also discussed, and the probable necessity of taking measures to reduce their numbers suggested. In absence of Mr. Ely, Dr. J. V. C. Smith presided, and though the attendance was not large, the meeting was full of interest, especially during the distribution of the preserved fruits. For full report of proceedings see THE WEEKLY TIMES of this date.

NEW-YORK AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Patrolman Wm. J. Murphy, of the Seventeenth Precinct, was dismissed the department, yesterday, for intoxication.

The steamer Cuba, formerly running between Baltimore and Havana, has been purchased by Messrs. F. Alexandre & Sons, who will shortly put her on their line to Havana.

At the Reformed Church, corner Madison-avenue and Fifty-seventh-street, last evening, Rev. C. F. Deems, D. D., delivered a lecture before the senior class of the Van Norman Institute, on "Trifles."

On Wednesday next there will be special services at Dr. Chapin's church, corner Fifth-avenue and Forty-fifth-street, both in the afternoon and evening, the occasion being the twenty-fifth anniversary of Dr. Chapin's ministry.

Coroner Keenan will hold an inquest at No. 288 Seventh-avenue, on the body of George Johnson, aged seven years, the boy who was accidentally poisoned by his mother by administering a dose of a mixture for cleaning silver in mistake for citrate of magnesia.

At the Tombs, yesterday, before Justice Dowling, Officer Michael Fitzgerald, of the Fourth Precinct, charged Owen McVey with assaulting him. The prisoner, who bore marks of severe punishment, said he was sitting on his own stoop with his wife, and because he refused to go into his house at the command of the officer, he clubbed him and struck his wife. The charge was dismissed and the officer reprimanded.

BROOKLYN.

Last week 139,665 persons visited Prospect Park.

The assignee of the Central Bank announces the payment of another dividend to creditors on May 20.

Yesterday, James Fox, the bigamist, was sentenced to three years and six months in the Penitentiary.

The Supervisors yesterday decided to add a mansard roof to the new Seventy-third Regiment Armory, in Clermont-avenue, at a cost of $800.

The reports from the forty-six Episcopal Sunday-schools of Kings County give the total number of scholars as 10,537—a gain of 972 during the past eighteen months.

The Brooklyn Art Association has elected Messrs. E. S. Mills and Bryan Smith President and Secretary respectively. During the year the association expended $22,685, and received $22,679, or $6 less than the expenditures.

During the April term, from the 14th to the 25th, forty prisoners were tried before Judge Moore in the Court of Sessions, thirty-five being convicted. The aggregated periods of the sentences amount to over 122 years.

Nicholas Powers, policy-dealer, of No. 239 Powers-street, was yesterday convicted, in the Court of Sessions, on an indictment charging him with being a common gambler. He will be sentenced on Friday. A number of policy-shops were closed yesterday.

Controller Schroeder has notified the Park Commissioners that he will not make any more payments on account of work done under the law providing for the widening of Sackett, President, and Douglas streets. Mr. Stranahan is preparing a bill conferring power to continue the Boulevard improvements.

LONG ISLAND.

The charter election of the village of Jamaica took place yesterday, and passed off without special excitement. The result, except in regard to two of the three Trustees, which are yet in doubt, is as follows: For President, John M. Crane; Trustee, Samuel S. Aymar; Treasurer, James J. Brenton; Clerk, Pierpont Potter; Assessors, Hendrick Lott, Isaac Amberman, Joshua W. Battee; Police Constable and Collector, Harvey Powell; Overseer of the Poor, Charles Berry; Superintendent of Streets, John Gracy.

NEW-JERSEY.

A new section of the Hildese Bund, to be known as No. 259, has been organized in Jersey City, with Charles F. Mayer as President.

The Trenton jury in the case of Rockafellar, charged with robbing the Somerville Post-office, brought in a verdict last evening of not guilty.

George Droxther, of No. 60 Mulberry-street, Newark, has been arrested, charged with despoiling the graves in Woodland Cemetery of the flowers and flowering plants.

Two Jersey City furniture dealers, named Mullins and Flegierheimer, have been fined $21 95 and $11 95, (which includes costs,) respectively, for obstructing the side-walks with goods.

Catherine Canfield, a domestic employed by Mrs. Bremer, of Hoboken, was yesterday committed to the County Jail, charged with having stolen $45 from her employer.

The Paterson Board of Aldermen has passed to a third reading an ordinance which provides that the Chief Engineer and Assistant Engineers of the Fire Department shall be elected for two years instead of one, as heretofore. The firemen's election will take place next week.

An unknown man, supposed to have been afflicted with temporary insanity, attempted to commit suicide by cutting his throat, near the Erie Railway Depot, in Passaic, Monday night, but was discovered shortly after the act, and medical aid being procured, it is believed that he will recover.

A daughter of Mr. Jason Crane, of Bloomfield, had a narrow escape from burning to death while dressing for a party on Monday evening. She accidentally overturned a kerosene lamp and set fire to her clothes. She immediately threw herself on the floor and rolled over and over until she had extinguished the flames.

The sale of the New-Brunswick water-works to the City has been completed. Hitherto the works have been owned, one-half by the city and one-half by a stock company, an arrangement that frequently left the inhabitants without water, and created much dissatisfaction. The transfer of the works took place yesterday.

Board of Indian Commissioners.

The annual opening of bids for provisions and supplies for the Indian Department, amounting to over $2,000,000, took place at Nos. 40 and 42 Leonard-street yesterday. The bids were opened by Hon. E. P. Smith, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and were announced by Hon. Geo. H. Stuart, Chairman of the Purchasing Committee of the Board of Indian Commissioners.

The Board of Indian Commissioners was represented by Commissioners Brunet, Campbell, Farwell, Bishop, Stuart, Dodge, and the Secretary, Mr. Cree. Hon. B. R. Cowan, Assistant Secretary of the Interior; Mr. A. White, and Col. Cox represented the Interior Department.

One hundred and fifty-one separate bids were opened, some of which were for all of the articles advertised for. The aggregate of goods offered would amount to over $50,000,000.

The prices were very low, and the competition greater than ever known.

Beef delivered at the agencies, amounting to some 30,000,000 pounds, ranged from $1 96 per 100 pounds to $6 to; flour from $1 85 per hundred pounds to $6 50; wheat from 90 cents per bushel to $1 35; bacon, from 10½ cents per pound to 18 cents; coffee from 20 cents to 29 cents; sugar, from 7½ to 18 cents; tobacco, from 39¼ to 60 cents; soap, from 4¾ to 14 cents; saleratus, from 6¾ to 18 cents; salt, from 1 to 8 cents.

A large crowd was in attendance, representing many large New-York houses that are bidding, as well as almost every Western State and Territory. The opening of the bids occupied three hours and a half, and it will take two or three days to make the awards. As some of the contracts involve a large amount of money the awards are anxiously looked for by the bidders.

Reprieve of Luzignani, the Dover Murderer.

Gov. Parker, yesterday, decided to listen to the representations that have been made to him in the case of Luigi Luzignani, now under sentence of death at Morristown, for the murder of Johanni Mocci, and to grant the prisoner a respite for two weeks from to-morrow, Thursday, May 1, being the date fixed by Judge Dalrimple, before whom the prisoner was convicted, for the execution of the sentence. The case will come before the Court of Pardons on Tuesday next, at which time, as has been represented to Gov. Parker, additional facts and evidence that could not be obtained at the time of the trial will be presented. The reprieve was carried to Sheriff Vanderveer, of Morris County, yesterday, by the Governor's son, Charles J. Parker. The news was conveyed to the prisoner by his uncle. He appeared greatly elated at the intelligence, and expressed a confident hope that the final result would be a commutation of the sentence to imprisonment for life.

New-York Society Library Election.

The shareholders of the New-York Society Library held a meeting, last evening, at the hall, No. 67 University-place, for the purpose of choosing trustees for the ensuing year. The annual report was read, and a fitting allusion was made in it relative to the centennial anniversary of the reception of their charter, which event was celebrated on Nov. 9, 1872. The Treasurer's report showed receipts to March 31, 1873, (including $1,435 26 balance last year,) $9,206 87, and expenditures $8,596 99, leaving a balance of $609 88. The library was in a very flourishing condition. The following gentlemen were subsequently elected trustees for the ensuing year: Frederic De Peyster, Otis D. Swan, William J. Hoppin, Charles E. Strong, William Adams, Henry C. Dorr, Evert A. Duyckinck, Stephen P. Nash, Charles H. Strong, Robert Lenox Kennedy, Edward Schell, John L. Cadwalader, Frederick Sheldon, Henry Drisler, Richard E. Mount.

The Late George Talbot Olyphant.

At a special meeting of the Board of Managers of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, held at the office of the company on Friday, the 25th day of April, A. D. 1873, convened for the purpose of taking action in regard to the death of George Talbot Olyphant, for many years President of this company, and at the time of his death Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Board, the following minute and resolutions were adopted:

George Talbot Olyphant departed this life at his residence, in the City of New-York, Thursday, April 24, 1873. A member of the Board of Managers of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company since 1852, he became its President in 1858, and resigned that office in 1869. He was thereupon appointed Chairman of its Executive Committee, which position he held at the time of his death.

Qualified for his official relations to the company by a rare combination of executive talent, vigorous intellect, and sound judgment, with comprehensive and accurate knowledge of its affairs, and an enlightened conviction of the possible future development of its resources, he devoted, with unsparing fidelity and conspicuous success, the best years of his life to the welfare of this corporation. Its prosperity is a fitting memorial of the liberal and progressive policy of his administration, and his unselfish activity in the discharge of his executive duties. To promote the interests of the company was the sole object of his efforts, and such was his disinterested estimate of official position, that he never profited by the early knowledge it afforded of opportunity for pecuniary gain. His personal relations to the members of the board were of the most agreeable character. The natural vigor of his mind was strengthened and adorned by varied culture, and the productions of his pen were characterized by a beauty of style, clearness of thought, and felicity of expression that made them models of excellence.

Amid the exacting demands of business cares he found time to devote the generous impulses of his heart to the relief of the poor and ignorant, and several of the most influential, charitable, and religious associations of this City received the benefit of his active sympathy and co-operation. In all the varied experience of his career, in public and private, his walk was that of the upright man, steadfast friend, liberal benefactor, devout and humble Christian.

The Board of Managers have, therefore, unanimously

Resolved, That we tender to the family of the deceased, the expression of our sincere condolence in a bereavement which will be long and tenderly felt beyond the limits of a circle in which he was honored and beloved as husband, father, and brother; together with the assurance that we will cherish the memory of our deceased friend as a precious legacy.

Resolved, As a further token of respect that we will attend the funeral of the deceased on Monday next, and that the offices of the company be closed on that day.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing minute and resolutions be entered on the records, and also transmitted to the family of Mr. Olyphant.

By order of the Board.
GEORGE L. HAIGHT, Secretary.

Arrangements for Consecrating the Roman Catholic Bishop of Newark.

The arrangements for the consecration of Right Rev. M. A. Corrigan, the newly-appointed Bishop of the diocese of Newark, have been completed. The consecration will take place in the cathedral at Newark on Sunday next. The rite of consecration will be administered by most Rev. Archbishop McCloskey, of New-York, who will be assisted by Right Rev. Bishop Loughlin, of Brooklyn, and Right Rev. Bishop McCloskey, of Louisville. The sermon will be preached by Right Rev. Bishop McQuaid, of Rochester; Rev. Father G. H. Doane will be the assistant, and Rev. Fathers P. Byrne and F. Prior the Deacons of Honor. Rev. Father J. de Concilio will act as Deacon of the mass, with Rev. Father P. Hennessey as Subdeacon, and Rev. Fathers J. F. Kearney and A. M. Steets as Masters of Ceremonies. The Apostolic mandate will be read by Rev. Father James, H. Corrigan. The Bishop will be assisted by Rev. Fathers L. Schneider, W. Salt, and A. Meisner. Rev. Father Charles A. Reilly will have charge of the music in the sanctuary. Rev. Father Thomas M. Killeen will have general charge of the arrangements, assisted by a committee of laymen selected from the Catholic societies of Newark. It is expected that Most Rev. James R. Bayley and the Bishops of nearly every diocese in the Middle States will be present. The mass will commence at 10½. In the evening there will be Pontifical Vespers and a sermon by Rev. Dr. Borstmann, of Philadelphia.

[Advertisement.]
The new charter has not yet been signed by the Governor, but KNOX'S Spring Style of gentlemen's Hats is in great demand. Make your selections at No. 212 Broadway

Passengers Arrived.

In steam-ship San Jacinto, from Savannah.—John Landenberg and wife, K. N. Prince, M. Barker, Y. L. Rankin, E. Underwood, Miss Underwood, Miss Hawkins, L. W. Brinkerhoff, Miss Bigelow, E. A. Schultz, J. Dowley, Sister Cecelia, Mrs. W. H. Gray, Mrs. C. A. Paten, W. A. Hosker, W. H. Hamilton, Mrs. Lewis, Mrs. Russell, Miss N. Butler, Mrs. Ware, L. Friedenberg, Miss Hattie Stowe, Miss L. Grant, Miss M. Livingston, E. Taylor, T. C. Denmarn, Samuel Rountree, J. O'Byrne, P. Griffin, Lewis Williams, wife and 3 children, Amos Hall, Mrs. Philips, 2 children and 2 servants, W. Freeman, M. Daniels, Chas. Sisson, Capt. P. Mockler, Mrs. Honilian, Fred. Ware, J. Friedenberg, D. O. Arden, Jos. Miller, Geo. Krank, J. Stern, A. H. Baums, Lewis D. Davis, L. A. Mortimer, Chas. Mortimer, and 20 in steerage.

In steam-ship Greece, from Liverpool.—Mr. and Mrs. Miller, W. H. Monroe, R. P. Carrington, J. S. Weeling, Miss Eliza Dingle, George Wilmot, Horace Walpole, John McCrea, Mr. and Miss Cochen, Master Armour, Mrs. Naylor, Miss Nash, Miss Frampton, Mrs. S. Thompson and infant, Mrs. Alice Rickman and child, Mr. Huntley, Miss S. George.

In steam-ship Montgomery, from Savannah.—John Rotchford, M. P. Tillon, Mrs. A. Ward, J. H. Elliott, D. Knapp, G. Haviland, John Buckell, Miss M. Elliott, Mrs. Reedy, F. C. Bailey, Wm. Hogan, P. Smith, R. Ellis, F. O. Hearn, Mrs. M. Munro.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

Sun rises....5:00 | Sun Sets....6.55 | Moon rises...11:19
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.10:25 | Gov. Island.11:14 | Hell Gate.12:38

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......TUESDAY, April 29.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Columbia, (Br.,) Higgins, Glasgow, Henderson Brothers; Cuba, (Br.,) Macauley, Liverpool via Queenstown, C. G. Francklyn; Schmidt, (Ger.,) Banreman, Bremen, H. Koop & Co.; Horse Guards, (Br.,) Hills, Stettin, H. Sweetland & Co.; Kangaroo, (Br.,) Manning, Halifax, H. Sweetland & Co.; Morro Castle, Morton, Havana, Wm. P. Clyde & Co.; Francis Wright, Fairchild, Wilmington, N. C., Lorillard Steam-ship Company; Wyanoke, Walker, Norfolk, City Point, and Richmond, Old Dominion Steam-ship Company; Zodiac, Chapin, Savannah, Murray, Ferris & Co.; Mayflower, Tufts, Philadelphia; Neptune, Baker, Boston, H. F. Dimock; Regulator, Freeman, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Company.

Ship Whinfell, (Br.,) Jones, London, C. L. Wright & Co.

Barks Francisco Cilento, (Ital.,) Cacace Tarragona, A. F. Agresta; Florence Peters, Mitchell, Manzanzas, Miller & Houghton; Ada Gray, Race, Montevideo, Brett, Son & Co.

Brigs Giovanni, (Ital.,) Cafiero, Gibraltar for orders, J. C. Seager; Cascatelle, Simmons, Matanzas, J. Henry; Matilda B., (Br.,) Sultis, St. Johns, N. F., H. J. DeWolf & Co.; Antelope, Rumball, Cardenas, F. Talbot & Co.; Marianne II., (Port.,) Santos, Lisbon, L. E. Amsinck & Co.; Acelia Thurlow, Galison, Matanzas, Brett, Son & Co.; Lulu, (Br.,) Given, Kingston, Ja., Eagle & Blackalee; Excelsior, (Br.,) Frazier, Hamilton, D. McColl.

Schrs. Matilda, (Br.,) Wilder, Tampico, J. W. Wilson & Co.; West Side, Davis, Corpus Christi, Evans, Ball & Co.; Wm. Gordon, (Br.,) Jacobson, St. Johns, N. F., Heney & Parker; Potosi, Jackson, Vera Cruz, Moller & Thebaud; Eliza Walker, (Br.,) May, Bilboa, Spain, McMurray & Dammarel; Caledonia, (Br.,) Layton, Wentworth, N. S.; Alfred Merkle; France, (Br.,) McLoughlin, St. John, N. B., P. I. Nevius & Son.

Sloop Ved (Span.,) Leube, Porto Cabello and Laguayra, L. E. Amsinck & Co.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Euxine, (Br.,) Staples, Newcastle 24 ds., with mdse. to H. & F. W. Meyers.

Steam-ship Champion, Lockwood, Charleston April 26, with mdse. and passengers to H. R. Morgan & Co. Monday noon exchanged flags with a ship showing a red flag and black ball in centre.

Steam-ship Montgomery, Faircloth, Savannah April 26, with mdse. and passengers to R. Lowden.

Steam-ship Humboldt, (Ger.,) Falberg, Swinemunde April 7, and Copenhagen 8th, with mdse. and 787 passengers to Chas. Rammelsberg & Co.

Steam-ship Florida, Cameron, Bermuda April 23, with produce, lead, and passengers to James Hand.

Steam-ship Richmond, Walker, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Schr. Index, (of Plymouth, Mass.,) Garrison, Savannah 9 ds., with lumber to J. A. Russell—vessel to master. April 26, lat. 37 18, lon. 74 23, spoke bark Ophelia M. Hume, from Arecetbo, P. R., for Baltimore, 46 ds. out.

Schr. William Gillum, Mahaffy, Portland, Conn.
Schr. M. M. Brainard, Baisden, Portland, Conn.
Schr. E. F. Cabado, Swain, Providence, for Philadelphia.
Schr. George Stancliff, Stewart, Providence.
Schr. J. B. Young, Barrett, Providence, for Rondout.
Schr. Evergreen, Bunce, Providence, for Elizabethport.
Schr. S. S. Scranton, Pease.
Schr. M. E. Simmons, Gandy, Richmond, Va., for New-Haven.
Schr. Neptune, Boggs, Virginia.
Schr. Wm. McGee, Woodland, Virginia.
Schr. Hattie Lou, Shearer, Virginia.
Schr. Eurotas, Inman, Virginia.
Schr. Napoleon, Bulon, Virginia.
Schr. Moonlight, Rogers, Virginia.
Schr. A. J. Bentley, Robinson, Georgetown, D. C., for Providence.
Schr. J. J. Ward, Inman, Alexandria.
Schr. Flyaway, Kelly, Providence, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Gettysburg, Corson, Providence, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Sunbeam, Bunker, Providence, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Wake, Gandy, Virginia.
Schr. A. A. Sheppard, Wilbert, Baltimore.
Schr. A. D. Ireland, Townsend, Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. Mary Riley, Riley, Alexandria.
Schr. J. J. Pharo, Soper, Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. John Bentley, Saunders, Providence, for Rondout.
Schr. White Foam, Milliken, Providence, for Baltimore.
Schr. J. H. Grimm, Fosses, Providence, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Oregon, Wilson, Providence, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Ed. Townsend, Nichols, Providence, for Port Johnson.
Schr. Thomas Jefferson, Ferris, Stamford.
Schr. Clara, Smith, Norwich, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Jos. Hall, Dickens, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Chas. W. Hawley, Bennett, Sag Harbor.
Schr. Mary Johnson, Crosby, Fall River.
Schr. Kate McLean, Allen, New-Haven.
Schr. B. F. King, Bliven, New-London, for Port Johnson.
Schr. Julia Newell, Sheppard, Camden, with lime to J. V. Haviland.
Schr. Restless, Haskell, Calais, with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.
Schr. Fountain, Bennett, Fall River.
Schr. Emily & Jennie, Jewett, Allyn's Point, for Baltimore.
Schr. Ella Jane, Snow, Brookhaven.
Schr. Julia Ann, Allen, New-Haven.
Schr. Josephine, Phinney, New-Bedford.
Schr. R. H. Wilson, Harris, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Mary Tice, Denham, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Tryphenia, Dottridge, Fall River.
Schr. O. M. Hawley, Bayles, Somerset.
Schr. Salmon Washburn, Jones, Taunton.
Schr. Thetis, (Br.,) ——, St. John, N. B., 18 ds., with lumber to Heney & Parker.
Schr. Nat'l Shaler, Odber, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Harriet Lewis, Hunt, Providence, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Palladium, Ryder, Somerset.
Schr. George P. Trigg, Linekin, Gloucester, with fish to George P. Trigg.
Schr. M. O. Wells, Perry, Stonington.
Schr. Copia, West, Pawtucket.
Schr. D. L. Sturgess, Chase, New-Bedford.
Schr. James Hoffman, Shropshire, Providence, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Angier, Besse, Wareham.
Schr. Island City, Allen, Gloucester, with fish to Woodruff and Robinson.
Schr. Z. Kenyon, Rankin, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Wm. Tice, Tice, Boston, for Baltimore.
Schr. Chas. L. Lovering, Chase, Taunton, for Rondout.
Schr. Saxon, Hatch, Providence.
Schr. Albert Pharo, Bingham, Providence, for Elizabethport
Schr. Ellen Perkins, Kelly.
Schr. M. J. Fisher, Lawrence, Pawtucket, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Cabinet, Westfall, Newport.
Schr. Whistler, Keefe, Taunton.
Schr. S. E. Nash, Nash, Stonington.
Schr. Ellen Barnes, Brown, Fall River, for Baltimore.
Schr. R. W. Brown, Pierce, Taunton, for Rondout.
Schr. Wm. Boardman, Billard, New-Haven.
Schr. Glenwood, Dickens, Fall River, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Thos. Ellis, Kelly, Wareham.
Schr. Belona, Hill, Clinton.
Schr. Robt. Smith, Nickerson, New-Bedford.
Schr. Rachel Jane, Taylor, Providence for Elizabethport.
Schr. Hunter, Crane, Dighton, for Rondout.
Schr. L. S. Chase, Allen, New-Bedford.
Schr. Benj. S. Wright, Ryder, Providence, for Virginia.
Schr. Leila Linwood, Bearse, Providence, for Virginia.
Schr. J. G. Curtis, Paine, Providence.
Schr. Robt. Pettis, Ellis, Providence.
Schr. Sarah Purvis, Leslie, Providence, for Elizabethport.
Schr. War Steed, Burgess, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Anchored at Hart Island—Schrs. Jed Frye, Langley, from Calais; Ella F. Crowell, Crowell, Boston, for Philadelphia; Susan Ross, Ross, Rockport, Me.; New-Zealand, French, Spruce Head; Charles Rogers, Mayo, Rockport, Mass.; Maggie Cummings, Smith, Cohassett; A. B. Baxter, (Br.,) ——, Cornwallis, N. S.; H. V. Crandell, Nelson, Windsor, N. S.

WIND—Sunset, light, S.; hazy.

Sailed.

Steam-ships Finland, for Antwerp; Zodiac, for Savannah; Wyanoke, for Norfolk, &c.; ships Henry, for Bremen; Sarah Hignett and British Sovereign, for Liverpool; barks Elvina, for Malaga; Brilliant, for Cork; Ada Gray, for Montevideo; schr. Adeline Elwood, for Galveston, Texas.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, April 29.—Arr. brigs Clytie, from Messina, and Geo. Gilchrist, from New-Orleans; and schrs. Tiewesser, from Cape Town, and Brie, from Guayanilla.

Also, arr. steam-ship Malta, from Liverpool; ship Wild Hunter, from Cadiz; bark Neversink, Gibson, from Doilo; brig D. F. Brown, from Gonaives.

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 29.—Arr. steamers Manhattan, from New-York, and Ashland, from Philadelphia.

Sld. steamer Flag, for Boston.

FORTRESS MONROE, April 29.—The following vessels passed in to-day: Barks Orphelia and John Hume, from Porto Rico, and a bark and brig from Matanzas.

SAVANNAH, Ga., April 29.—Arr. steam-ships Wyoming, from Philadelphia; and America, from Baltimore.

Sld. steam-ship Virgo, for New-York.

Cld. schooner Burdett Hart, for Fernandina.

VINEYARD HAVEN, April 29.—Arr. schrs. Joseph Porter, Philadelphia, for Boston; George Tauline, Alexandria, for Boston; Chas. F. Heyer, Georgetown, D. C., for do.; W. G. R. Mowry, Boston, for Calais; New-Zealand, Port Johnson, for Salem; Sedona, James River, for Bath; W. E. Duryea, New-York, for Cornwallis, N. S.; Fannie and Edith, Elsworth, for Newark; Abby Weld, Westport, Mass., for New-York; Josephine, Fremont, Me., for New-York; Croton, Tenant's Harbor, for New-York; Darius Eddy, Bangor, for Norwich; Charles Comery, Salem, for Wood's Hole; L. B. Cowperthwaite, Boston, for Philadelphia. Returned, Brig B. W. Cochran.

Sld. schrs. Ada Herbert, J. T. Weaver, Governor J. Y. Smith, Chas. E. Paige, Enos B. Phillips, Helen J. Holway, New-Zealand, Sedona, W. E. Duryea, Chas. Comery, C. F. Hayer, W. G. R. Mowry, Joseph Porter, and George Pauline.

WIND—S. W., moderate.

European Marine News.

SOUTHAMPTON, April 29.—The North German Lloyd steam-ship Bremen, Capt. Schmlenberg, from New-York April 16, for Bremen, arr. here last evening.

The North German Lloyd steam-ship Main, Capt. Oterendorp, from New-York April 19, for Bremen, arr. here this morning.

QUEENSTOWN, April 30.—The Williams & Guion line steam-ship Idaho, Capt. Morgan, from New-York April 18, for Liverpool, arr. here at 1 o'clock this afternoon.

BREST, April 29.—The General Transatlantic steam-ship Ville du Havre, Capt. Surmont, from New-York April 19, arr. here this forenoon.

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